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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DESIGNED FOR USE IN

COMMON SCHOOLS

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PREFACE.

THE COMMON SCHOOL DICTIONARY here presented is compiled from Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language. As that work replaced Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, so this is designed to take the place of the Common School Dictionary originally prepared by Mr. William G. Webster, in 1857, and at various times revised and enlarged. The present volume is an entirely new work, and contains many words and definitions not to be found in its predecessors. Its purpose is to give the correct orthography, pronunciation, and definition of all words which pupils in Common Schools are likely to meet with.

The pronunciation of every word is clearly shown by respelling with phonetic markings that are explained in the key lines below the pages. For the first time in a school dictionary, the pronunciation of unaccented syllables is thus accurately indicated.

The addition of many new words, and the free use of illustrations to help in understanding the subject, have not excessively increased the bulk of the volume. Condensation has been accomplished by omitting definitions of derived words (mostly adverbs, adjectives, and abstract nouns) which are self-explaining as soon as the root word is understood; and, further, such derivatives have usually been grouped in the same paragraph with the root word, where this could be done without interrupting the alphabetical order. On the other hand, care has been taken to discriminate between words of the same spelling and pronunciation, but of different etymology and meaning. For instance, SOUND is a form representing *four* words of the same pronunciation but of widely different origin and sense. In older dictionaries such words appeared as *one* word with different meanings. This mode, tending to confuse or mislead the pupil, has been carefully avoided.

Teachers and students will notice that the Vocabulary presented in this book is nearly twice as full, and the treatment of words much more satisfactory, than has ever before been attempted in a Common School Dictionary. This has been accomplished by making the book a dictionary of *English* words, and by omitting such special lists as belong more properly to works of a higher grade.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

In the respelling for pronunciation in this Dictionary, there is employed, as shown in the table, a symbol for every clear vowel or diphthongal sound in the language. The principal substitutions made with each consonant symbol are also noted below.

Vowels.

ā, as in..āle, chā'os, chām'ber.
â, " " ..sen'âte, â-ĕ'ri-al, sal'u-tâ-ry.
â, " " ..câre, pâr'ent, com-pâre', âir.
ă, " " ..ăm, făt, ăt-tăck', re'ăd-mit'.
ä, " " ..ärm, fä'ther, älms, ärt, pälm.
å, " " ..åsk, gråss, å-bate', Å-mer'i-cå, bot'å-ny.
a, " " ..ñ'nal, in'fant, mad'am.
ą, " " ..ąll, ąwe, swąrm, tąlk, drąw.
ē, " " ..ēve, se-rēne', hē'li-om'e-ter.
ĕ, " " ..ĕ-vent', dĕ-lin'ĕ-ate, sĕ-rene'.
ė, " " ..ėnd, mėt, con'dėm-na'tion.
ē, " " ..fērn, hēr, pēr-vērt', ev'ēr.
e, " " ..re'cent, pru'dence, nov'el.
ī, " " ..īce, tīme, in-spīre', jus'ti-fī'a-ble.
ĭ, " " ..ĭ-de'a, trĭ-bu'nal, dĭ-am'e-ter.
ĭ, " " ..ĭll, pĭn, ad-mĭt', hab'ĭt, ĭn-fĭn'ĭ-tive.
ō, " " ..ōld, rōw, ō'ver, lō'co-mō'tive.
ŏ, " " ..ŏ-bey', tŏ-bac'cŏ, sor'rŏw, prŏ-pose'.
ô, as in..ôrb, ôr'der, ab-hôr', ab-hôr'-ring.
ŏ, " " ..ŏdd, nŏt, fŏr'est, in'cŏr-rect'.
ū, " " ..ūse, pūre, tūne, dū'ty, as-sūme'.
ŭ, " " ..ŭ-nite', ac'tŭ-ate, ed-ŭ-ca'tion.
u, " " ..rude, ru'mor, in-trude'.
u, " " ..full, put, ful-fill', joy'ful, in'-stru-ment.
ŭ, " " ..ŭp, stŭd'y, ŭn'der, in'dŭs-try.
û, " " ..ûrn, fûrl, con-cûr', bûrn.
ÿ, " " ..pit'ÿ, in'ju-rÿ, di-vin'i-tÿ.
o͝o, " " ..fo͝od, mo͝on, fo͝ol, no͝on, wo͝o'-ing.
o͝o, " " ..fo͝ot, wo͝ol, bo͝ok, cro͝ok'ed.
ou, " " ..out, thou, de-vour'.
oi, " " ..oil, re-joice', em-broid'er-y.
N, representing the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in entrée (ăN'trā').
' (for voice-glide), as in pardon (pär'd'n), evil (ē'v'l).

Consonants.

g (hard): as in go, anger; for gu, as in guard; for gue, as in plague; for gh, as in ghost.
s (surd, or sharp): as in so; for c, as in cell; for sc, as in science; for ss, as in hiss.
z (like s sonant): as in zone; for s, as in is, wise, music; for x, as in Xenophon, xylography.
ch (= tsh): as in chair, much; for tch, as in match.
sh: for ch, as in machine, chaise; for ce, as in ocean; for ci, as in social; for sci, as in conscious; for s, as in sure; for se, as in nauseous; for si, as in pension; for ss, as in issue; for ssi, as in passion; for ti, as in nation.
zh (= sh made sonant): for z, as in azure; for zi, as in glazier; for s, as in pleasure, usual; for si, as in vision; for g, as in rouge, cortége.
j (= dzh): for g, as in gem, giant; for gi and ge, as in religion, pigeon; for di, as in soldier; for dg, as in knowledge.
k: for ch, as in chorus, anarchy; for c, as in cat; for ck, as in duck; for qu, as in conquer, coquette; for que, as in pique.
kw: for qu, as in queen, quality.
ks (surd): for x, as in vex, exit, dextrous.
gz (sonant): for x, as in exist, exact, example.
f: for ph, as in philosophy, triumph; for gh, as in rough.
hw: for wh, as in what, why, where.
t: for ed, as in baked, crossed; for th, as in thyme, Thomas.
ng: as in long, singer; for ngue, as in tongue.
n (like ng): for n before the sound of k or hard g, as in bank, linger.
n (the ordinary sound): as in no, none, man, many.
th (sonant): for th, as in then, this, smooth, breathe.
th (surd): as in thin, through, breath, width.

Note. Foreign sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents. Thus, u is employed as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace u French and [illegible] like manner the ö for the eu French and ö German.

Accents and Hyphens. The principal accent is indicated by [illegible] ary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. S[illegible] by a light hyphen; a heavier hyphen joins members of compo[illegible]

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. Words in which these letters are doubled are *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *bunn*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peal*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black*, *knock*, *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *ploc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *zebec*, *manioc*, and *havoc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *zinc*, *zincky*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, *clan*, *clannish*; *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abel'*, *abel'led*, *abel'ling*, *abel'lor*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed*, *gassing*, and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l's*, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *need*, *needy*; *revel*, *reveled*, *reveling*; *travel*, *traveling*, *traveler*; *profit*, *profited*; *stand*, *standing*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as, *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE.—There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other

syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel, carburet*, and all similar words ending in *uret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dowel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchet, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship*. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb, ebbing; odd, oddly; stiff, stiffness; fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, inthrallment, thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install, inthrall, thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontificial*, and the like. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s: as, *ill, illy; dull, dully; full, fully*.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; move, movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; awe, awful;* and derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly, nursling, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement*.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride, bridal; use, usage; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible*.

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent doubt as to the pronunciation. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage, lineal*, and *pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis*, and *pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous; mortgage, mortgageor*. The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortgagor*, and pronounced *mor'ga-jor*.

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together: as, *die, dying; vie, vying*.

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy, iciest, icily; mercy, merciless; foggy, fogginess; pity, pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness*. But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe: as, *country's, everybody's*.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; gluey, glueyness*.

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *buzza, buzzed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; bow, bowed; beau*

Derivatives of

silent *e*, as also

in double *e*

with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe*, *hoed*; *agree*, *agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *rebuff*, *befall*, *inthrall*, *foretell*, *fulfill*, *emboss* (from *buff*, *fall*, *thrall*, *tell*, *fill*, *boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befal*, *inthral*, *foretel*, *fulfil*, *enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked*, *wide-mouthed*.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty*, *almost*, *alone*, *already*, *also*, *although*, *altogether*, *always*, *withal*, *therewithal*, *wherewithal*, *welcome*, *welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, etc.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful*, *woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain*, *fulfill*, *namesake*, *neckerchief*, *numskull*, *pastime*, *standish*, and *wherever*.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea*, *seas*; *woe*, *woes*; *canto*, *cantos*; *claw*, *claws*; *chief*, *chiefs*; *path*, *paths*; *gem*, *gems*; *act*, *acts*. A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo*, *echoes*; *cargo*, *cargoes*; *potato*, *potatoes*. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of *alkali* is written *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch*, *sh*, *j*, *s*, *x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*: as, *church*, *churches*; *age*, *ages*; *lace*, *laces*; *gas*, *gases*; *maze*, *mazes*.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l*'s in *all*;" "The two *0*'s in *400*;" "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy*, *mercies*; *sky*, *skies*; *pity*, *pities*. This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as, *colloquy*, *colloquies*. The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries*." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys*."

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day*, *days*; *key*, *keys*; *money*, *moneys*; *attorney*, *attorneys*; *alloy*, *alloys*; *guy*, *guys*. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination *ies*: as, *monies*, *attornies*, and the like.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life*, *lives*; *knife*, *knives*; *wife*, *wives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *beef*, *beeves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *calf*, *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *elf*, *elves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *wolf*, *wolves*. The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f*, *fe*, or *ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *goose*, *geese*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *brother*, *brethren*; *louse*, *lice*; *mouse*, *mice*. Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman*, *caymans*; *desman*, *desmans*; *firman*, *firmans*; *talisman*, *talismans*; *German*, *Germans*; *Mussulman*, *Mussulmans*.

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother*, *brethren*; *child*, *children*; *ox*, *oxen*. To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne*, *kine*, *shoon*, *hosen*, *housen* (from *eye*, *cow*, *shoe*, *hose*, *house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ 23. The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely

used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brothers* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular: as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum*, *data*; *criterion*, *criteria*; *genus*, *genera*; *larva*, *larvæ*; *crisis*, *crises*; *matrix*, *matrices*; *focus*, *foci*; *monsieur*, *messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula*, *formulæ*, or *formulas*; *beau*, *beaux*, or *beaus*; *index*, *indices*, or *indexes*; *stratum*, *strata*, or *stratums*; *bandit*, *banditti*, or *bandits*; *cherub*, *cherubim*, or *cherubs*; *seraph*, *seraphim*, or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, *court-martial*, *courts-martial*; *cousin-german*, *cousins-german*; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful*, *cupfuls*; *handful*, *handfuls*.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous*, *villainy*, etc., though often written *villanous*, *villany*, etc., properly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*: as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*; *captaincy*, from *captain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection* follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e*; as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense* are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

Derivatives of the Greek ἕδρα (seat, base, side; pronounced *hed'ra*), as *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, *octahedral*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron*, *tetraedron*, *octaedral*, etc., without the *h*.

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire* or *inquire*, *ensure* or *insure*, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used indifferently.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*; as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, etc., which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, etc. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*; but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *iodide*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, etc. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *v* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize* or *criticise*; *patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ίζω*, or from French words ending in [illegible]. Those formed from Greek wo[illegible] nation *ize*; as, *anat[illegible] tize*, *tantalize*. [illegible] are exceptions [illegible] manner from

with *ize:* as, *albumenize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise:* as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable: as, *civilize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise:* namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bald*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, etc., from which the *u* has been dropped. Many authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our:* as, *candor*, *honor*, *labor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many being written with *or* in English books.

§ 34. There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede:* as, *biped*, *centiped*, *milliped*, *quadruped*, *soliped*, etc. The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a.	adjective.	*Gr.*	Greek.	*pers.*	person.
adv.	adverb.			*pl.*	plural.
		i. e.	*id est* (that is).	*p. p.*	participle past.
C.	Centigrade.	*imp.*	imperfect.	*p. pr.*	participle present.
colloq.	colloquial.	*ind.*	indicative.		
comp.	comparative.	*inf.*	infinitive.	*prep.*	preposition.
conj.	conjunction.	*interj.*	interjection.	*pret.*	preterit.
contr.	contracted, contraction.	*It.*	Italian.	*pron.*	pronoun.
		L.	Latin.	*R.*	Rare.
E.	English.				
e. g.	*exempli gratia* (for example).	*m., masc.*	masculine.	*sing.*	singular.
				Sp.	Spanish.
esp.	especially.	*n.*	noun.	*subj.*	subjunctive.
		neut.	neuter.	*superl.*	superlative.
F.	French.				
f., fem.	feminine.	*obs.*	obsolete.	*U. S.*	United States.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.				
fr.	from.	*p.*	participle.	*v.*	verb.
		p. a.	participial adjective.	*v. i.*	verb intransitive.
G.	German.				
gen.	genitive.	*pass.*	passive.	*v. t.*	verb transitive.

*** In the vocabulary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, which have not become anglicized, are printed with two bars before them; as, **‖A'qua**, **‖Bag'a-telle'**, **‖For'te**.

*** Words which are to be written or printed with a hyphen between their components have this hyphen indicated by a mark longer and heavier than the short light hyphen used to indicate the division between unaccented syllables; as, **Aid'-de-camp'**, **Bird's'-eye'**, **Chick'en-heart'ed**.

A

DICTIONARY

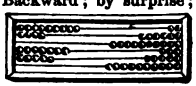
OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (ā). The indefinite article, contracted from *an*, used before nouns singular beginning with a consonant sound; any; every; one.

A-back′ (ȧ-băk′), *adv.* Backward; by surprise; unexpectedly.

Ab′a-cus (ăb′ȧ-kŭs), *n.* A counting frame; the uppermost member of a pillar.



Abacus.

A-baft′ (ȧ-bȧft′), *adv.* & *prep.* Toward the stern; astern.

A-ban′don (ȧ-băn′dŭn), *v. t.* To give up wholly; to forsake. — **A-ban′doned** (-dŭnd), *a.* Given up to vice; corrupt. — **A-ban′don-ment**, *n.*

A-base′ (ȧ-bās′), *v. t.* To bring low; to degrade; to humble. — **A-base′ment**, *n.*

A-bash′ (ȧ-băsh′), *v. t.* To make ashamed; to shame; to confuse. — **A-bash′ment**, *n.*

A-bate′ (ȧ-bāt′), *v. t.* To diminish; to lessen. — *v. i.* To decrease; to become less. — **A-bate′ment**, *n.* An abating; decrease; deduction.

‖**A′bat′toir′** (ȧ′bȧt′twär′), *n.* A slaughterhouse.

‖**Ab′bé′** (ȧb′bȧ′), *n.* [F.] An ecclesiastic devoted to teaching, literature, etc.

Ab′bess (ăb′bĕs), *n.* A governess of a nunnery.

Ab′bey (ăb′bў), *n.*; *pl.* ABBEYS (-bĭz). A monastery or convent.

Ab′bot (ăb′bŭt), *n.* The head of a society of monks; superior of an abbey.

Ab-bre′vi-ate (ăb-brē′vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to condense. — **Ab-bre′vi-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.* A shortening; contraction.

Ab′di-cate (ăb′dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To relinquish; to give up. — *v. i.* To give up an office. — **Ab′di-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* Abandonment of office.

Ab-do′men (ăb-dō′mĕn), *n.* Belly. — **Ab-dom′i-nal** (-dŏm′ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-duce′ (ăb-dūs′), *v. t.* [ABDUCED (-dūst′); ABDUCING.] To draw away. — **Ab-duct′** (-dŭkt′), *v. t.* To take away by force. — **Ab-duc′tion** (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* An abducing or abducting.

A-beam′ (ȧ-bēm′), *adv.* On the beam; in a line at right angles to the ship's length.

A-bed′ (ȧ-bĕd′), *adv.* In bed, or on the bed.

A-bet′ (ȧ-bĕt′), *v. t.* [ABETTED; ABETTING.] To encourage; to instigate; to incite.

A-bey′ance (ȧ-bā′ans), *n.* State of suspense.

Ab-hor′ (ăb-hôr′), *v. t.* [ABHORRED (-hôrd′); ABHORRING.] To regard with horror; to loathe; to detest. — **Ab-hor′rence** (-hŏr′rens), *n.* Detestation; great hatred. — **Ab-hor′rent** (-hŏr′rent), *a.* Abhorring; repugnant; inconsistent.

A-bide′ (ȧ-bīd′), *v. i.* [ABODE (-bōd′); ABIDING.] To continue in a place; to dwell. — *v. t.* To await; to endure; to bear.

A-bil′i-ty (ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tў), *n.* Power; skill.

Ab′ject (ăb′jĕkt), *a.* Mean; base; despicable. — *n.* One in a miserable state. — **Ab-jec′tion** (-jĕk′shŭn), *n.* Baseness; low state.

Ab′ju-ra′tion (ăb′jū-rā′shŭn), *n.* An abjuring.

Ab-jure′ (ăb-jūr′), *v. t.* To renounce on oath; to disclaim solemnly; to recant. — **Ab-jur′er**, *n.*

A-blaze′ (ȧ-blāz′), *adv.* On fire; highly excited.

A′ble (ā′b'l), *a.* Having power; strong; capable. — **A′bly** (-blў), *adv.*

Ab-lu′tion (ăb-lū′shŭn), *n.* A washing; cleansing.

Ab-nor′mal (ăb-nôr′mal), *a.* Contrary to rule, law, or system; irregular. — **Ab-nor′mal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-nor′mi-ty** (-mĭ-tў), *n.*

A-board′ (ȧ-bōrd′), *adv.* In a vessel; on board. — *prep.* On board of.

A-bode′ (ȧ-bōd′), *imp.* & *p. p.* of ABIDE, *v. i.* & *t.* — *n.* State or place of residence; dwelling.

A-bol′ish (ȧ-bŏl′ĭsh), *v. t.* To do away with utterly; to annul; to destroy.

Ab′o-li′tion (ăb′ō-lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Doing away with finally and forever; — applied particularly to slavery. — **Ab′o-li′tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, esp. of slavery.

A-bom′i-na-ble (ȧ-bŏm′ĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of abhorrence; odious; hateful; [illegible]

A-bom′i-na-bly (-blў), [illegible]

A-bom'i-nate (ă-bŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To hate intensely; to abhor. — **A-bom'i-na'tion**, *n.* Aversion; an object of hatred and disgust.

Ab'o-rig'i-nal (ăb'ō-rĭj'ĭ-nal), *a.* First; original. — *n.* A first inhabitant. — **Ab'o-rig'i-nes** (-ĭ-nēz), *n. pl.* Original inhabitants of a country.

A-bor'tive (ă-bôr'tĭv), *a.* Unsuccessful; premature. — **A-bor'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **A-bor'tive-ness**, *n.*

A-bound' (ă-bound'), *v. i.* To be or to possess in abundance.

A-bout' (ă-bout'), *prep.* On every side of; near; touching. — *adv.* On all sides; around.

A-bove' (ă-bŭv'), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* Overhead; in a higher place.

A-breast' (ă-brĕst'), *adv.* Side by side; on a line.

A-bridge' (ă-brĭj'), *v. t.* To make shorter; to cut off; to lessen. — **A-bridg'ment**, *n.* A shortening; contraction; abstract; synopsis.

A-broad' (ă-brąd'), *adv.* At large; out of doors; out of a country; extensively; astray.

Ab-rupt' (ăb-rŭpt'), *a.* Broken; steep; sudden. — **Ab-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-rupt'ness**, *n.*

Ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* A tumor filled with pus or purulent matter.

Ab-scond' (ăb-skŏnd'), *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to steal away. — **Ab-scond'er**, *n.*

Ab'sence (ăb'sens), *n.* State of being absent; destitution; heedlessness.

Ab'sent (ăb'sĕnt), *a.* Not present in; inattentive; heedless. — **Ab'sent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ab-sent'** (ăb-sĕnt'), *v. t.* To keep away. — **Ab'sen-tee'** (-sĕn-tē'), **Ab-sent'er** (ăb-sĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who absents himself; a nonresident.

Ab'so-lute (ăb'sō-lūt), *a.* Unlimited; certain; peremptory; despotic. — **Ab'so-lute-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-so-lu'tion (ăb'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* An absolving.

Ab-solve' (ăb-sŏlv'), *v. t.* To set free; to acquit.

Ab-sorb' (ăb-sôrb'), *v. t.* To drink in; to suck up; to swallow up; to engross wholly.

Ab-sorp'tion (ăb-sôrp'shŭn), *n.* An absorbing.

Ab-stain' (ăb-stān'), *v. i.* To forbear; to refrain.

Ab-ste'mi-ous (ăb-stē'mĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. — **Ab-ste'mi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ab'sti-nence (ăb'stĭ-nens), *n.* An abstaining, esp. from indulgence of appetite. — **Ab'sti-nent**, *a.* Temperate.

Ab-stract' (ăb-străkt'), *v. t.* To draw from or separate; to consider by itself; to epitomize or reduce; to purloin. — **Ab'stract** (ăb'străkt), *a.* Distinct from something else; difficult; abstruse. — *n.* Inventory; summary; epitome. — **Ab'stract-ly** (ăb'străkt-lĭ), *adv.* By itself; in a separate state. — **Ab-strac'tion** (-străk'shŭn), *n.* A separating; an idea of an abstract nature; a taking another's property. — **Ab-stract'ed** (-străkt'ĕd), *a.* Engrossed in thought. — **Ab-stract'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Ab-struse' (ăb-strus'), *a.* Hard to understand.

Ab-surd' (ăb-sûrd'), *a.* Opposed to manifest truth; irrational; ridiculous. — **Ab-surd'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being absurd; folly.

A-bun'dance (ă-bŭn'dans), *n.* Great plenty; wealth; affluence. — **A-bun'dant**, *a.* Fully sufficient; copious; ample. — **A-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

A-buse' (ă-būz'), *v. t.* [Abused (-būzd'); Abusing.] To misuse; to deceive; to impose on. — **A-buse'** (-būs'), *n.* Ill use; corrupt practice or custom; insult. — **A-bu'sive** (-bū'sĭv), *a.* Containing abuse; insolent. — **A-bu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

A-but' (ă-bŭt'), *v. i.* To terminate or border upon; to meet. — **A-but'ment** (-ment), *n.* That on which a thing abuts; solid part of a wall, etc., which receives the pressure of an arch, etc.

A-byss' (ă-bĭs'), *n.* Bottomless depth; gulf; hell, or the bottomless pit.

Ac-cad'e-my (ă-kăd'ē-mĭ), *n.* School or seminary, ranking between common school and college; a society for learned pursuits. — **Ac'a-dem'ic** (ăk'ă-dĕm'ĭk), **Ac'a-dem'ic-al**, *a.* Belonging to an institution of learning.

Ac-cede' (ăk-sēd'), *v. i.* To agree; to become a party to (an agreement, etc.); to be added to.

Ac-cel'er-ate (ăk-sĕl'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To quicken the action of; to expedite. — **Ac-cel'er-a'tion**, *n.* Increase of motion or action.

Ac'cent (ăk'sĕnt), *n.* Modulation of voice; stress laid upon some syllable; mark used to regulate pronunciation, express magnitude, etc. — **Ac-cent'** (ăk-sĕnt'), **Ac-cen'tu-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To mark with accent. — **Ac-cen'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An accenting; stress.

Ac-cept' (ăk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe to and become liable for. — **Ac-cept'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of being accepted; pleasing to a receiver; welcome; gratifying. — **Ac-cept'ance**, *n.* An accepting; favorable reception; assent to pay a bill of exchange when due; bill itself when accepted. — **Ac'cep-ta'tion** (-sĕp-tā'shŭn), *n.* Acceptance; meaning; sense.

Ac-cess' (ăk-sĕs' *or* ăk'sĕs), *n.* Approach; admission; increase.

Ac-ces'sa-ry (ăk-sĕs'să-rĭ), *a.* Additional; accessory. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense without perpetrating it.

Ac-ces'si-ble (ăk-sĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Easy of access; approachable.

Ac-ces'sion (ăk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An acceding to; increase; addition.

Ac-ces'so-ry (ăk-sĕs'sō-rĭ), *a.* Aiding; contributing; accompanying. — *n.* One guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration; an accompaniment.

Ac'ci-dent (ăk'sĭ-dent), *n.* Event proceeding from an unknown cause, or one not expected; chance; mishap. — **Ac'ci-den'tal** (-dĕn'tal), *a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; incidental. — *n.* A casualty.

Ac-claim' (ăk-klām'), *v. t.* [Acclaimed (-klāmd'); Acclaiming.] To honor with applause; to salute. — **Ac-claim'**, **Ac'cla-ma'tion** (-klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* A shout, expressive of assent, choice, or approbation.

Ac-cli'mate (ăk-klī'mĕt), *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native. — **Ac'cli-ma'tion** (-klĭ-mā'shŭn), *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-cli'ma-tize (ăk-klī'mă-tiz), *v. t.* To acclimate.

Ac-cliv'i-ty (ăk-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Ascending slope; rising ground; ascent.

Ac-com'mo-date (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dāt), *v. t.* To render fit; to adapt; to furnish with something desired or convenient; to reconcile. — **Ac-com'mo-da'ting** (-dā'tĭng), *a.* Affording accommodation; kind; obliging. — **Ac-com'mo-da'tion** (ăk-kŏm'mŏ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Supply of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; a loan of money.

Ac-com'pa-ny (ăk-kŭm'pă-nĭ), *v. t.* To go with; to attend. — **Ac-com'pa-ni-ment** (-nĭ-ment), *n.* That which accompanies or is added for ornament.

Ac-com'plice (ăk-kŏm'plĭs), *n.* An associate in crime.

Ac-com'plish (ăk-kŏm'plĭsh), *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass; to fulfill. — **Ac-com'plished** (-plĭsht), *a.* Complete and perfected. — **Ac-com'plish-ment**, *n.* An accomplishing; acquirement; attainment.

Ac-compt'ant (ăk-kount'ant), *n.* An accountant.

Ac-cord' (ăk-kōrd'), *n.* Agreement; consent; concord. — *v. t.* To harmonize; to concede. — *v. i.* To be in accordance; to agree. — **Ac-cord'ance** (-kōrd'ans), *n.* Agreement; conformity. — **Ac-cord'ant**, *a.* Corresponding; agreeable. — **Ac-cord'ing**, *a.* In harmony with; suitable.

Ac-cor'di-on (ăk-kōr'dĭ-ŭn), *n.* A musical wind instrument, played by keys and bellows.

Accordion.

Ac-cost' (ăk-kŏst'), *v. t.* To address; to speak first to.

Ac-count' (ăk-kount'), *n.* A reckoning; computation; statement; explanation; profit; value. — *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to estimate; to regard. — *v. i.* To render an account or a reason; to constitute a reason (for an occurrence, etc.). — **Ac-count'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible.

Ac-cou'ter (ăk-kōō'tĕr), **Ac-cou'tre**, *v. t.* To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments; to equip. — **Ac-cou'ter-ments, Ac-cou'tre-ments**, *n. pl.* Dress; equipage; trappings.

Ac-crue' (ăk-krū'), *v. i.* To arise; to be added; to follow; to increase.

Ac-cu'mu-late (ăk-kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To heap up in a mass; to pile up; to collect. — *v. i.* To increase greatly. — **Ac-cu'mu-la'tor**, *n.* — **Ac-cu'mu-la'tion**, *n.* An accumulating; mass; heap.

Ac'cu-rate (ăk'kū-rāt), *a.* In conformity to truth; free from error; correct; precise. — **Ac'cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ac'cu-ra-cy, Ac'cu-rate-ness**, *n.*

Ac-curse' (ăk-kŭrs'), *v. t.* To devote to destruction; to curse. — **Ac-cur'sed** (*p. p.* ăk-kŭrst'; *a.* -kŭrs'ĕd), *p. p.* & *a.* Doomed to misery; detestable; execrable.

Ac-cuse' (ăk-kūz'), *v. t.* To charge with crime; to censure. — **Ac'cu-sa'tion** (ăk'kū-zā'shŭn), *n.* An accusing; charge of crime. — **Ac-cu'sa-tive** (-kū'zā-tĭv), *a.* Producing or containing accusations. — *n.* A case (of the direct object) of nouns in grammar. — **Ac-cu'sa-to-ry** (-kū'zā-tō-rў), *a.* Containing accusation. — **Ac-cus'er**, *n.*

Ac-cus'tom (ăk-kŭs'tŭm), *v. t.* To make familiar by use. — **Ac-cus'tom-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Usual.

Ace (ās), *n.* A single point on a card or die; a very small quantity; an atom.

Ache (āk), *v. i.* [ACHED (ākt); ACHING.] To be in pain. — *n.* Continued pain.

A-chieve' (ă-chēv'), *v. t.* To do; to accomplish. — **A-chieve'ment**, *n.* Performance; feat; deed.

Ac'id (ăs'ĭd), *a.* Sour; sharp; having the taste of vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; substance by which salts are formed. — **A-cid'i-ty** (ă-sĭd'ĭ-tў), **Ac'id-ness**, *n.*

Ac-knowl'edge (ăk-nŏl'ĕj), *v. t.* To own; to confess; to avow; to concede. — **Ac-knowl'edg-ment**, *n.* The owning of a thing; thanks.

Ac'me (ăk'mē), *n.* Highest point; crisis.

Ac'o-nite (ăk'ō-nīt), *n.* Wolfsbane, a poison.

A'corn (ā'kŭrn), *n.* The seed or fruit of an oak.

A-cous'tic (ă-kous'tĭk *or* ă-kōōs'-), *a.* Pertaining to the ears, sense of hearing, or doctrine of sounds. — **A-cous'tics**, *n.* Science of sound.

Ac-quaint' (ăk-kwānt'), *v. t.* To make familiar; to inform. — **Ac-quaint'ance**, *n.* Familiar knowledge; person or persons well known.

Ac'qui-esce' (ăk'kwĭ-ĕs'), *v. i.* [ACQUIESCED (-ĕst'); ACQUIESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] To rest satisfied, or without opposition; to assent; to comply.

Ac-quire' (ăk-kwīr'), *v. t.* To gain; to secure. — **Ac-quire'ment, Ac'qui-si'tion** (-kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An acquiring; thing acquired; gain.

Ac-quis'i-tive (ăk-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions. — **Ac-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ac-quit' (ăk-kwĭt'), *v. t.* [ACQUITTED; ACQUITTING.] To set free; to release; to discharge; to clear; to absolve; to conduct (one's self). — **Ac-quit'tal** (-*tal*), *n.* Formal release from a charge. — **Ac-quit'tance** (-*tans*), *n.* An acquitting or discharging from debt; a receipt.

A'cre (ā'kĕr), *n.* A tract of 160 square rods.

Ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *n.* Of biting taste; sharp; pungent. — **Ac'rid-ness**, *n.*

Ac'ri-mo-ny (ăk'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.* Sharpness or severity (of language or temper); asperity. — **Ac'ri-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Sarcastic; bitter.

Ac'ro-bat (ăk'rō-băt), *n.* One who practices high vaulting, rope dancing, etc. — **Ac'ro-bat'ic**, *a.*

A-cross' (ă-krŏs'), *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over. — *adv.* Crosswise.

A-cros'tic (ă-krŏs'tĭk), *n.* Poem in which certain letters in each line form a name or a sentence.

Act (ăkt), *v. t.* To perform; to do; to feign; to play. — *v. i.* To exert power; to be in motion; to do. — *n.* A deed; action; exploit; division of a play. — **Ac'tor** (ăk'tĕr), *n.* — **Ac'tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A female actor or stage player. — **Ac'tion** (ăk'shŭn), *n.* Thing done; deed; conduct; gesture; battle; lawsuit.

Ac'tive (ăk'tĭv), *a.* Having or communicating action or motion; busy; transitive. — **Ac'** *adv.* — **Ac'tive-ness, Ac-tiv'** [illegible]

Ac'tu-al (ăk'tū-al), *a.* [illegible] tain; present. — **A-** [illegible] ness, **Ac'tu-al'**[illegible]

Ac'tu-ate (ăk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To put into action; to impel; to animate.

A-cute' (ă-kūt'), *a.* Sharp; shrewd; keen; high or shrill. — **A-cute'ly**, *adv.* — **A-cute'ness**, *n.*

Ad'age (ăd'ĭj), *n.* Saying; maxim; proverb.

A-dapt' (ă-dăpt'), *v. t.* To make fit or suitable. — **A-dapt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adapted. — **Ad'ap-ta'tion** (ăd'ăp-tā'shŭn), *n.* An adapting; fitness.

Add (ăd), *v. t.* To join or unite.

‖**Ad-den'dum** (ăd-dĕn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ADDENDA (-dă). [L.] A thing to be added.

Ad'der (ăd'dĕr), *n.* A venomous serpent; a viper.

Add'i-ble (ăd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being added.

Ad-dict' (ăd-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To apply habitually; to habituate. — **Ad-dict'ed-ness**, **Ad-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Devotedness.

Ad-di'tion (ăd-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An adding things together; thing added; increase; branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. — **Ad-di'tion-al**, *a.* Added. — **Ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'dle (ăd'd'l), *a.* Putrid; corrupt; unfruitful or barren. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become addle, corrupt, or morbid.

Ad-dress' (ăd-drĕs'), *v. t.* [ADDRESSED (-drĕst'); ADDRESSING.] To make ready; to speak or apply to; to direct (a letter or a petition); to woo. — *n.* An application; a petition; a direction (of a letter, etc.); skill; tact; courtship, — usually in *pl.*

Ad-duce' (ăd-dūs'), *v. t.* [ADDUCED (-dūst'); ADDUCING (ăd-dū'sĭng).] To bring forward or offer; to allege.

A-dept' (ă-dĕpt'), *n.* One skilled in any art. — *a.* Skillful.

Ad'e-quate (ăd'ĕ-kwăt), *a.* Fully sufficient; enough; requisite. — **Ad'e-quate-ly**, *adv.*

Ad-here' (ăd-hēr'), *v. i.* [ADHERED (-hērd'); ADHERING.] To stick fast; to cleave; to cling; to be attached or devoted. — **Ad-her'ence** (-ens), **Ad-her'en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* Quality or state of adhering; steady attachment. — **Ad-her'ent**, *a.* United with or to; sticking. — *n.* One who adheres; a follower; an advocate. — **Ad-he'sion** (-hē'zhŭn), *n.* A sticking, or being attached. — **Ad-he'sive** (-hē'sĭv), *a.* Sticky; tenacious.

A-dieu' (ă-dū'), *adv.* Good-by; farewell. — *n.* A farewell.

Ad'i-pose' (ăd'ĭ-pōs'), *a.* Consisting of fat.

Ad-ja'cent (ăd-jā'sent), *a.* Lying near; contiguous. — **Ad-ja'cen-cy** (-sen-sy), *n.* State of being adjacent.

Ad'jec-tive (ăd'jĕk-tĭv), *n.* A word used to denote some property of a noun. — **Ad'jec-tive-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Ad-join' (ăd-join'), *v. t.* [ADJOINED (-joind'); ADJOINING.] To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous or very near.

Ad-journ' (ăd-jûrn'), *v. t.* [ADJOURNED (-jûrnd'); ADJOURNING.] To put off to another day; to postpone; to defer; to delay. — *v. i.* To suspend business for a time. — **Ad-journ'ment**, *n.*

Ad'junct' (ăd'jŭngkt'), *n.* Something joined to another thing; a colleague. — *a.* Added or united.

Ad-jure' (ăd-jûr'), *v. t.* [ADJURED (-jûrd'); ADJURING.] To charge on oath, or solemnly. — **Ad'ju-ra'tion** (ăd'jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An adjuring; a charging on oath; form of oath.

Ad-just' (ăd-jŭst'), *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to reduce to order; to set right; to settle; to fit; to regulate; to accommodate. — **Ad-just'er**, *n.* — **Ad-just'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adjusted. — **Ad-just'ment**, *n.* An adjusting; an arrangement; a settlement.

Ad'ju-tant (ăd'jŭ-tant), *n.* A military officer who assists superior officers; a large stork, native of India. — **Ad'ju-tan-cy** (-tan-sy), *n.* Office of an adjutant.

Adjutant.

Ad-min'is-ter (ăd-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr), *v. t.* To manage; to settle (an estate). — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* An administering; executive part of government. — **Ad-min'is-tra'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who administers (esp. an intestate estate). — **Ad-min'is-tra'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A woman who administers.

Ad'mi-ra-ble, etc. See under ADMIRE, *v. t.*

Ad'mi-ral (ăd'mĭ-ral), *n.* A naval officer of highest rank. — **Ad'mi-ral-ship**, *n.* Office of an admiral. — **Ad'mi-ral-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* A body of officers who manage naval affairs; a court for determining naval causes.

Ad-mire' (ăd-mīr'), *v. t.* [ADMIRED (-mīrd'); ADMIRING.] To regard with wonder or affection. — *v. i.* To marvel; to wonder. — **Ad-mir'er**, *n.* — **Ad'mi-ra'tion** (ăd'mĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Wonder; esp., wonder mingled with love or veneration. — **Ad'mi-ra-ble** (ăd'mĭ-rā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of admiration; delightful; excellent; surprising.

Ad-mit' (ăd-mĭt'), *v. t.* [ADMITTED; ADMITTING.] To let in; to concede; to grant; to allow. — **Ad-mit'tance**, *n.* The act or power of entering. — **Ad-mis'sion** (ăd-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An admitting; access. — **Ad-mis'si-ble** (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be admitted.

Ad-mix' (ăd-mĭks'), *v. t.* To mingle (with something else). — **Ad-mix'tion** (-mĭks'chŭn), *n.* A mingling. — **Ad-mix'ture** (-tūr), *n.* A mixing; a compound formed by mixing.

Ad-mon'ish (ăd-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [ADMONISHED (-ĭsht); ADMONISHING.] To reprove gently; to caution; to warn; to advise. — **Ad-mon'ish-er**, *n.* — **Ad'mo-ni'tion** (-mŏ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Gentle reproof; advice.

A-do' (ă-dōō'), *n.* Bustle; trouble; fuss.

‖**A-do'be** (ă-dō'bă), *n.* Unburnt, sun-dried brick.

A-dopt' (ă-dŏpt'), *v. t.* To take as one's own (when not so before). — **A-dop'tion** (ă-dŏp'shŭn), *n.* An adopting; state of being adopted.

A-dore' (ă-dōr'), *v. t.* [ADORED (-dōrd'); ADORING.] To worship with profound reverence; to

love in the highest degree; to venerate. — **A-dor'er**, *n.* — **A-dor'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of adoration. — **Ad'o-ra'tion** (ăd'ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* Worship; homage; great reverence.

A-dorn' (ă-dôrn'), *v. t.* [ADORNED (ă-dôrnd'); ADORNING.] To render beautiful; to decorate. — **A-dorn'ment**, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.

A-down' (ă-doun'), *prep.* Down; toward the ground. — *adv.* Downward.

A-drift' (ă-drĭft'), *a.* & *adv.* Floating at random; at large.

A-droit' (ă-droit'), *a.* Skillful; dexterous; ingenious. — **A-droit'ly**, *adv.* — **A-droit'ness**, *n.*

Ad'u-la'tion (ăd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Servile flattery. — **Ad'u-la'tor** (ăd'ū-lā'tŏr), *n.* A sycophant. — **Ad'u-la-to-ry** (-lă-tō-rў), *a.* Flattering.

A-dult' (ă-dŭlt'), *a.* Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength. — *n.* One grown to maturity.

A-dul'ter-ate (ă-dŭl'tĕr-āt), *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture. — *a.* Tainted with adultery; spurious; corrupted. — **A-dul'ter-y** (-ў), *n.* Violation of the marriage bed.

Ad-vance' (ăd-vâns'), *v. t.* [ADVANCED (-vânst'); ADVANCING (-vân'sĭng).] To bring forward; to raise to a higher rank; to help on; to offer (arguments or inducements); to supply beforehand. — *v. i.* To move forward; to improve. — *n.* A moving forward; an offer; a gift. — *a.* Before in place or time. — **Ad-vance'ment**, *n.* An advancing; improvement; promotion; payment of money in advance.

Ad-van'tage (ăd-vân'tĭj), *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* [ADVANTAGED (-tĭjd); ADVANTAGING (-tĭ-jĭng).] To benefit; to promote. — **Ad'van-ta'geous** (ăd'van-tā'jŭs), *a.* Being of advantage; useful.

Ad'vent (ăd'vĕnt), *n.* A coming; esp., the coming of Christ; season of four weeks before Christmas.

Ad-ven'ture (ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* An extraordinary event; bold undertaking; risk; chance. — *v. t.* [ADVENTURED (-tūrd); ADVENTURING.] To put at hazard; to risk; to run the risk of attempting. — *v. i.* To try the chances; to dare. — **Ad-ven'tur-er**, *n.* — **Ad-ven'ture-some** (-sŭm), **Ad-ven'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to adventure; daring; enterprising; attended with risk.

Ad'verb (ăd'vĕrb), *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb. — **Ad-ver'bi-al** (-vĕr'bĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to or like an adverb. — **Ad-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ad'verse (ăd'vĕrs), *a.* Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; contrary to the wishes; unfortunate; calamitous. — **Ad'ver-sa-ry** (ăd'vĕr-să-rў), *n.* One hostile or opposed; an enemy; a foe. — *a.* Adverse; antagonistic. — **Ad-ver'si-ty** (-vĕr'sĭ-tў), *n.* Adverse circumstances; calamity; affliction; distress.

Ad'ver-tise' (ăd'vĕr-tīz' *or* ăd'vĕr-tīz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [ADVERTISED (-tīzd' *or* -tīzd'); ADVERTISING (-tīz'ĭng *or* -tīz'ĭng).] To give notice or intelligence to; to make known through the press. — **Ad-ver'tise-ment** (ăd-vĕr'tĭz-*ment or* ăd'vĕr-tīz'ment), *n.* Information; notice through the press. — **Ad'ver-tis'er**, *n.*

Ad-vice' (ăd-vīs'), *n.* Opinion offered as worthy to be followed; counsel; notice; admonition. — **Ad-vise'** (ăd-vīz'), *v. t.* [ADVISED (-vīzd'); ADVISING.] To give advice to; to counsel; to apprise; to warn; to inform; to consult; to consider. — *v. i.* To deliberate; to weigh well. — **Ad-vis'er**, *n.* — **Ad-vis'a-ble** (-vīz'ă-b'l), *a.* Fit to be advised or to be done; expedient. — **Ad-vis'ed-ly** (ăd-vī'zĕd-lў), *adv.* With full knowledge; purposely. — **Ad-vi'so-ry** (-vī'zŏ-rў), *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice.

Ad'vo-cate (ăd'vō-kāt), *n.* One who pleads for another. — *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to maintain by argument; to defend; to vindicate.

Adz (ădz), **Adze**, *n.* A carpenter's chipping tool, with arching blade at right angles to the handle.

Adz.

Æ-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in Asia Minor, or to Æolus, god of the winds; pertaining to, or produced by, wind. — **Æolian harp**. A musical instrument containing strings, which the wind sets in vibration.

A'ër-ate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To combine with carbonic acid; to supply with common air; to arterialize. — **A'ër-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An aërating.

A-ē'rĭ-al (ā-ē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the air; high; lofty; light as air; ethereal.

Ae'rie (ē'rĭ), *n.* Nest of a bird of prey; eyrie.

A'ër-o-lite (ā'ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* A meteoric stone.

A'ër-o-naut (ā'ĕr-ō-nạt), *n.* An aërial navigator; balloonist. — **A'ër-o-naut'ic** (-nạt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to aëronautics. — **A'ër-o-naut'ics**, *n.* Science of sailing in the air; ballooning.

Æs-thet'ic (ĕs-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to esthetics. — **Æs-thet'ics**, *n.* Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful in nature and art.

Æ'ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* Ether.

A-far' (ă-fär'), *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

Af'fa-ble (ăf'fă-b'l), *a.* Ready to converse; easy of access; courteous; accessible.

Af-fair' (ăf-fâr'), *n.* Business; a partial or minor engagement of troops.

Af-fect' (ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To act upon; to change; to influence; to move; to aim at; to put on a pretense of; to assume. — **Af'fec-ta'tion** (ăf'fĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Assumption of what is not real; artificial appearance; false pretense. — **Af-fect'ed** (-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Moved; disposed; assumed artificially; not natural. — **Af-fect'ing**, *a.* Having power to move the passions or affections; pathetic. — **Af-fec**[illegible]

Af-fec'tion (ăf-fĕk'[illegible] inseparable from

respecting a particular object; love; tender attachment; disease. — **Af-fec'tion-ate** (ăf-fĕk'shŭn-ĭt), *a.* Having great love or affection; proceeding from affection; kind.

Af'fi-da'vit (ăf'fĭ-dā'vĭt), *n.* [L., he made oath.] Statement made upon oath before a magistrate; deposition.

Af-fil'i-ate (ăf-fĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To adopt; to receive into fellowship; to ally. — *v. i.* To associate; to accord. — **Af-fil'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society; legal assignment of a child to its father.

Af-fin'i-ty (ăf-fĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Relationship by marriage; close agreement; chemical attraction.

Af-firm' (ăf-fĕrm'), *v. t.* [AFFIRMED (-fĕrmd'); AFFIRMING.] To confirm; to establish; to ratify; to maintain as true; to aver; to assert. — *v. i.* To declare positively. — **Af'fir-ma'tion** (ăf'fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* An affirming; thing asserted; ratification. — **Af-firm'a-tive** (ăf-fĕrm'ă-tĭv), *a.* Affirming or asserting; — opposed to *negative*. — *n.* That which contains an affirmation. — **Af-firm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Af-fix' (ăf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [AFFIXED (-fĭkst'); AFFIXING.] To add at the end; to attach; to connect; to annex; to unite. — **Af'fix** (ăf'fĭks), *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.

Af-flict' (ăf-flĭkt'), *v. t.* To strike down; to give continued pain; to distress; to torment; to grieve. — **Af-flict'ing**, *a.* Grievous; distressing. — **Af-flic'tion** (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* State of being afflicted; state of pain, distress, or grief; misfortune.

Af'flu-ent (ăf'flŭ-ent), *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant; copious. — *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake. — **Af'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly. — **Af'flu-ence** (-ens), *n.* Abundance of anything; wealth; plenty.

Af-ford' (ăf-fōrd'), *v. t.* To yield; to give; to be able to expend; to impart; to supply.

Af-fray' (ăf-frā'), *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; scuffle; encounter; brawl. — *v. t.* [AFFRAYED (-frād'); AFFRAYING.] To frighten.

Af-fright' (ăf-frīt'), *v. t.* To impress with sudden fear; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear; terror.

Af-front' (ăf-frŭnt'), *n.* Contemptuous action or conduct; indignity; insult; offense. — *v. t.* To offend; to insult; to abuse; to outrage.

Af'ghan (ăf'gan), *n.* A native of Afghanistan; a blanket or wrap.

A-field' (ă-fēld'), *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.

A-fire' (ă-fīr'), *a.* & *adv.* On fire.

A-float' (ă-flōt'), *adv.* In a floating state; without control; adrift; in general circulation.

A-foot' (ă-fo͝ot'), *adv.* On foot; in action; astir.

A-fore' (ă-fōr'), *adv.* & *prep.* Before. — **A-fore'said'**, *adv.* Spoken of before. — **A-fore'time'** (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly.

A-fraid' (ă-frād'), *a.* Struck with fear; timid.

A-fresh' (ă-frĕsh'), *adv.* Anew; once more; newly.

Aft (ăft), *adv.* & *a.* Astern; abaft; behind.

Aft'er (ăft'ĕr), *prep.* Behind in place; later in time; moving toward from behind; in imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.

Aft'er-crop' (ăft'ĕr-krŏp'), *n.* A second crop.

Aft'er-math' (ăft'ĕr-măth'), *n.* A second crop of grass; rowen.

Aft'er-noon' (ăft'ĕr-no͞on'), *n.* The time from noon to evening.

Aft'er-ward (ăft'ĕr-wĕrd), **Aft'er-wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* In later time; subsequently.

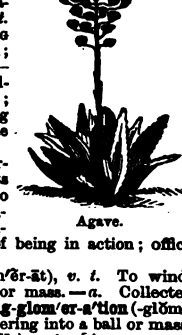
A-gain' (ă-gĕn'), *adv.* Another time; once more; in return; back; on the other hand; moreover.

A-gainst' (ă-gĕnst'), *prep.* Opposite to; in opposition to; in provision for; by the time that.

Ag'ate (ăg'ĭt), *n.* A variety of quartz; the size of type next smaller than nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in *agate*.

A-ga've (ă-gā'vē), *n.* The American aloe, or century plant.



Agave.

Age (āj), *n.* Any period of time; a particular period; maturity; decline of life; generation; century. — *v. t.* [AGED (ājd); AGEING (ā'jĭng).] To grow old; to become aged. — **A'ged** (ā'jĕd), *a.* Advanced in age or years; old; ancient; having lived (for some time specified).

A'gent (ā'jĕnt), *n.* Person or thing that exerts power, or has power to act; deputy. — **A'gen-cy** (ā'jen-sĭ), *n.* Quality of acting or state of being in action; office of an agent.

Ag-glom'er-ate (ăg-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To wind, or collect, into a ball or mass. — *a.* Collected into a ball or heap. — **Ag-glom'er-a'tion** (-glŏm'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A gathering into a ball or mass.

Ag'gran-dize (ăg'grăn-dīz), *v. t.* [AGGRANDIZED (-dīzd); AGGRANDIZING (-dī'zĭng).] To make great or greater; to exalt. — **Ag-gran'dize-ment** (ăg-grăn'dīz-ment *or* ăg'grăn-dīz'-), *n.* An aggrandizing.

Ag'gra-vate (ăg'grā-vāt), *v. t.* To make worse; to enhance; to exaggerate; to irritate; to tease. — **Ag'gra-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of aggravating; that which aggravates.

Ag'gre-gate (ăg'grē-gāt), *v. t.* To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass; to accumulate; to pile. — *a.* Formed of collected parts. — *n.* An assemblage of particulars; collection; sum total; lump. — **Ag'gre-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* An aggregating: an aggregate.

Ag-gres'sion (ăg-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* First attack; intrusion. — **Ag-gres'sive** (ăg-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Making the first attack; pugnacious. — **Ag-gres'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Ag-gres'sor** (-sĕr), *n.*

Ag-grieve' (ăg-grēv'), *v. t.* [AGGRIEVED (-grēvd'); AGGRIEVING (-grēv'ĭng).] To pain; to vex.

A-ghast' (ȧ-gȧst'), *a. & adv.* Amazed; stupefied with horror.

Ag'ile (ăj'Ĭl), *a.* Quick of motion; nimble; brisk. — **A-gil'i-ty** (ȧ-jĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ag'i-tate (ăj'Ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To disturb; to excite; to discuss earnestly; to debate. — **Ag'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Disturbance; violent motion; excitement; debate. — **Ag'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.*

Ag'nail (ăg'nāl), *n.* Inflammation round a finger nail; a whitlow.

A-go' (ȧ-gō'), *adv. & a.* Past; gone.

A-gog' (ȧ-gŏg'), *a. & adv.* Excited and eager.

A-go'ing (ȧ-gō'Ĭng), *adv.* In motion; going; ready to go.

Ag'o-ny (ăg'ō-nȳ), *n.* Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; pang. — **Ag'o-nize** (-ō-nīz), *v. i.* [AGONIZED (-nīzd); AGONIZING.] To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish. — *v. t.* To torture.

A-gree' (ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* [AGREED (-grēd'); AGREEING.] To be of one mind; to concur; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person. — **A-gree'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Agreeing or suitable; pleasing. — **A-gree'a-ble-ness, A-gree'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **A-gree'a-bly,** *adv.* In an agreeable manner; in accordance; conformably. — **A-gree'ment,** *n.* An agreeing; harmony; contract; bargain.

Ag'ri-cul'ture (ăg'rĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.* Relating to agriculture. — **Ag'ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* A farmer.

A-ground' (ȧ-ground'), *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

A'gue (ā'gū), *n.* Chilliness; intermittent fever.

Ah (ä), *interj.* Expressing surprise, pity, exultation, etc. — **A-ha'** (ȧ-hä'), *interj.* Expressing triumph, contempt, or surprise.

A-head' (ȧ-hĕd'), *adv.* Farther forward; in front.

A-hull' (ȧ-hŭl'), *adv.* With sails furled and helm lashed.

Aid (ād), *v. t.* To assist; to help; to relieve; to sustain. — *n.* Help; succor; relief; a helper.

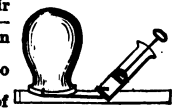
Aid'-de-camp' (ād'de-kăn'), *n.; pl.* AIDS-DE-CAMP (ādz'-). An officer assisting a general.

Ai'gret (ā'grĕt), **Ai-grette'** (ā-grĕt'), *n.* The small white heron; a tuft (of feathers, diamonds, etc.).

Ail (āl), *v. t.* [AILED (āld); AILING.] To affect with pain; to trouble; to be the matter with. — *v. i.* To feel pain. — *n.* Disorder; indisposition; pain. — **Ail'ment,** *n.* Disease; malady.

Aim (ām), *v. i. & t.* [AIMED (āmd); AIMING.] To point or direct (a weapon, effort, intention, etc.). — *n.* Direction; design; end; scheme. — **Aim'less,** *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

Air (ãr), *n.* The fluid we breathe; the atmosphere; tune; manner, mien, or carriage of a person; *pl.* show of pride. — *v. t.* [AIRED (ãrd); AIRING.] To expose to the air; to ventilate. — **Air'ing,** *n.* Exposure to air; excursion out of doors. — **Air'y** (ãr'ȳ), *a.* Open to the air; light; unsubstantial; fantastic. — **Air'i-ly** (-Ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Gayly; merrily. — **Air'i-ness,** *n.* Openness to the air; levity; gayety. — **Air bed.** An inflated sack used as a bed. — **Air bladder.** A sac or bladder, containing air, in an animal or plant; a bubble in a casting. — **Air brake.** A railroad brake operated by condensed air. — **Air drill.** A drill driven by pressure of condensed air. — **Air gun.** A gun discharged by the elastic force of air. — **Air hole.** An opening to admit or discharge air; an unfrozen spot in ice; a fault in a casting caused by a bubble. — **Air line.** A straight line; a bee line. — **Air pipe.** A pipe for drawing off foul air. — **Air pump.** A machine for exhausting air from a closed vessel. — **Air sac.** An air cell, in birds.



Air Pump.

Air'-tight' (ãr'tīt'), *a.* So tight as to exclude air.

Aisle (īl), *n.* The wing of a building; a passage in a church.

A-jar' (ȧ-jär'), *adv.* Partly open.

A-kim'bo (ȧ-kĭm'bō), *a.* With a crook; bent.

A-kin' (ȧ-kĭn'), *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

Al'a-bas'tor (ăl'ȧ-bȧs'tẽr), *n.* A compact variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lac'ri-ty (ȧ-lăk'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* Cheerful readiness; briskness; liveliness.

Al'a-mode' (ăl'ȧ-mōd'), *adv.* According to the mode or fashion. — *n.* A thin, glossy silk.

A-lan'tus. See AILANTUS.

A-larm' (ȧ-lärm'), *n.* A summons to arms; notice of danger; surprise with fear or terror. — *v. t.* [ALARMED (-lärmd'); ALARMING.] To give notice of danger; to frighten; to disturb. — **A-larm'ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to alarm. — **A-larm'ist,** *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm; a croaker. — **Alarm clock.** A clock made to ring at a particular hour.

A-las' (ȧ-lȧs'), *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow.

Al'ba-tross (ăl'bȧ-trŏs), *n.* A large, web-footed sea bird, of the Southern Ocean.

Albatross.

Al-be'it (ăl-bē'Ĭt), *conj. & adv.* Although; be it so; notwithstanding.

Al-bi'no (ăl-bī'nō), *n.; pl.* ALBINOS (-nōz). A person or animal preternaturally white; a white negro.

Al'bum (ăl'bŭm), *n.* A blank book for photographs, autographs, etc.

Al-bu'men (ăl-bū'mĕn), *n.* A viscous animal substance found in the white of egg.

Al-bur'num (ăl-bûr'nŭm), *n.* The white soft part of wood next to the bark; sapwood.

Al'che-my (ăl'kĕ-mȳ), *n.* Occult chemistry; art of changing base metals into gold. — **Al'che-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

Al'co-hol (ăl'kō-hŏl), *n.* Pure or [illegible] spirit. — **Al'co-hol'ic** [illegible] alcohol.

Al'co-ran (ăl'kŏ-răn *or* ăl'kō-răn'), *n.* See KORAN.
Al'cove (ăl'kōv *or* ăl-kōv'), *n.* A recess in a library or other room; a niche.
Al'der (ôl'dẽr), *n.* A tree of several varieties.
Al'der-man (ôl'dẽr-măn), *n.* A magistrate ranking below the mayor.
Ale (āl), *n.* Fermented malt liquor. — **Ale'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A place where ale is retailed.
A-lee' (ȧ-lē'), *adv.* On the side (of a ship, etc.) away from the wind.
A-lert' (ȧ-lẽrt'), *a.* Watchful; vigilant; brisk; prompt; nimble; lively. — **A-lert'ly,** *adv.* — **A-lert'ness,** *n.*
‖**Al'ga** (ăl'gȧ), *n.*; *pl.* ALGÆ (ăl'jē). [L.] A division of water plants, embracing seaweeds. — **Al'gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Pertaining to seaweed.
Al'ge-bra (ăl'jē-brȧ), *n.* Mathematical calculation by means of letters and symbols. — **Al'ge-bra'ic** (ăl'jē-brā'ĭk), **Al'ge-bra'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.
A'li-as (ā'lĭ-ăs), *adv.* [L.] Otherwise; otherwise called. — *n.* An assumed name.
Al'i-bi (ăl'ĭ-bī), *n.* Another place; an accused person's plea that he was absent when crime was committed.
Al'ien (āl'yen), *a.* Foreign; adverse. — *n.* A foreigner. — **Al'ien-a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being alienated. — **Al'ien-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To transfer to another; to estrange. — *a.* Estranged. — **Al'ien-a'tion,** *n.* Transfer; legal conveyance; insanity. — **Al'ien-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.*
A-light' (ȧ-līt'), *v. i.* To get down; to dismount; to descend and settle.
A-like' (ȧ-līk'), *a.* Similar; without difference. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.
Al'i-ment (ăl'ĭ-ment), *n.* That which feeds or supports; food; nutriment. — **Al'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Al'i-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to food or aliment; nutritive.
Al'i-mo-ny (ăl'ĭ-mŏ-nў), *n.* An allowance to a wife out of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.
Al'i-quant (ăl'ĭ-kwant), *a.* Not dividing another number without a remainder.
Al'i-quot (ăl'ĭ-kwŏt), *a.* Dividing exactly, or without a remainder.
A-live' (ȧ-līv'), *a.* Having life; active; susceptible.
A-liz'a-rin (ȧ-lĭz'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* A red coloring matter obtained from madder or coal tar.
Al'ka-li (ăl'kȧ-lī *or* -lĭ), *n.* A caustic substance which neutralizes acids. — **Al'ka-line** (-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of an alkali. — **Al'ka-lize** (-līz), *v. t.* To make alkaline. — **Al'ka-loid** (-loid), *n.* A vegetable principle having alkaline properties.
Al'ko-ran (ăl'kŏ-răn *or* ăl'kō-răn'), *n.* Tho Mohammedan Bible; the Koran.
All (ôl), *a.* Every one; the whole number or quantity of. — *n.* The whole; the total; everything. — *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; quite. — **At all.** In the least degree; to the least extent; under any circumstances. — **All hail.** All health; — a phrase or salutation.
‖**Al'lah** (ăl'lȧ), *n.* The Arabic name for God.
Al-lay' (ȧl-lā'), *v. t.* [ALLAYED (-lād'); ALLAYING.] To make quiet; to subdue. — **Al-lay'ment,** *n.* An allaying; that which allays.
Al'le-ga'tion (ăl'lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* Positive assertion or declaration.
Al-lege' (ȧl-lĕj'), *v. t.* [ALLEGED (-lĕjd'); ALLEGING.] To bring forward positively; to declare; to assert; to plead; to cite; to quote.
Al-le'gi-ance (ȧl-lē'jans *or* -jĭ-ans), *n.* Fidelity of a subject or citizen to his government; loyalty.
Al'le-go-ry (ăl'lē-gŏ-rў), *n.* A figurative discourse; a parable. — **Al'le-gor'ic** (-gŏr'ĭk), **Al'le-gor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* In the manner of allegory; describing by resemblances.
Al'le-lu'ia (ăl'lē-lū'yȧ), **Al'le-lu'iah,** *n.* Praise to Jehovah. See HALLELUJAH.
Al-le'vi-ate (ȧl-lē'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make light; to ease; to lessen; to mitigate; to allay. — **Al-le'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An alleviating; mitigation; that which makes more tolerable.
Al'ley (ăl'ў), *n.*; *pl.* ALLEYS (-lĭz). A passage; a narrow street.
All'hal'low (ôl'hăl'lō), **All'hal'lows** (-lōz), **All'hal'low-mas** (-mȧs), *n.* All Saints' Day. — **All'hal'low-tide'** (-tīd'), *n.* The time near All Saints.
Al-li'ance (ȧl-lī'ans), *n.* Union by treaty or marriage; compact; persons or parties allied.
Al'li-ga'tor (ăl'lĭ-gā'tẽr), *n.* The American crocodile, a carnivorous amphibious reptile.

Alligator.

Al-lit'er-a'tion (ȧl-lĭt'ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of succeeding words. — **Al-lit'er-a-tive** (-lĭt'ẽr-ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.
Al-loy'a-thy (ăl-lŏp'ȧ-thў), *n.* The employment of medicines to produce effects different from those which result from disease; — opposed to *homeopathy.* — **Al'lo-path'ic** (ăl'lō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.
Al-lot' (ȧl-lŏt'), *v. t.* [ALLOTTED; ALLOTTING.] To divide by lot; to distribute; to apportion. — **Al-lot'ment,** *n.* An allotting; a share.
Al-low' (ȧl-lou'), *v. t.* [ALLOWED (-loud'); ALLOWING.] To give; to own or acknowledge; to abate; to permit; to admit; to consent. — *v. i.* To make abatement or deduction. — **Al-low'a-ble,** *a.* Proper to be allowed; permissible. — **Al-low'a-bly,** *adv.* — **Al-low'ance** (-ans), *n.* An allowing; sanction; thing allowed; stated quantity, as of food or drink; abatement; deduction. — *v. t.* To put upon allowance; to limit.
Al-loy' (ăl-loi'), *v. t.* [ALLOYED (-loid'); ALLOYING.] To debase by mixing; to impair; to corrupt. — *n.* A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a finer.
All'spice' (ôl'spīs'), *n.* The berry of the pimento; Jamaica pepper.

Al-lude' (ăl-lūd'), *v. i.* To refer to something not mentioned; to hint; to intimate; to advert to.

Al-lure' (ăl-lūr'), *v. t.* [ALLURED (-lūrd'); ALLURING.] To attempt to draw to; to decoy; to seduce. — **Al-lur'ing**, *a.* Enticing. — **Al-lure'ment**, *n.* Temptation.

Al-lu'sion (ăl-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Indirect reference. — **Al-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

Al-lu'vi-on (ăl-lū'vĭ-ŭn), **Al-lu'vi-um** (-ŭm), *n.* Earth deposited by water. — **Al-lu'vi-al** (-vĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium; of fresh-water origin.

Al-ly' (ăl-lī'), *v. t.* [ALLIED (-līd'); ALLYING.] To unite by treaty, friendship, marriage, etc. — *n.*; *pl.* ALLIES (-līz'). One united to another by any tie; a confederate.

Al'ma-nac (ą̆l'má-năk), *n.* A calendar of days, weeks, months, etc.

Al-might'y (ą̆l-mīt'ў), *a.* All-powerful; omnipotent. — *n.* God; the Supreme Being.

Alm'ond (ä'mŭnd), *n.* Fruit of the almond tree; one of two glands, called tonsils, in the throat.

Al'mon-er (ăl'mŭn-ĕr), *n.* One who distributes alms for another.

Al'most (ą̆l'mōst), *adv.* Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* Anything given to relieve the poor; charity. — **Alms'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house for the care of the poor.

Al'oe (ăl'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ALOES (-ōz). An evergreen herbaceous plant; *pl.* the thickened cathartic juice of several species of aloe.

A-loft' (á-lŏft'), *adv.* On high; above the deck.

A-lone' (á-lōn'), *a.* Single; solitary. — *adv.* Separately; only.

A-long' (á-lŏng'), *adv.* Lengthwise; onward; forward; together. — *prep.* By the length of. — **A-long'side'**, *adv.* By the side of (a ship).

A-loof' (á-lōōf'), *adv.* At or from a distance; apart. — *prep.* At or to a distance from; away.

A-loud' (á-loud'), *adv.* With a loud noise; loudly.

Alp (ălp), *n.* A high mountain; *pl.* the elevated mountain ranges of Switzerland. — **Al'pine** (ăl'pĭn *or* ăl'pin), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps; lofty. — **Al'pen-stock'** (-pĕn-stŏk'), *n.* A staff used in mountain climbing.

Alpaca.

Al-pac'a (ăl-păk'á), *n.* Peruvian sheep or llama; cloth made of its wool.

Al'pha (ăl'fá), *n.* First letter of the Greek alphabet. — **Al'pha-bet** (-fá-bĕt), *n.* The letters of a language arranged in order. — *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet. — **Al'pha-bet'ic** (-bĕt'ĭk), **Al'pha-bet'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet.

Al'pine, *a.* See under ALP, *n.*

Al-ready (ąl-rĕd'ў), *adv.* At or before this time; now; previously.

Al'so (ąl'sō), *adv. & conj.* In like manner; too.

Al'tar (ąl'tĕr), *n.* A table to receive offerings to some deity; the Christian communion table.

Al'ter (ąl'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* [ALTERED (-tĕrd); ALTERING.] To change; to vary. — **Al'ter-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being altered. — **Al'ter-a-ble-ness**, **Al'ter-a-bil'i-ty** (ąl'tĕr-á-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Al'ter-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Producing gradual change. — *n.* Medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative. — **Al'ter-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An altering; change made.

Al'ter-cate (ăl'tĕr-kāt), *v. i.* To contend in words; to wrangle. — **Al'ter-ca'tion** (ăl'tĕr-kā'shŭn), *n.* Warm contention; controversy; dispute.

Al-ter'nate (ăl-tĕr'nāt), *a.* Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal. — *n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude; a substitute. — **Al'ter-nate** (ăl'tĕr-nāt *or* ăl-tĕr'-), *v. t.* To perform by turns, or in succession; to change reciprocally. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns. — **Al-ter'nate-ly** (-tĕr'nāt-lў), *adv.* — **Al'ter-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An alternating; reciprocal succession; permutation. — **Al-ter'na-tive** (ăl-tĕr'ná-tĭv), *a.* Offering a choice of two things. — *n.* Choice of two things.

Al-though' (ąl-thō'), *conj.* Grant all this; suppose that; notwithstanding.

Al'ti-tude (ăl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Height; elevation.

Al'to (ăl'tō), *n.* A musical part sung by the lowest female voices; in *instrumental* music, the tenor.

Al'to-geth'er (ąl'tō-gĕth'ĕr), *adv.* With united action; conjointly; wholly; without reserve.

Al'um (ăl'ŭm), *n.* An astringent mineral substance.

A-lu'mi-na (á-lū'mĭ-ná), *n.* One of the earths, containing aluminium.

Al'u-min'i-um (ăl'ŭ-mĭn'ĭ-ŭm), **A-lu'mi-num** (á-lū'mĭ-nŭm), *n.* Metallic base of alumina; a very light, white metal, not easily oxidized.

Al'way (ąl'wā), **Al'ways** (ąl'wāz), *adv.* Perpetually; continually; invariably.

Am (ăm), *1st person sing. indic.* of BE.

A-main' (á-mān'), *adv.* Violently and suddenly; vigorously.

A-mal'gam (á-măl'*gam*), *n.* A compound of mercury with another metal. — **A-mal'ga-mate** (-gá-māt), *v. t.* To mix (quicksilver) with another metal; to mingle, so as to make a compound. — *v. i.* To unite in an amalgam; to coalesce. — **A-mal'ga-ma'tion** (á-măl'gá-mā'shŭn), *n.* An amalgamating; mixture.

A-man'u-en'sis (á-măn'ū-ĕn'sĭs), *n.* A writer of what another dictates; a copyist.

Am'a-ranth (ăm'á-rănth), *n.* An annual plant with showy flowers; a fabled unfading flower; a purplish color.

A-mass' (á-măs'), *v. t.* [AMASSED (á-măst'); AMASSING.] To collect into a mass or heap; to accumulate; to gather. — **A-mass'ment**, *n.* A heap; an accumulation.

Am'a-teur' (ăm'ȧ-tẽr' *or* ăm'ȧ-tūr'), *n.* One fond of some study or art.

A-maze' (ȧ-māz'), *v. t.* [AMAZED (-māzd'); AMAZING.] To confound; to astonish. — *n.* Astonishment; perplexity; amazement. — **A-maz'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* With amazement. — **A-maz'ed-ness**, *n.* — **A-maze'ment** (-māz'ment), *n.* Feeling of surprise and wonder; confusion. — **A-maz'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an amazing degree.

Am'a-zon (ăm'ȧ-zŏn), *n.* A warlike or masculine woman; a virago. — **Am'a-zo'ni-an** (-zō'nĭ-ȧn), *a.* Pertaining to an Amazon, or to the River Amazon or the country it traverses.

Am-bas'sa-dor (ăm-băs'sȧ-dẽr), *n.* An envoy of the highest rank. See AMBASSADOR. — **Am-bas'sa-dress** (-drĕs), *n.* A female ambassador; wife of an ambassador.

Am'ber (ăm'bẽr), *n.* A yellowish fossil resin. — *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, amber.

Am-big'u-ous (ăm-bĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal. — **Am-big'u-ous-ness**, **Am'bi-gu'i-ty** (ăm'bĭ-gū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Am-bi'tion (ăm-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Eager desire of preferment, honor, or power; aspiration; greediness. — **Am-bi'tious** (-bĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Possessing, moved by, or indicating, ambition.

Am'ble (ăm'b'l), *v. i.* [AMBLED (-b'ld); AMBLING.] To move with the gait called an amble; to pace. — *n.* A gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side move at once.

Am'bu-lance (ăm'bū-lȧns), *n.* A flying hospital; a vehicle for the sick or wounded. — **Am'bu-la-to-ry** (-bū-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable; alterable. — *n.* Part of a building intended for walking in, as aisles of a church or a portico.

Am'bus-cade' (ăm'bŭs-kād'), *n.* A hiding, or hiding place, for troops about to surprise an enemy; ambush. — *v. t.* To lie in wait.

Am'bush (ăm'bŏŏsh), *n.* Act or place of lying in wait to attack; troops hidden in ambush. — *v. t.* [AMBUSHED (-bŏŏsht); AMBUSHING.] To lie in wait for; to surprise; to place in ambush.

‖**A-meer'** (ȧ-mẽr'), **A-mir'**, *n.* Same as EMIR.

A-mel'io-rate (ȧ-mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t.* To make better; to improve. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **A-mel'io-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Improvement.

A'men' (ā'mĕn'; *in singing*, ä'mĕn'). [Heb., firm, true.] An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it*, *truly*, or *verily*.

A-me'na-ble (ȧ-mē'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible; submissive.

A-mend' (ȧ-mĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To change for the better. — **A-mend'a-to-ry** (-ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing amendment; corrective. — **A-mend'ment**, *n.* A change for the better; reformation; recovery; a change in a legislative bill or motion. — **A-mends'** (ȧ-mĕndz'), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Compensation for loss or injury; satisfaction; equivalent.

A-men'i-ty (ȧ-mĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Agreeableness.

Am'ent (ăm'ĕnt), *n.* A sort of spike, in the alder, birch, etc.; a catkin.

A-mer'i-can (ȧ-mĕr'ĭ-kȧn), *a.* Pertaining to America, esp. to the United States. — *n.* A native of America or citizen of the United States. — **A-mer'i-can-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A word or idiom peculiar to America; love of Americans for their own country, its interests, etc. — **A-mer'i-can-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To render American.

Am'e-thyst (ăm'ĕ-thĭst), *n.* A species of quartz, of a violet color.

A'mi-a-ble (ā'mĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of love; charming; delightful. — **A'mi-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **A'mi-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **A'mi-a-bly**, *adv.*

Am'i-ca-ble (ăm'ĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Friendly; peaceable; kind. — **Am'i-ca-ble-ness**, **Am'i-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Am'i-ca-bly**, *adv.*

A-mid' (ȧ-mĭd'), **A-midst'** (-mĭdst'), *prep.* In the midst or middle; among. — **A-mid'ships**, *adv.* Midway between stem and stern.

A-miss' (ȧ-mĭs'), *a.* Wrong; faulty; out of order. — *adv.* Wrongly; improperly.

Am'i-ty (ăm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Friendship; harmony.

Am-mo'ni-a (ăm-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A volatile alkali; spirit of hartshorn.

Am'mu-ni'tion (ăm'mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, shot, etc.

Am'nes-ty (ăm'nĕs-tȳ), *n.* General pardon of offenses. — *v. t.* [AMNESTIED (-tĭd); AMNESTYING.] To pardon.

A-mong' (ȧ-mŭng'), **A-mongst'** (-mŭngst'), *prep.* Mixed or associated with.

Am'o-rous (ăm'ō-rŭs), *a.* Inclined to love; enamored; passionate.

A-mor'phous (ȧ-môr'fŭs), *a.* Having no determinate form or character; anomalous.

A-mount' (ȧ-mount'), *v. i.* To come in the aggregate or whole; to be equivalent. — *n.* Sum total; effect, substance, or result.

A-mour' (ȧ-mōōr'), *n.* A love intrigue.

Am-phib'i-an (ăm-fĭb'ĭ-ȧn), *n.* An amphibious animal. — **Am-phib'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Able to live in both air and water; having two natures.

Am'phi-the'a-ter (ăm'fĭ-thē'ȧ-tẽr), *or* **-tre**, *n.* An oval or circular edifice for public sports.

Am'ple (ăm'p'l), *a.* Of large size, extent, capacity, or bulk; abundant; plenteous. — **Am'ply** (-plȳ), *adv.* Fully; abundantly. — **Am'pli-fy** (-plĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [AMPLIFIED (-fīd); AMPLIFYING.] To enlarge; to treat copiously; to dilate; to exaggerate. — **Am'pli-tude** (-tūd), *n.* Largeness; abundance.

Am'pu-tate (ăm'pū-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off (a limb, etc.). — **Am'pu-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A cutting off (a limb).

A-muck' (ȧ-mŭk'), *a.* & *adv.* In a frenzied manner; recklessly. — **To run amuck.** To rush out frantically, attacking all comers.

Am'u-let (ăm'ū-lĕt), *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.

A-muse' (ȧ-mūz'), *v. t.* [AMUSED (ȧ-mūzd'); AMUSING.] To entertain agreeably; to divert; to delude. — **A-muse'ment**, *n.* That which amuses; entertainment; sport.

An (ăn). One; any; — same as *a*, the indefinite article, used before a vowel sound.

An-ach'ro-nism (ăn-ăk'rō-nĭz'm), *n.* Error in chronology.

An'a-con'da (ăn'ă-kŏn'dă), *n.* A large South American snake of the Boa family.

‖**An'æs-the'si-a** (ăn'ĕs-thē'zhĭ-ă *or* -sĭ-ă), ‖**An'es-the'sis** (-thē'sĭs), *n.* Insensibility produced by inhaling chloroform, etc. — **An'æs-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Causing or characterized by insensibility. — *n.* That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, etc.

An'a-gram (ăn'ă-grăm), *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name, so as to form a new word.

A-nal'o-gy (ă-năl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely different. — **A-nal'o-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Having analogy; correspondent.

A-nal'y-sis (ă-năl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANALYSES (-sēz). The resolution of a thing into its constituent or original elements; — opposed to *synthesis*. — **An'a-lyst** (ăn'ă-lĭst), *n.* One who analyzes. — **An'a-lyt'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), **An'a-lyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of, or fond of, analysis. — **An'a-lyze** (ăn'ă-līz), *v. t.* To resolve into first principles or elements.

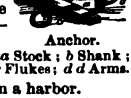
An'archo (ăn'ărk), *n.* Author of anarchy. — **An'arch-ist**, *n.* One who promotes disorder or would overthrow civil government. — **An'arch-y** (-ărk-ĭ), *n.* Want of government; lawlessness; confusion.

A-nath'e-ma (ă-năth'ĕ-mă), *n.* Ecclesiastical curse; excommunication; person or thing anathematized. — **A-nath'e-ma-tize** (-mă-tīz), *v. t.* [ANATHEMATIZED (-tīzd); ANATHEMATIZING.] To denounce with curses.

A-nat'o-my (ă-năt'ō-mĭ), *n.* A dissecting; the science of the structure of organic bodies; the thing dissected; a skeleton. — **A-nat'o-mist**, *n.* One skilled in anatomy. — **A-nat'o-mize**, *v. t.* [ANATOMIZED (-mīzd); ANATOMIZING.] To dissect; to analyze. — **An'a-tom'ic** (ăn'ă-tŏm'ĭk), **An'a-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection. — **An'a-tom'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'ces-tor (ăn'sĕs-tẽr), *n.* One from whom a person is descended; a forefather; progenitor. — **An'ces-try** (-trĭ), *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage; descent. — **An-ces'tral** (ăn-sĕs'tral), *a.* Relating to, or descending from, ancestors.

An'chor (ăn'kẽr), *n.* An instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; firm support. — *v. t.* [ANCHORED (-kẽrd); ANCHORING.] To place at anchor; to fasten; to fix. — *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; to stop; to rest. — **An'chor-age** (-ăj), *n.* A place where a ship can anchor; anchor and necessary tackle; charge for anchoring in a harbor.



Anchor.
aa Stock; *b* Shank; *c c* Flukes; *d d* Arms.

An-cho'vy (ăn-chō'vĭ), *n.* A small sea fish of the Herring family, used in seasoning.

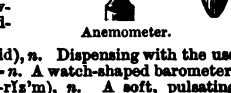
An'cient (ān'shent), *a.* Old; of former times; of great age; antiquated; obsolete. — *n. pl.* Those who lived in former ages, as opposed to the *moderns*; very old men.

And (ănd), *conj.* A particle expressing addition, and used to connect words or sentences.

And'i-ron (ănd'ĭ'ŭrn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace; a firedog.

An'ec-dote (ăn'ĕk-dōt), *n.* A short story.

An'e-mom'e-ter (ăn'ĕ-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of the wind.



Anemometer.

A-nem'o-ne (ă-nĕm'ō-nĕ), *n.* A plant of the Crowfoot family; windflower.

An'e-roid (ăn'ĕ-roid), *n.* Dispensing with the use of quicksilver. — *n.* A watch-shaped barometer.

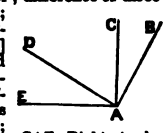
An'eu-rism (ăn'ū-rĭz'm), *n.* A soft, pulsating tumor, caused by enlargement of an artery.

A-new' (ă-nū'), *adv.* Newly; over again; afresh.

An'gel (ān'jĕl), *n.* A divine messenger; ministering spirit; ancient gold coin of England. — **An-gel'ic** (ăn-jĕl'ĭk), **An-gel'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to angels. — **An-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

An'ger (ăn'gẽr), *n.* Strong passion excited by injury; indignation; wrath; rage. — *v. t.* [ANGERED (-gẽrd); ANGERING.] To excite to anger; to provoke; to vex; to displease.

An'gle (ăn'g'l), *n.* A corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* [ANGLED (ăn'g'ld); ANGLING.] To fish with line and hook; to use bait or artifice; to intrigue. — **An'gler**, *n.* One who fishes with a hook; a kind of fish; fishing frog. — **An'gle-wise'**, *adv.* Angularly. — **An'gle-worm'** (-wŭrm'), *n.* An earthworm used for bait.



CAE Right Angle; CAD Acute Angle; BAE Obtuse Angle.

An'gry (ăn'grĭ), *a.* [ANGRIER (an'grĭ-ẽr); ANGRIEST.] Inflamed; moved with anger; resentful; indignant; hot; raging; furious; infuriated. — **An'gri-ly** (-grĭ-lĭ), *adv.*

An'guish (ăn'gwĭsh), *n.* Extreme pain; agony.

An'gu-lar (ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having or consisting of an angle; forming an angle. — **An'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being angular. — **An'gu-lar-ly** (-lẽr-lĭ), *adv.* With angles; in the direction of the angles.

An'il (ăn'ĭl), *n.* A West India plant; indigo dye. — **An'il-line** (ăn'ĭl-ĭn *or* -lin), *n.* A dye obtained from indigo, also from coal tar.

An'i-mal (ăn'ĭ-*mal*), *n.* An organized living being endowed with sensation and power of voluntary motion; an irrational being. — *a.* Pertaining to animals. — **An'i-mal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The state of mere animals; brutishness.

An'i-mal'cule (ăn'ĭ-măl'kūl), ‖**An'i-mal'cu-lum** (-kū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMALCULA (-lă). An [illegible] mal invisible, or nearly so, to the [illegible]

An'i-mate (ăn'ĭ-māt), *v.* [illegible] spirit, or vigor to:

inspire; to cheer; to gladden. — *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. — **An'i-ma'ted** (ăn'ĭ-mā'tĕd), *a.* Full of life; spirited. — **An'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An animating, or the state of being animated; vivacity; spirit; liveliness; promptness.

An'i-mos'i-ty (ăn'ĭ-mŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Violent hatred; active enmity; malignity.

An'i-mus (ăn'ĭ-mŭs), *n.* [L.] Intention; spirit.

An'ise (ăn'ĭs), *n.* A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

An'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* The joint connecting foot and leg. — **An'klet** (-klĕt), *n.* An ornament worn on the ankle.

An'nals (ăn'nalz), *n. pl.* A chronological history; chronicles. — **An'nal-ist**, *n.* A writer of annals; historian; chronicler.

An-neal' (ăn-nēl'), *v. t.* [ANNEALED (-nēld'); ANNEALING.] To heat (glass or metal) nearly to fluidity, and cool slowly, rendering it less brittle.

An-nex' (ăn-nĕks'), *v. t.* [ANNEXED (-nĕkst'); ANNEXING.] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix. — *n.* Something appended; an extension of a building. — **An'nex-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **An-nex'ion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Addition; union.

An-ni'hi-late (ăn-nī'hĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy. — **An-ni'hi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Destruction.

An'ni-ver'sa-ry (ăn'nĭ-vĕr'sā-rȳ), *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated each year.

An-nounce' (ăn-nouns'), *v. t.* [ANNOUNCED (-nounst'); ANNOUNCING (-noun'sĭng).] To give notice of; to make known; to publish; to advertise. — **An-nounce'ment**, *n.* An announcing; proclamation; declaration.

An-noy' (ăn-noi'), *v. t.* [ANNOYED (-noid'); ANNOYING.] To incommode; to vex; to pester; to bother; to plague. — *n.* Annoyance. — **An-noy'ance** (-noi'ans), *n.* Disturbance; injury; bore.

An'nu-al (ăn'ū-al), *a.* Happening every year; yearly; continuing only one year or season. — *n.* A thing happening yearly; a work published once a year; a plant that lives but one season. — **An'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Yearly; year by year.

An-nu'i-ty (ăn-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A yearly allowance of money.

An-nul' (ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* [ANNULLED (-nŭld'); ANNULLING.] To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to cancel; to set aside.

An'nu-lar (ăn'ū-lēr), **An'nu-la-ry** (-lă-rȳ), *a.* Having the form of a ring; round.

An-nun'ci-ate (ăn-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To announce. — **An-nun'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-), *n.* An announcing; a church festival (March 25), commemorating the angel's announcement of Christ's approaching birth to the Virgin Mary.

An'o-dyne (ăn'ō-dīn), *n.* Medicine which allays pain. — *a.* Assuaging pain; opiate; narcotic.

A-noint' (ă-noint'), *v. t.* To pour oil upon; to consecrate by unction; to smear or daub. — **A-noint'ed**, *n.* The Messiah.

A-nom'a-ly (ă-nŏm'ă-lȳ), *n.* A deviation from the common rule or from analogy; an irregularity. — **A-nom'a-lous** (-ă-lŭs), *a.* Deviating from rule; abnormal; irregular. — **A-nom'a-lous-ly**, *adv.*

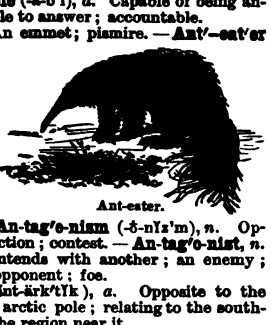
A-non' (ă-nŏn'), *adv.* Quickly; immediately; at another time; again. — **Ever and anon.** Now and then; frequently; often.

A-non'y-mous (ă-nŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Wanting a name; without the author's real name.

An-oth'er (ăn-ŭth'ĕr), *a.* Not the same; different; one more; any other.

An'swer (ăn'sĕr), *v. t.* [ANSWERED (-sĕrd); ANSWERING.] To speak or write in return to; to refute; to comply with; to face; to suit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to account; to suit; to conform. — *n.* A reply; return; solution. — **An'swer-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable.

Ant (ănt), *n.* An emmet; pismire. — **Ant'-eat'er** (ănt'ēt'ĕr), *n.* A tropical American animal that feeds on ants.



Ant-eater.

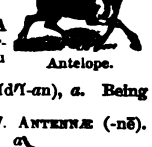
An-tag'o-nize (ăn-tăg'ō-nīz), *v. i.* To act in opposition; to contend. — **An-tag'o-nism** (-ō-nĭz'm), *n.* Opposition of action; contest. — **An-tag'o-nist**, *n.* One who contends with another; an enemy; adversary; opponent; foe.

Ant-arc'tic (ănt-ärk'tĭk), *a.* Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or the region near it.

An'te-ced'ent (ăn'tē-sēd'ent), *a.* Going before in time; prior; preceding; foregoing; previous. — *n.* That which goes before.

An'te-cham'ber (ăn'tē-chām'bĕr), *n.* A chamber leading to the chief apartment.

An'te-date (ăn'tē-dāt), *n.* A date before the true time. — *v. t.* To anticipate; to precede.



Antelope.

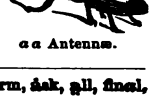
An'te-di-lu'vi-an (ăn'tē-dĭ-lū'vĭ-an), *a.* Before the deluge. — *n.* One who lived before the flood.

An'te-lope (ăn'tē-lōp), *n.* A ruminant quadruped, intermediate between deer and goat.

An'te-me-rid'i-an (ăn'tē-mē-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Being before noon.

An-ten'na (ăn-tĕn'nă), *n.*; *pl.* ANTENNÆ (-nē). One of an insect's feelers.

An-te'ri-or (ăn-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* Before; prior; antecedent; former; foregoing.



a a Antennæ.

An'te-room (ăn'tē-rōōm), *n.* A room leading to another; a waiting room.

An'them (ăn'thĕm), *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

An'ther (ăn'thẽr), *n.* The tip of the stamen of a plant, containing the pollen. — **An'ther-al**, *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

ee Anthers.

An'thra-cite (ăn'thrȧ-sīt), *n.* A hard, compact mineral coal.

An'thro-poid (ăn'thrŏ-poid), *a.* Resembling man. — *n.* An ourang; a gorilla.

An'thro-pol'o-gy (ăn'thrŏ-pŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Natural history of the human species; science of man, in his entire nature. — **An'thro-po-log'ic-al** (-pŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.

‖**An'thro-poph'a-gi** (ăn'thrŏ-pŏf'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* Man-eaters; cannibals.

An'tic (ăn'tĭk), *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon; odd appearance; trick; caper.

An'ti-christ (ăn'tĭ-krīst), *n.* An adversary of Christ. — **An'ti-chris'tian** (-krĭs'chan), *n.* An opposer of Christianity. — *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tic'i-pate (ăn-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To take or do before another; to take up beforehand or before the proper time; to foresee. — **An-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.* — **An-tic'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* An anticipating; impression of what is to happen afterward; preconceived opinion.

An'ti-dote (ăn'tĭ-dōt), *n.* A remedy for poison or other evil. — **An'ti-do'tal** (-dō'tal), **An'ti-do'ta-ry** (-dō'tȧ-rў), *a.* Efficacious against poison.

An'ti-mo-ny (ăn'tĭ-mŏ-nў), *n.* A whitish brittle metal used in medicine and the arts; an ore of the same. — **An'ti-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to antimony.

An-tip'a-thy (ăn-tĭp'ȧ-thў), *n.; pl.* ANTIPATHIES (-thĭz). Aversion; dislike; repugnance; disgust. — **An'ti-pa-thet'ic** (ăn'tĭ-pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), **An'ti-pa-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having aversion.

An'ti-pode (ăn'tĭ-pōd), *n.; pl.* ANTIPODES (ăn-tĭp'ŏ-dēz). One of those on the opposite side of the globe. — **An-tip'o-dal** (-ŏ-dal), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.

An'ti-qua'ri-an (ăn'tĭ-kwā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary; a large size of drawing paper. — **An'ti-qua-ry** (ăn'tĭ-kwȧ-rў), *n.* One versed in antiquities. — **An'ti-qua'ted** (-kwā'tĕd), *a.* Grown old, or out of fashion.

An-tique' (ăn-tēk'), *a.* Old; ancient; of old fashion. — *n.* Anything very old; a relic. — **An-tiq'ui-ty** (-tĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* Ancient times; people or relics of ancient times; great age.

An'ti-sep'tic (ăn'tĭ-sĕp'tĭk), *a.* Opposing putrefaction.

An-tith'e-sis (ăn-tĭth'ĕ-sĭs), *n.* Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.

Ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* A branch of a stag's horn.

An'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* An iron block, on which metals are hammered.

Anx'ious (ăŋk'shŭs), *a.* Greatly concerned or solicitous; distressed; disquieted; uneasy. — **Anx'ious-ly**, *adv.* — **Anx'ious-ness**, **An-xi'e-ty** (ăŋ-zī'ĕ-tў), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude, care.

A'ny (ĕn'ў), *a.* One out of many, indefinitely; some. — *adv.* To any extent; at all.

A-or'ta (ā-ôr'tȧ), *n.* The great artery from the heart.

A-pace' (ȧ-pās'), *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast.

A-part' (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* Separately; aside; in two or more parts; asunder.

A-part'ment (ȧ-pärt'mẽnt), *n.* A room or set of connected rooms.

Ap'a-thy (ăp'ȧ-thў), *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility; unconcern. — **Ap'a-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Void of feeling; indifferent.

Ape (āp), *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic. — *v. t.* [APED (āpt); APING.] To mimic; to imitate servilely. — **Ap'ish**, *n.* Like an ape; foppish; silly. — **Ap'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Practice of aping; mimicry; a place where apes are kept.

Ape.

A-peak' (ȧ-pēk'), *adv.* On the point; perpendicularly.

A-pe'rĭ-ent (ȧ-pē'rĭ-ẽnt), *a.* Tending to open; gently purgative. — *n.* A laxative medicine.

Ap'er-ture (ăp'ẽr-tūr), *n.* An opening; a hole.

Ap'er-y, *n.* See under APE, *n.*

A-pet'al-ous (ȧ-pĕt'al-ŭs), *a.* Having no petals.

A'pex (ā'pĕks), *n.; pl.* E. APEXES (-ĕz); L. APICES (ăp'ĭ-sēz). Top, tip, or summit of anything.

A-phe'lion (ȧ-fē'lyŭn *or* -fē'lĭ-ŭn), *n.; pl.* APHELIA (-yȧ *or* -lĭ-ȧ). That point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

A'phis (ā'fĭs), *n.; pl.* APHIDES (ăf'ĭ-dēz). An insect, the vine fretter or plant louse.

Aph'o-rism (ăf'ŏ-rĭz'm), *n.* A precept expressed in few words; axiom; maxim; adage. — **Aph'o-rist**, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

A'pi-a-ry (ā'pĭ-ȧ-rў), *n.* A place for keeping bees.

A-piece' (ȧ-pēs'), *adv.* To each; to the share of each; each by itself.

Ap'ish, *a.* See under APE, *n.*

A-poc'a-lypse (ȧ-pŏk'ȧ-lĭps), *n.* Revelation; discovery; disclosure; the last book in the Bible. — **A-poc'a-lyp'tic** (-lĭp'tĭk), *a.* Relating to the Revelation of St. John; mysterious.

A-poc'ry-pha (ȧ-pŏk'rĭ-fȧ), *n. pl.* Books of doubtful authenticity as inspired writings, sometimes printed with the Old Testament. — **A-poc'ry-phal** (-rĭ-fal), *a.* Not canonical; doubtful.

Ap'od (ăp'ŏd), **Ap'ode** (-ōd), *n.* An animal without feet. — **Ap'o-dal** (-ŏ-dal), *a.* Having no feet.

Ap'o-gee (ăp'ŏ-jē), *n.* That point in the moon's orbit farthest from the earth.

Ap'o-logue (ăp'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* A [illegible]

A-pol'o-gy (ȧ-pŏl'ŏ-[illegible])

fend what appears to others wrong; an excuse. — **A-pol'o-get'ic** (ă-pŏl'ŏ-jĕt'ĭk), **A-pol'o-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Excusatory or defensive. — **A-pol'o-gist** (-pŏl'ŏ-jĭst), *n.* One who makes apology. — **A-pol'o-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.* To make an apology.

Ap'o-plex'y (ăp'ŏ-plĕks'ȳ), *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.

A-pos'tate (ă-pŏs'tāt), *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* False; renegade. — **A-pos'ta-sy** (-tă-sȳ), *n.* Abandonment of one's faith, principles, or party. — **A-pos'ta-tize** (-tă-tīz), *v. i.* To abandon one's faith, party, church profession, etc.

A-pos'tle (ă-pŏs'l), *n.* One sent to execute important business; one of the twelve disciples sent by Christ to preach the gospel. — **A-pos'tle-ship**, *n.* Office of an apostle. — **A-pos'to-late** (-tŏ-lāt), *n.* Mission; apostleship. — **Ap'os-tol'ic** (ăp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭk), **Ap'os-tol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the apostles or their doctrines.

A-pos'tro-phe (ă-pŏs'trŏ-fē), *n.* A turning away from real auditors, and addressing an imaginary one; contraction of a word by omission of a letter, or the mark ['] which indicates such omission. — **A-pos'tro-phize** (-fīz), *v. t.* [APOSTROPHIZED (-fīzd); APOSTROPHIZING.] To address by apostrophe; to contract by omitting letters.

A-poth'e-ca-ry (ă-pŏth'ĕ-kā-rȳ), *n.* A compounder of medicines; a druggist.

Ap-pall' (ăp-pal'), *v. t.* [APPALLED (-pald'); APPALLING.] To smite with terror; to scare; to intimidate. — *v. i.* To occasion fear or dismay.

Ap'pa-ra'tus (ăp'pă-rā'tŭs), *n.* A collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.

Ap-par'el (ăp-păr'ĕl), *n.* Clothing; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* [APPARELED or APPARELLED (-ĕld); APPARELING or APPARELLING.] To dress; to clothe; to attire; to adorn; to embellish.

Ap-par'ent (ăp-păr'ent), *a.* Visible to the eye; beyond question or doubt; plain; certain; appearing, but not real. — **Ap-par'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Ap'pa-ri'tion (ăp'pă-rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An appearance; a thing appearing; a visible object; a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a specter.

Ap-peal' (ăp-pēl'), *n.* A removal of a cause or suit to a superior court; a call for proof or decision, or to grant a favor; resort; recourse. — *v. i.* [APPEALED (-pēld'); APPEALING.] To remove a cause to a superior court; to refer to another for decision; to call on for aid; to implore.

Ap-pear' (ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [APPEARED (-pērd'); APPEARING.] To come or be in sight; to become visible, obvious, or manifest; to seem. — **Ap-pear'ance** (-ans), *n.* A coming into sight; thing seen; phenomenon; semblance, or apparent likeness; pretense; personal presence.

Ap-pease' (ăp-pēz'), *v. t.* [APPEASED (-pēzd'); APPEASING.] To make quiet; to pacify; to assuage; to compose; to calm.

Ap-pel'lant (ăp-pĕl'lant), *n.* One who appeals. — **Ap-pel'late** (-lĕt), *a.* Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals. — **Ap'pel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address; a common name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper name. — **Ap-pel'la-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing an appeal. — **Ap'pel-lee'** (ăp'pĕl-lē'), *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one prosecuted by a private man for a crime. — **Ap'pel-lor'** (-lôr'), *n.*

Ap-pen'dix (ăp-pĕn'dĭks), *n.*; *pl.* E. APPENDIXES (-ĕz); L. APPENDICES (-dĭ-sēz). Something appended; literary matter added to a book.

Ap'per-tain' (ăp'pĕr-tān'), *v. i.* [APPERTAINED (-tānd'); APPERTAINING.] To belong; to relate.

Ap'pe-tite (ăp'pē-tīt), *n.* Desire of gratification, especially of food or drink. — **Ap'pe-tize** (-tīz), *v. t.* [APPETIZED (-tīzd); APPETIZING.] To create or whet (an appetite).

Ap-plaud' (ăp-plad'), *v. t. & i.* To praise by clapping the hands, etc.; to commend; to extol; to magnify. — **Ap-plaud'er**, *n.* — **Ap-plause'** (-plaz'), *n.* An applauding; commendation.

Ap'ple (ăp'p'l), *n.* A tree of temperate climates, and its fleshy fruit; the pupil of the eye.

Ap-ply' (ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [APPLIED (-plīd'); APPLYING.] To lay or place; to put; to bring; to engage and employ (one's self) diligently, or with attention. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to have recourse. — **Ap-pli'ance** (ăp-plī'ans), *n.* An applying; a thing applied; an instrument; a means. — **Ap'pli-ca-ble** (ăp'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit. — **Ap'pli-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ap'pli-ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ap'pli-cant** (-kant), *n.* One who applies; a petitioner. — **Ap'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An applying; anything applied; a request; employment of means; act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought.

Ap-point' (ăp-point'), *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to ordain; to prescribe; to assign; to designate; to provide; to equip. — *v. i.* To determine; to ordain. — **Ap-point-ee'** (ăp-point-ē'), *n.* A person appointed. — **Ap-point'ment** (ăp-point'ment), *n.* An appointing or state of being appointed; arrangement; *pl.* equipment.

Ap-por'tion (ăp-pōr'shŭn), *v. t.* [APPORTIONED (-shŭnd); APPORTIONING.] To divide and assign fairly; to distribute. — **Ap-por'tion-ment**, *n.* An apportioning; a dividing into shares.

Ap'po-site (ăp'pŏ-sĭt), *a.* Very applicable; suitable or fit; relevant; pat.

Ap'po-si'tion (ăp'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The state of two nouns put in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

Ap-praise' (ăp-prāz'), *v. t.* [APPRAISED (-prāzd'); APPRAISING.] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of. — **Ap-prais'al** (-prāz'al), **Ap-praise'ment**, *n.* An appraising; valuation. — **Ap-prais'er**, *n.* One who appraises; one appointed to value goods and estates.

Ap-pre'ci-ate (ăp-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To value; to estimate justly; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value. — **Ap-pre'ci-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated; perceptible. — **Ap-pre'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Just valuation or estimate; increase of worth or value.

Ap'pre-hend' (ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To seize or lay hold of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of. — *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe. — **Ap'pre-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being apprehended. — **Ap'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'-shŭn), *n.* A seizing or taking hold of; a conception; a sentiment; an idea; fear at the prospect of future evil. — **Ap'pre-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

Ap-pren'tice (ăp-prĕn'tĭs), *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* [APPRENTICED (-tĭst); APPRENTICING.] To bind out as an apprentice; to indenture. — **Ap-pren'tice-ship,** *n.* Condition of an apprentice; term for which an apprentice serves.

Ap-prise' (ăp-prīz'), *v. t.* [APPRISED (-prīzd'); APPRISING.] To inform; to give notice.

Ap-proach' (ăp-prōch'), *v. i.* [APPROACHED (ăp-prōcht'); APPROACHING.] To draw near; to approximate. — *v. t.* To come near; to approximate. — *n.* A drawing near; access. — **Ap-proach'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Ap'pro-bate (ăp'prō-bāt), *v. t.* To express or manifest approbation of. — **Ap'pro-ba'tion** (ăp'-prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* An approving; consent; approval; liking; attestation. — **Ap'pro-ba'to-ry** (-bā'tō-rȳ), **Ap'pro-ba-tive** (-bā-tĭv), *a.* Approving; containing approbation.

Ap-pro'pri-ate (ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign. — **Ap-pro'pri-ate** (-ĭt), *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; belonging peculiarly (to); fit; suitable; proper; adapted; pertinent; well-timed; peculiar. — **Ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An appropriating or setting apart for a purpose; anything, esp. money, thus set apart.

Ap-prove' (ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [APPROVED (-prōōvd'); APPROVING.] To be pleased with; to think well of; to prove; to commend. — **Ap-prov'al,** *n.* An approving; approbation.

Ap-prox'i-mate (ăp-prŏks'ĭ-māt), *v. t.* To carry or advance near. — *v. i.* To come near; to approach. — *a.* Near; nigh. — **Ap-prox'i-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* Approach; a coming near.

Ap-pur'te-nant (ăp-pûr'tē-nant), *a.* Belonging to by right. — **Ap-pur'te-nance** (-nans), *n.* That which appertains to something else; an adjunct; an appendage.

A'pri-cot (ā'prĭ-kŏt), *n.* A fruit of the plum kind.

A'pril (ā'prĭl), *n.* The fourth month of the year. — **April fool.** One hoaxed on April 1st.

A'pron (ā'pērn *or* ā'prŭn), *n.* A part of the dress; a cover.

Ap'ro-pos' (ăp'rō-pō'), *adv.* [F.] Opportunely; by the way.

Apt (ăpt), *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; prompt. — **Apt'i-tude** (ăp'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Fitness; adaptation; readiness. — **Apt'ly,** *adv.* — **Apt'ness,** *n.*

‖**A'qua** (ā'kwȧ), *n.* [L.] Water. — ‖**Aqua fortis** (fôr'tĭs). Nitric acid. — ‖**Aqua marine** (mȧ-rēn'), *or* ‖**Aqua marina** (-rī'nȧ). A variety of beryl. — ‖**Aqua vitæ** (vī'tē). Brandy.

A-qua'ri-um (ȧ-kwā'rĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* AQUARIA (-rĭ-ȧ). [L.] A tank for holding aquatic animals and plants.

A-quat'ic (ȧ-kwăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, water.

Aq'ue-duct (ăk'wē-dŭkt), *n.* An artificial conduit for water.

A'que-ous (ā'kwē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, water; watery.

Aq'ui-line (ăk'wē-lĭn *or* -līn), *a.* Belonging to the eagle; hooked like the eagle's beak.

Ar'ab (ăr'ăb), *n.* A native of Arabia. — **Ar'a-besque'** (ăr'ȧ-bĕsk'), *n.* Ornamentation after the Arabian manner. — *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; fantastic. — **A-ra'bi-an** (ȧ-rā'-bĭ-*an*), **Ar'a-bic** (ăr'ȧ-bĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. — **Ar'a-bic,** *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arabesque.

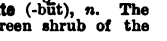
Ar'a-ble (ăr'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit for tillage; plowed.

Ar'bi-ter (ăr'bĭ-tẽr), *n.* An umpire; a judge. — **Ar'bi-tra-ry** (ăr'bĭ-trȧ-rȳ), *a.* Depending on will or discretion; despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law; tyrannical; capricious. — **Ar'bi-trate** (-trāt), *v. t. & i.* To hear and decide, as arbitrators; to determine generally. — **Ar'bi-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators. — **Ar'bi-tra'tor** (-trā'tẽr), *n.* An arbiter.

Ar'bor (ăr'bẽr), *n.* A bower; a shaded seat; a spindle or axis. — **Ar-bo're-ous** (ăr-bō'rē-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to trees. — **Ar'bo-res'cent** (ăr'bŏ-rĕs'-sent), *a.* Resembling or becoming like trees.

Ar'bu-tus (ăr'bū-tŭs), **Ar'bute** (-būt), *n.* The strawberry tree, an evergreen shrub of the Heath family.

Arc (ărk), *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.



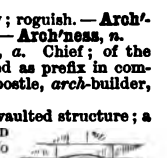
Arc.

Ar-cade' (ăr-kād'), *n.* A series of arches; an arched passage.

Arch (ărch), *a.* Cunning or sly; roguish. — **Arch'ly,** *adv.* Slyly; shrewdly. — **Arch'ness,** *n.*

Arch (ărch, *sometimes* ärk), *a.* Chief; of the first class; principal; — used as prefix in compounded words; as, *arch*-apostle, *arch*-builder, *arch*-conspirator, etc.

Arch (ărch), *n.* A curved or vaulted structure; a curve. — *v. t. & i.* [ARCHED (ărcht); ARCHING.] To form an arch; to curve.



Arch.

Ar'chæ-ol'o-gy (ăr'kē-ŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* The science of antiquities. — **Ar'chæ-o-log'ic-al** (-ō-lŏj'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Relating to archæology. — **Ar'chæ-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in archæology.

Ar-cha'ic (ăr-kā'ĭk), *a.* Obsolete; antiquated.

Arch'an'gel (ärk'ān'jĕl), *n.* An angel of the highest order.

Arch'bish'op (ärch'bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* Chief bishop; metropolitan. — **Arch'bish'op-ric** (-rĭk), *n.* The jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.

Arch'dea'con (ärch'dē'k'n), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

Arch'duke' (ärch'dūk'), *n.* A grand duke; a son of an Emperor of Austria. — **Arch'du'cal** (-dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke. — **Arch'duch'ess** (-dŭch'ĕs), *n.* A princess of the house of Austria.

Arch'er (ärch'ẽr), *n.* One who shoots with a bow; a bowman. — **Arch'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* The art of shooting with bow and arrow.

Ar'chi-e-pis'co-pal (ärˈkĭ-ē-pĭs'kŏ-pal), *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

Ar'chil (ärˈkĭl), *n.* A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Ar'chi-pel'a-go (ärˈkĭ-pĕl'ā-gō), *n.* A body of water interspersed with islands.

Ar'chi-tect (ärˈkĭ-tĕkt), *n.* One who plans buildings; a contriver. — **Ar'chi-tec'tive** (-tĕk'tĭv), **Ar'chi-tec'tur-al** (-tĕk'tŭr-al), *a.* Pertaining to architecture. — **Ar'chi-tec'ture** (-tĕk'tŭr), *n.* The art or science of building, esp. of constructing houses, bridges, etc.; workmanship.

Ar'chives (ärˈkĭvz), *n. pl.* Public records, or the place where they are kept. — **Ar'chi-vist** (-kĭ-vĭst), *n.* A keeper of archives.

Arch'way (ärch'wā), *n.* A way under an arch.

Arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *a.* Northern; lying far north; frigid. — **Arctic circle.** A lesser circle 23½° from the north pole.

Ar'dent (ärˈdent), *a.* Hot; burning; fervent. — **Ar'den-cy** (-den-sỹ), *n.* Ardor; zeal; heat.

Ar'der (ärˈdẽr), *n.* Heat; passion; eagerness.

Ar'du-ous (ärˈdū-ŭs), *a.* High; difficult; hard.

Are (ăr). *Present indic. pl.* of Be.

Are (ăr), *n.* The metric unit of superficial measure; 100 sq. meters, or 119.6 sq. yards.

A're-a (ā'rē-à), *n.* A plane surface; an inclosed space; the superficial contents of any figure.

A-re'na (à-rē'nà), *n.* A place of contest.

A're-om'e-ter (ā'rē-ŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids. — **A're-om'e-try** (-ē-trỹ), *n.* A measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Ar'gal (ärˈgăl), *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.

Ar'gent (ärˈjent), *a.* Silvery; bright like silver. — **Ar-gen'tal** (är-jĕn'tal), **Ar-gen'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Like or pertaining to silver. — **Ar'gen-tif'er-ous** (-tĭfˈẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing silver.

Ar'gil (ärˈjĭl), *n.* Clay or potter's earth; alumina. — **Ar'gil-la'ceous** (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of clay. — **Ar-gil'lous** (-jĭl'lŭs), *a.* Clayey.

Ar'gol (ärˈgŏl), *n.* Crude tartar; argal.

Ar'gue (ärˈgū), *v. i.* [Argued (-gūd); Arguing.] To use arguments; to reason; to dispute. — *v. t.* To debate; to prove; to evince; to persuade by reasons. — **Ar'gu-ment,** *n.* Proof or means of proving; reason; plea. — **Ar'gu-men'ta-tive** (-mĕn'tà-tĭv), *a.* Containing, or addicted to, argument.

Ar'id (ărˈĭd), *a.* Dry; parched with heat. — **A-rid'i-ty** (à-rĭdˈĭ-tỹ), **Ar'id-ness,** *n.*

A-right' (à-rīt'), *adv.* In due order; correctly.

A-rise' (à-rīz'), *v. i.* [Arose (-rōz'); Arisen (-rĭz''n).] To rise; to issue; to spring.

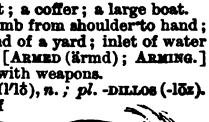
Ar'is-toc'ra-cy (ărˈĭs-tŏk'rà-sỹ), *n.* Government by the principal persons of a state, or a privileged order; nobility or chief persons in a state. — **A-ris'to-crat** (à-rĭs'tō-krăt *or* ărˈĭs-tō-), *n.* One who favors aristocracy; a haughty person. — **Ar'is-to-crat'ic** (ărˈĭs-tō-krătˈĭk), **Ar'is-to-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to aristocracy.

A-rith'me-tic (à-rĭth'mē-tĭk), *n.* The science of numbers; computation by figures. — **A-rith'me-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic. — **Ar'ith-met'ic-al** (ărˈĭth-mĕtˈĭ-kal), *a.* According to arithmetic.

Ark (ärk), *n.* A chest; a coffer; a large boat.

Arm (ärm), *n.* The limb from shoulder to hand; branch of a tree; end of a yard; inlet of water from the sea. — *v. t.* [Armed (ärmd); Arming.] To furnish or equip with weapons.

Ar'ma-dil'lo (ärˈmà-dĭlˈlō), *n.*; *pl.* -dillos (-lōz). [Sp.] An animal of South America, having the body encased in bony plates.



Armadillo.

Ar'ma-ment (ärˈmà-ment), *n.* A force equipped for war; munitions of war.

Ar'ma-ture (ärˈmà-tūr), *n.* Armor; a piece of iron used to connect the poles of a magnet.

Arm'ful (ärm'fŭl), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

Arm'hole' (ärm'hōl'), *n.* A hole for the arm in a garment.

Ar'mis-tice (ärˈmĭs-tĭs), *n.* A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

Arm'let (ärm'lĕt), *n.* A bracelet.

Ar'mor (ärˈmẽr), *n.* Defensive arms for the body; iron covering for ships of war. — **Ar'mor-er** (-mẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who makes or has charge of arms or armor. — **Ar-mo'ri-al** (ärmōˈrĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family. — **Ar'mo-ry** (ärˈmō-rỹ), *n.* A place where arms are stored or manufactured.

Arm'pit' (ärm'pĭt'), *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

Arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.

Ar'my (ärˈmỹ), *n.* An organized body of men armed for war; a great number; a host.

Ar'ni-ca (ärˈnĭ-kà), *n.* A plant used as a narcotic and stimulant.

A-ro'ma (à-rōˈmà), *n.* Fragrant quality in plants and other substances; flavor. — **Ar'o-mat'ic** (ărˈō-măt'ĭk), **Ar'o-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Fragrant; spicy. — **Ar'o-mat'ic,** *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine, of fragrant smell, and usually of warm, pungent taste.

A-round' (à-round'), *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* In a circle; on every side; at random; here and there.

A-rouse' (ȧ-rouz'), *v. t.* [AROUSED (ȧ-rouzd'); AROUSING.] To awaken suddenly; to excite.

A-row' (ȧ-rō'), *adv.* In a row; in order.

Ar-raign' (ăr-rān'), *v. t.* [ARRAIGNED (-rānd'); ARRAIGNING.] To call to answer in court; to call in question; to accuse; to impeach; to censure. — **Ar-raign'ment**, *n.* An arraigning.

Ar-range' (ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* [ARRANGED (-rānjd'); ARRANGING.] To put, place, or dispose, in order; to adjust; to settle. — **Ar-range'ment**, *n.* An arranging; preparation; adjustment.

Ar'rant (ăr'rant), *a.* Very bad; notorious.

Ar-ray' (ăr-rā'), *n.* Order; posture for fighting; orderly collection; dress; raiment; body of jurors summoned to court. — *v. t.* [ARRAYED (-rād'); ARRAYING.] To dispose in order (troops, etc.); to deck or dress; to set in order (a jury).

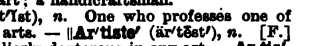
Ar-rear' (ăr-rēr'), **Ar-rears'** (-rērz'), **Ar-rear'age** (-rēr'ĭj), *n.* Part of a debt unpaid, though due.

Ar-rest' (ăr-rĕst'), *v. t.* To check the motion or action of; to seize or apprehend by authority of law; to obstruct; to detain; to stop; to apprehend. — *n.* Hindrance; seizure.

Ar-rive' (ăr-rīv'), *v. i.* [ARRIVED (-rīvd'); ARRIVING.] To come; to reach. — **Ar-riv'al** (-rīv'al), *n.* An arriving; a person or thing arriving.

Ar'ro-gant (ăr'rō-gant), *a.* Assuming undue importance; overbearing; insolent. — **Ar'ro-gant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ar'ro-gance** (-gans), *n.* Act or habit of arrogating; assuming; overbearing. — **Ar'ro-gate** (-gāt), *v. t.* To claim unduly; to assume.

Ar'row (ăr'rō), *n.* A pointed weapon shot from a bow.



Arrow.

Ar'row-root' (-rōōt'), *n.* A tropical plant, yielding a nutritious starch, used for children's and invalids' food.

Ar'se-nal (ăr'sē-nal), *n.* A magazine for arms and military stores.

Ar'se-nic (ăr'sē-nĭk), *n.* A metal; also, its white poisonous oxide.

Ar'son (ăr's'n), *n.* Malicious burning of another person's house, ship, etc.

Art (ărt). *2d pers. sing. pres. indic.* of BE.

Art (ărt), *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; aptitude; skill; artifice; deceit. — **Art'ful** (-ful), *a.* Skillful; cunning; crafty; sly. — **Art'less**, *a.* Free from art, craft, or stratagem; ingenuous; contrived without art or skill; inartificial.

Ar'ter-y (ăr'tĕr-ȳ), *n.* A large vessel conveying blood from the heart; a channel of communication. — **Ar-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an artery.

Ar-te'sian (ăr-tē'zhan), *a.* Pertaining to Artois, in France. — **Artesian well**. A well bored into the earth till it reaches water.

Art'ful, **Art'ful-ly**, etc. See under ART, *n.*

Ar'ti-choke (ăr'tĭ-chōk), *n.* A food plant of the thistle kind. — **Jerusalem artichoke**. A species of sunflower, bearing a tuber like the potato.

Ar'ti-cle (ăr'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A concise statement; a particular commodity or substance; in grammar, one of the words, *a*, *an*, *the*. — *v. t.* [ARTICLED (-k'ld); ARTICLING (-klĭng).] To set forth in distinct articles or particulars; to bind by articles of covenant; to indenture. — *v. t.* To stipulate.

Ar-tic'u-lar (ăr-tĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to joints.

Ar-tic'u-late (ăr-tĭk'ū-lāt), *a.* Formed with joints; distinctly uttered; clear. — *n.* An invertebrate animal, having the body and members jointed. — **Ar-tic'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To joint; to unite by a joint; to form into elementary sounds or into distinct syllables or words. — *v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate. — **Ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.* Distinctly; clearly. — **Ar-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Junction of the bones of a skeleton or parts of a plant; utterance of sounds of language; a consonant.

Ar'ti-fice (ăr'tĭ-fĭs), *n.* An artful or skillful contrivance; device; stratagem; deception; fraud. — **Ar-tif'i-cer** (ăr-tĭf'ĭ-sĕr), *n.* A skillful workman in some art. — **Ar'ti-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Made or contrived by art; factitious; feigned; fictitious; cultivated; not indigenous.

Ar-til'ler-y (ăr-tĭl'lĕr-ȳ), *n.* Offensive weapons of war; great guns; ordnance; troops armed with cannon; gunnery.

Ar'ti-san (ăr'tĭ-zăn), *n.* One skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

Art'ist (ărt'ĭst), *n.* One who professes one of the fine arts. — ‖**Ar'tiste'** (ăr'tēst'), *n.* [F.] One peculiarly dexterous in any art. — **Ar-tis'tic** (-tĭs'tĭk), **Ar-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, art.

Art'less, etc. See under ART, *n.*

As (ăz), *adv.* Like; similar to; while; during, or at the same time that; in the idea, character, or condition of; for instance; thus.

As'a-fet'i-da (ăs'ȧ-fĕt'ĭ-dȧ), **As'a-fœt'i-da**, *n.* A fetid inspissated sap, used in medicine.

As-bes'tus (ăs-bĕs'tŭs), **As-bes'tos** (-tŏs), *n.* A fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene, sometimes wrought into an incombustible cloth.

As-cend' (ăs-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To move upward; to mount; to rise. — *v. t.* To go upward upon; to climb. — **As-cend'ant** (-ant), *a.* Above the horizon; superior; surpassing. — *n.* Superior or commanding influence; height; elevation. — **As-cend'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* Superior or controlling influence; authority; sway; control.

As-cen'sion (ăs-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* An ascending or rising; the visible elevation of our Savior to heaven. — **Ascension Day**. A festival commemorating Christ's ascension into heaven; Holy Thursday.

As-cent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* A rising; a way by which one ascends; a high place; inclination.

As'cer-tain' (ăs'sĕr-tān'), *v. t.* [ASCERTAINED (-tānd'); ASCERTAINING.] To make certain; to establish with precision; to find out.

As-cribe' (ăs-krīb'), *v. t.* [ASCRIBED (-krībd'); ASCRIBING.] To attribute; to impute; to assign. — **As-crib'a-ble** (-krī'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ascribed. — **As-crip'tion** (-krĭp'shŭn), *n.* An ascribing; thing ascri[illegible]

Ash (ăsh), *n.* A forest [illegible]

also, its wood. — **Ash'en** (ăsh'ĕn), *a.* Made of ash wood; of the color of ashes; ashy. — **Ash'es** (-ĕz), *n. pl.* Incombustible remains of burnt matter; remains of a dead body. — **Ash'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes. — **Ash Wednesday.** The first day of Lent.

A-shamed' (ə-shāmd'), *a.* Affected by shame; abashed by guilt or impropriety.

A-shore' (ə-shōr'), *adv.* On or to shore; on land.

A-side' (ə-sīd'), *adv.* On, or to, one side; out of the way, apart. — *n.* Something said aside or confidentially.

As'i-nine (ăs'ĭ-nīn), *a.* Like an ass; stupid.

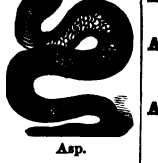
Ask (ăsk), *v. t. & i.* [ASKED (ăskt); ASKING.] To request; to inquire; to require; to interrogate.

A-skance' (ə-skăns'), **A-skant'** (-skănt'), *adv.* Obliquely; sideways.

A-skew' (ə-skū'), *adv.* Sideways; askant.

A-slant' (ə-slănt'), *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

A-sleep' (ə-slēp'), *a. & adv.* In a state of sleep or death; at rest.



Asp.

A-slope' (ə-slōp'), *adv.* With a slope or descent.

Asp (ăsp), *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.

As-par'a-gus (ăs-păr'ə-gŭs), *n.* A culinary garden plant.

As'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* Look; mien; air.

As'pen (ăs'pĕn), *n.* A tree; a species of poplar. — *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

As-per'i-ty (ăs-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Roughness; harshness; acrimony.

As-perse' (ăs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [ASPERSED (-pĕrst'); ASPERSING.] To bespatter with foul reports; to slander; to defame. — **As-per'sion** (-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; censure.

As'phalt (ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt'), **As-phal'tum** (-făl'tŭm), *n.* Mineral pitch; compact native bitumen; an artificial preparation of coal tar, lime, sand, etc., used for pavements, roofs, etc.

As'pho-del (ăs'fō-dĕl), *n.* A perennial plant having beautiful flowers.

As-phyx'i-a (ăs-fĭks'ĭ-ä), **As-phyx'y** (-ȳ), *n.* Apparent death; suspended animation.

As'pi-rate (ăs'pĭ-rāt), *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath. — *n.* A letter which is aspirated; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing. — **As'pi-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An aspirating or aspiring; pronunciation of a letter with full emission of breath; strong wish; ambition.

As-pire' (ăs-pīr'), *v. i.* [ASPIRED (ăs-pīrd'); ASPIRING.] To desire eagerly; to long; to rise; to ascend. — **As-pir'er** (-pīr'ĕr), *n.*

A-squint' (ə-skwĭnt'), *adv.* Obliquely; askant.

Ass (ăs), *n.* An animal of the Horse family; a dull fellow; a dolt.

As'sa-fœt'i-da (ăs'sä-fĕt'ĭ-dä), *n.* See ASAFŒTIDA.

As-sail' (ăs-sāl'), *v. t.* [ASSAILED (-sāld'); ASSAILING.] To attack; to assault; to beset. — **As-sail'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being assailed. — **As-sail'ant** (-ant), *n.* One who attacks. — *a.* Assaulting; assailing.

As-sas'sin (ăs-săs'ĭn), *n.* One who kills by secret assault. — **As-sas'sin-ate** (-sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To murder secretly. — **As-sas'si-na'tion** (-sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An assassinating.

As-sault' (ăs-sălt'), *n.* A violent attack; an onset; a charge. — *v. t.* To attack.

As-say' (ăs-sā'), *n.* Trial; attempt; examination (of the quantity of metal in an ore); a substance to be assayed. — *v. t.* [ASSAYED (-sād'); ASSAYING.] To subject to chemical examination. — *v. i.* To attempt; to try; to endeavor.

As-sem'ble (ăs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* [ASSEMBLED (-b'ld); ASSEMBLING.] To bring or call together; to convene; to congregate. — *v. i.* To meet; to convene. — **As-sem'blage** (-blăj), *n.* An assembling; a collection of persons or things; a group. — **As-sem'bly** (-blȳ), *n.* A company assembled; a meeting; a legislature; a congregation.

As-sent' (ăs-sĕnt'), *n.* An assenting, admitting, or agreeing to anything; consent. — *v. i.* To admit a thing as true; to concede; to consent.

As-sert' (ăs-sĕrt'), *v. t.* To affirm positively; to maintain; to aver. — **As-ser'tion** (-sĕr'shŭn), *n.* An asserting; affirmation; vindication. — **As-sert'or** (-ĕr), *n.*

As-sess' (ăs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [ASSESSED (-sĕst'); ASSESSING.] To tax; to value; to determine; to estimate. — **As-sess'ment** (-ment), *n.* An assessing; valuation of property; sum charged. — **As-sess'or** (-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* An associate; one appointed to apportion taxes.

As'sets (ăs'sĕts), *n. pl.* Property in possession or money due; effects of one dead or insolvent.

As-sev'er-ate (ăs-sĕv'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To affirm solemnly; to aver. — **As-sev'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Positive affirmation.

As-sid'u-ous (ăs-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Constant in application; diligent; persevering; indefatigable. — **As'si-dū'i-ty** (ăs'sĭ-dū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

As-sign' (ăs-sīn'), *v. t.* [ASSIGNED (-sīnd'); ASSIGNING.] To appoint; to allot; to select; to designate; to make over to another. — *n.* A person to whom property is transferred; an assignee. — **As-sign'a-ble** (-sīn'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being assigned. — **As'sign-ee'** (ăs'sĭ-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned. — **As-sign'er** (-sīn'ĕr), **As'sign-or'** (-sĭ-nôr'), *n.* One who assigns or makes a transfer to another. — **As-sign'ment** (-sīn'ment), *n.* An assigning; a transfer of title, interest, or right.

As-sim'i-late (ăs-sĭm'ĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To make similar; to convert into a like substance. — *v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body. — **As-sim'i-la'tion** (-sĭm'ĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* An assimilating.

As-sist' (ăs-sĭst'), *v. t.* To give support to; to succor. — *v. i.* To help; to be present; to attend. — **As-sist'ance** (-ans), *n.* Help; aid; relief. — **As-sist'ant** (-ant), *a.* Helping; auxiliary. — *n.* One who aids; an auxiliary.

As-so'ci-ate (ăs-sō'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To join in com-

pany as friend, partner, etc.; to unite in the same mass. — *v. i.* To unite in company. — *a.* Closely connected. — *n.* A companion; mate; partner. — **As-so'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'/shŭn *or* -sĭ-ā'/-shŭn), *n.* Union; connection; company or society.

As-sort' (ăs-sôrt'), *v. t.* To separate into classes. — **As-sort'ment** (-sôrt'ment), *n.* A selecting and arranging; things assorted.

As-suage' (ăs-swāj'), *v. t.* [ASSUAGED (-swājd'); ASSUAGING (-swā'jĭng).] To soften; to allay; to appease; to soothe; to mitigate; to alleviate. — **As-sua'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Mitigating; easing.

As-sume' (ăs-sūm'), *v. t.* [ASSUMED (-sūmd'); ASSUMING.] To take; to take for granted, or without proof. — *v. i.* To claim unduly. — **As-sum'ing**, *a.* Arrogant; forward; pushing.

As-sump'tion (ăs-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* An assuming; supposition; a festival commemorating the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

As-sure' (ă-shŭr'), *v. t.* [ASSURED (-shŭrd'); ASSURING.] To make sure; to render confident; to confirm; to insure. — **As-sur'ance** (-ans), *n.* Certain expectation; freedom from doubt; firmness of mind; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; insurance. — **As-sur'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* Certainly; without doubt.

As'ter (ăs'tĕr), *n.* A genus of herbs; starwort.

As'ter-isk (ăs'tĕr-ĭsk), *n.* A mark [*] in printing. — **As'ter-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A constellation of fixed stars; three asterisks [⁂] calling attention to a printed passage.

A-stern' (ă-stĕrn'), *adv.* In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

As'ter-oid (ăs'tĕr-oid), *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

Asth'ma (ăs'mă, ăz'mă, *or* ăst'mă), *n.* A disorder of respiration, with difficult breathing.

As-ton'ish (ăs-tŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [ASTONISHED (-ĭsht); ASTONISHING.] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, or wonder. — **As-ton'ish-ing**, *a.* Amazing; surprising; admirable; marvelous. — **As-ton'ish-ment**, *n.* Confusion of mind from fear or surprise; wonder; admiration.

As-tound' (ăs-tound'), *v. t.* To astonish.

A-strad'dle (ă-străd'd'l), *adv.* With the legs across a thing.

As'tral (ăs'tral), *a.* Belonging to the stars.

A-stray' (ă-strā'), *adv. & a.* Out of the way; wrong.

A-stride' (ă-strīd'), *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.

As-trol'o-gy (ăs-trŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* A predicting events by the aspects of the stars. — **As-trol'o-ger** (-jĕr), *n.* One who pretends to foretell events by the stars. — **As-tro-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **As-tro-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to astrology.

As-tron'o-my (ăs-trŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* Science of the heavenly bodies. — **As-tron'o-mer**, *n.* One versed in astronomy. — **As-tro-nom'ic** (ăs-trŏ-nŏm'ĭk), **As-tro-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

As-tute' (ăs-tūt'), *a.* Critically discerning; shrewd; subtle; sagacious. — **As-tute'ness**, *n.*

A-sun'der (ă-sŭn'dĕr), *adv.* Apart; separately.

A-sy'lum (ă-sī'lŭm), *n.* A refuge; a sanctuary; a shelter; a place for the care of the afflicted.

At (ăt), *prep.* Near; in; by; on; with; toward.

Ate (āt), *pret.* of EAT, *v. t.*

A'the-ism (ā'thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Disbelief in the being of a God. — **A'the-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of a Supreme Being. — **A'the-ist'ic** (-ĭst'ĭk), **A'the-ist'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Denying a God; impious.

A-thirst' (ă-thĕrst'), *a.* Thirsty; eager.

Ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* A contender for victory in wrestling, etc. — **Ath-let'ic** (ăth-lĕt'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to wrestling, boxing, and other manly exercises; strong; robust; vigorous.

A-thwart' (ă-thwąrt'), *prep.* Across; from side to side of. — *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely.

At-lan'tic (ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe and America.

At'las (ăt'lăs), *n.* A heathen god, represented as bearing up the pillars of heaven, or the globe; a collection of maps in a volume; the first vertebra of the neck.

Atlas.

At'mos-phere (ăt'-mŏs-fĕr), *n.* The air surrounding the earth; the pressure of the air at the sea level (about 14.7 lbs. to 1 sq. in.). — **At'-mos-pher'ic** (-fĕr'-ĭk), **At'mos-pher'-ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, existing in, or dependent on, the atmosphere.

A-toll (ă-tŏl'), *n.* A coral island consisting of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon.

At'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* An ultimate indivisible particle of matter; a minute particle. — **A-tom'ic** (ă-tŏm'ĭk), **A-tom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms. — **At'om-ize** (ăt'ŭm-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to atoms. — **At'om-i'zer** (-ĭ'zĕr), *n.* An instrument for diffusing liquid in spray.

A-tone' (ă-tōn'), *v. i.* [ATONED (-tōnd'); ATONING.] To stand as equivalent; to make reparation; to expiate. — *v. t.* To reconcile; to make satisfaction for. — **A-tone'ment**, *n.* Reconciliation; satisfaction; reparation.

A-top' (ă-tŏp'), *adv.* At or on the top; above.

A-tro'cious (ă-trō'shŭs), *a.* Exceedingly wicked. — **A-tro'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **A-tro'cious-ness**, **A-troc'i-ty** (-trŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Horrible wickedness.

At-tach' (ăt-tăch'), *v. t.* [ATTACHED (-tăcht'); ATTACHING.] To bind; to take by legal authority; to fasten; to gain over; to win. — **At-tach'ment**, *n.* An attaching; an affection; that by which one thing is attached to ... a seizure or taking by vir...

fērn, recent, ōrb, rude, full, ūrn, fōod, fo͝ot, out, oil, chair, ...

At-tack' (ăt-tăk'), *v. t.* [ATTACKED (-tăkt'); ATTACKING.] To assail; to assault. — *a.* An assault; an invasion; a fit (of sickness, etc.).

At-tain' (ăt-tān'), *v. t.* [ATTAINED (-tānd'); ATTAINING.] To reach by effort; to arrive at. — *v. t.* To achieve; to accomplish; to obtain; to acquire. — **At-tain'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attained. — **At-tain'ment**, *n.* An attaining; the thing attained to; an acquisition.

At'tar (ăt'tẽr), *n.* A fragrant essential oil, esp. of roses. [Written also *otto* and *ottar*.]

At-tempt' (ăt-tĕmt'), *v. t.* To make trial or experiment of; to make an attack upon. — *v. i.* To make an effort or an attack. — *n.* Essay; trial.

At-tend' (ăt-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To go or stay with, as companion or servant; to wait on; to serve; to be present with; to accompany; to be consequent to. — *v. i.* To pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to heed; to wait or be in waiting; to listen; to hearken. — **At-tend'ance** (-tĕn'dans), *n.* An attending; persons attending; train; retinue. — **At-tend'ant** (-dant), *n.* One who, or that which, attends or accompanies.

At-ten'tion (ăt-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* An attending or heeding; act of civility; care; respect; regard; notice. — **At-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Full of attention; intent; mindful; civil; polite.

At-ten'u-ate (ăt-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To make thin, or less viscid; to make slender; to draw out or extend in length. — *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to lessen.

At-test' (ăt-tĕst'), *v. t.* To bear witness to; to give proof of; to call to witness. — **At'tes-ta'tion** (ăt'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Testimony.

At'tic (ăt'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Attica, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; pure; classical. — *n.* An upper story; a garret.

At-tire' (ăt-tīr'), *v. t.* [ATTIRED (-tīrd'); ATTIRING.] To dress; to array; to adorn. — *n.* Clothes; dress; horns of a buck.

At'ti-tude (ăt'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Posture; position.

At-tor'ney (ăt-tûr'nĭ), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him.

At-tract' (ăt-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw; to allure; to invite; to engage. — **At-trac'tion** (ăt-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself; power or act of alluring, inviting, or engaging. — **At-tract'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having power of attracting; drawing by moral influences. — *n.* That which attracts or incites. — **At-tract'or**, *n.*

At-trib'ute (ăt-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To ascribe; to impute; to refer; to charge. — **At-trib'u-ta-ble** (-trĭb'ū-tā-b'l), *a.* — **At-trib'u-tive** (-ū-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute or quality. — **At'tri-bute** (ăt'trĭ-būt), *n.* An inherent quality; essential property. — **At'tri-bu'tion** (-bū'shŭn), *n.* An attributing; quality attributed.

Au'burn (ô'bûrn), *a.* Reddish brown.

Auc'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder. — **Auc'tion-eer'** (ăk'shŭn-ēr'), *n.* One who sells by auction. — *v. i.* To sell by auction.

Au-da'cious (ô-dā'shŭs), *a.* Contemning restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold. — **Au-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Au-da'cious-ness**, **Au-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Au'di-ble (ô'dĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being heard. — **Au'di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Au'di-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

Au'di-ence (ô'dĭ-ens), *n.* A hearing; admittance to a hearing; auditory, or assembly of hearers.

Au'dit (ô'dĭt), *n.* An examination, esp. of accounts, by proper officers. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust (accounts). — **Au'di-tor** (-dĭ-tẽr), *n.* A hearer; one authorized to adjust accounts. — **Au'di-to-ry** (-dĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing. — *n.* An assembly of hearers; audience.

Au'ger (ô'gẽr), *n.* A tool for boring.

Aught (ât), *n.* Anything; any part.

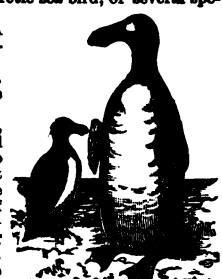
Aug-ment' (ăg-mĕnt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To enlarge; to increase. — **Aug'ment** (ăg'mĕnt), *n.* Enlargement by addition. — **Aug'men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An augmenting; enlargement.

Au'gur (ô'gŭr), *n.* One who foretells events by omens; a soothsayer. — *v. i.* [AUGURED (ô'gŭrd); AUGURING.] To conjecture by omens; to guess. — *v. t.* To betoken. — **Au'gu-ry** (ô'gū-rĭ), *n.* A foretelling events; omen; prediction.

Au-gust' (ô-gŭst'), *a.* Creating respect mingled with veneration; majestic. — **Au-gust'ness**, *n.*

Au'gust (ô'gŭst), *n.* Eighth month of the year.

Auk (ăk), *n.* An Arctic sea bird, of several species; the puffin.



Auk.

Aunt (ănt), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

Au'ral (ô'ral), *a.* Belonging to the ear.

Au'ri-cle (ô'rĭ-k'l), *n.* The external ear; one of two muscular sacs at the base of the heart; a kind of ear trumpet. — **Au-ric'u-lar** (ô-rĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; told in, or recognized by, the ear; traditional; pertaining to the auricles of the heart. — **Au'rist** (ô'rĭst), *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-rif'er-ous (ô-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing gold.

Au'rochs (ô'rŏks), *n.* The European bison.

Au-ro'ra (ô-rō'rà), *n.* Dawn of day; redness of the sky before sunrise. — **Aurora borealis** (bō-rē-ā'lĭs). A luminous meteoric phenomenon; northern lights.

Aus-pi'cious (ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; favorable; propitious.

Aus-tere' (ôs-tēr'), *a.* Sour with astringency; severe; rigid; harsh; stern. — **Aus-tere'ly**, *adv.* — **Aus-tere'ness**, **Aus-ter'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Au-then'tic (ą-thĕn'tĭk), *a.* True; certain; credible; genuine. — **Au-then'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Au'then-tic'i-ty** (ą'thĕn-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Genuineness. — **Au-then'ti-cate** (ą-thĕn'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To establish by proof; to prove to be genuine. — **Au-then'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A proof.

Au'thor (ą'thẽr), *n.* The beginner, former, first mover, or efficient cause of a thing; a creator; one who composes a book. — **Au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author. — **Au'thor-ship**, *n.* State of being an author; source; origin.

Au-thor'i-ty (ą-thŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Legal or rightful power; dominion; testimony; witness; precedent; warrant. — **Au-thor'i-ta-tive** (-ĭ-tā-tĭv), *a.* Having authority; positive.

Au'thor-ize (ą'thŏr-iz), *v. t.* To empower; to legalize; to give authority, credit, or support to. — **Au'thor-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Establishment by authority.

Au'to-bi-og'ra-phy (ą'tō-bī-ŏg'rą-fȳ), *n.* A memoir or biography of a person written by himself.

Au'to-crat (ą'tō-krăt), *n.* An absolute sovereign. — **Au'to-crat'ic** (ą'tō-krăt'ĭk), **Au'to-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Absolute; independent in power; despotic.

Au'to-graph (ą'tō-grăf), *n.* A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript. — **Au'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Au'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an autograph.

Au-tom'a-ton (ą-tŏm'ą-tŏn), *n.*; *pl.* L. AUTOMATA (-tą); E. -TONS (-tŏnz). A machine which imitates actions of men or animals. — **Au'to-mat'ic** (ą'tō-măt'ĭk), **Au'to-mat'ic-al**, *a.* Self-acting; not depending on the will; self-moving.

Au-ton'o-my (ą-tŏn'ō-mȳ), *n.* Self-government.

Au'top-sy (ą'tŏp-sȳ), *n.* A post-mortem examination.

Au'tumn (ą'tŭm), *n.* The season of the year between summer and winter; fall. — **Au-tum'nal** (ą-tŭm'nal), *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

Aux-il'iar (ągz-ĭl'yẽr), **Aux-il'ia-ry** (-yą-rȳ), *a.* Helping; aiding; subsidiary. — **Aux-il'ia-ry**, *n.* A helper; an assistant; a verb helping to form moods and tenses of other verbs; *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

A-vail' (ą-vāl'), *v. t.* [AVAILED (-vāld'); AVAILING.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose. — *n.* Advantage; benefit; *pl.* profits or proceeds. — **A-vail'a-ble** (ą-vāl'ą-b'l), *a.* Profitable; efficacious. — **A-vail'a-ble-ness**, **A-vail'a-bil'i-ty** (-ą-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Av'a-lanche' (ăv'ą-lănch'), *n.* A body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.

Av'a-rice (ăv'ą-rĭs), *n.* Excessive love of money or gain; cupidity; covetousness. — **Av'a-ri'cious** (-rĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy; parsimonious; miserly; niggardly.

A-vast' (ą-vąst'), *interj.* Cease; hold; stop.

A-vaunt' (ą-vąnt' *or* -vänt'), *interj.* Begone.

A-venge' (ą-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [AVENGED (-vĕnjd'); AVENGING.] To vindicate by punishing the wrongdoer. — **A-veng'er**, *n.*

Av'e-nue (ăv'ĕ-nū), *n.* An entrance; a way; a passage; a wide street.

A-ver' (ą-vẽr'), *v. t.* [AVERRED (-vẽrd'); AVERRING.] To declare positively; to assert with confidence; to affirm; to protest; to avouch.

Av'er-age (ăv'ẽr-ĕj), *n.* A contribution to a general loss; a mean proportion; a medial sum or quantity; medium. — *a.* Medial; relating to a mean. — *v. t.* [AVERAGED (-ĕjd); AVERAGING.] To reduce to a mean; to proportion. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity.

A-verse' (ą-vẽrs'), *a.* Turned away; disinclined; backward; reluctant. — **A-ver'sion** (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; contrariety of nature; cause of repugnance.

A-vert' (ą-vẽrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn off or away.

A'vi-a-ry (ā'vĭ-ą-rȳ), *n.* A place for keeping birds.

A-vid'i-ty (ą-vĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Intense desire; longing; eagerness.

Av'o-ca'tion (ăv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A calling aside, or diverting; business that calls away.

A-void' (ą-void'), *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to make void; to annul; to defeat or evade (a plea). — *v. i.* To become void, vacant, or empty. — **A-void'a-ble** (-ą-b'l), *a.* — **A-void'ance** (-ans), *n.* An avoiding, annulling, or becoming vacant; state of being vacant. — **A-void'er**, *n.*

Av'oir-du-pois' (ăv'ẽr-dŭ-poiz'), *n.* & *a.* A system of weights in which a pound contains 16 ounces.

A-vouch' (ą-vouch'), *v. t.* [AVOUCHED (ą-voucht'); AVOUCHING.] To declare positively; to maintain; to affirm; to assert; to support.

A-vow' (ą-vou'), *v. t.* [AVOWED (-voud'); AVOWING.] To declare openly; to own; to acknowledge. — **A-vow'al**, *n.* Open or frank declaration. — **A-vow'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* Openly.

A-wait' (ą-wāt'), *v. t.* To wait, or look out, for; to expect; to be in store for; to be ready for.

A-wake' (ą-wāk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* AWOKE (-wōk') or AWAKED (-wākt'); *p. p.* AWAKED; *p. pr.* AWAKING.] To rouse from sleep, or from death, stupidity, or inaction. — *a.* Not sleeping; wakeful. — **A-wak'en** (ą-wāk'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To rouse from sleep; to excite; to stir up; to wake.

A-ward' (ą-wąrd'), *v. t.* To give by judicial determination; to adjudge; to decree. — *v. t.* To determine; to make an award. — *n.* A judgment, sentence, or final decision.

A-ware' (ą-wār'), *a.* Watchful; cognisant.

A-way' (ą-wā'), *adv.* Absent; at a distance.

Awe (ą), *n.* Profound fear, with admiration or reverence; dread; veneration. — *v. t.* [AWED (ąd); AWING (ą'ĭng).] To strike with fear and reverence. — **Aw'ful** (ą'ful), *a.* Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration.

A-weath'er (ą-wĕth'ẽr), *adv.* On the weather side, or toward the wind; — opposed to *alee*.

A-while' (ą-hwīl'), *adv.* For a short time.

Awk'ward (ąk'wẽrd), *a.* Without skill; bungling; clumsy; uncouth. — **Awk'ward**

Awl (ąl), *n.* A tool to pierce

Awn (ąn), *n.* The be

Awn'ing (ân'ĭng), *n.* A cover from the sun or weather.

A-woke' (ȧ-wōk'), *imp. & p. p.* of AWAKE.

A-wry' (ȧ-rī'), *a. & adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side; asquint.

Ax (ăks), **Axe**, *n.* An edged tool for hewing, chopping, etc.

Ax'i-al (ăks'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

Ax'i-om (ăks'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A self-evident proposition; a maxim; an adage. — **Ax'i-o-mat'ic** (-ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), **Ax'i-o-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiom.

Ax'is (ăks'ĭs), *n.* The line on which a body revolves; the central part or column of a plant.

Ax'le (ăks'l), **Ax'le-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* A shaft on which a wheel turns.

B Axle.

Ay (ī), **Aye**, *adv.* Yes; yea; — a word expressing assent. — *n.* An affirmative vote; a voter in the affirmative.

Aye (ā), *adv.* Always; ever; continually.

A-za'le-a (ȧ-zā'lē-ȧ), *n.* A genus of flowering plants resembling the rhododendron.

Az'ure (ăzh'ŭr or ā'zhur), *a.* Of a sky-blue; cerulean. — *n.* The blue of the sky.

B.

Baa (bä), *n.* The cry of sheep. — *v. i.* To bleat.

Bab'ble (băb'b'l), *v. i.* [BABBLED (băb'b'ld); BABBLING.] To talk idly; to prattle; to chatter. — *v. t.* To utter. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning words. — **Bab'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* An idle talker; a thrushlike, chattering bird.

Babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; a baby.

Ba'bel (bā'bĕl), *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Bab-oon' (băb-ōōn'), *n.* A species of large monkey.

Ba'by (bā'bĭ), *n.* An infant; a babe; a doll. — *a.* Pertaining to an infant. — **Ba'by-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a baby. — **Ba'by-ish**, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Bach'e-lor (băch'ĕ-lẽr), *n.* A man not married; one who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts. — **Bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.* State of being a bachelor.

Back (băk), *n.* The upper or hinder part of an animal, from neck to loins; the part opposed to the front; the rear; the outward or upper part of a thing; the part out of sight. — *a.* In the rear; remote. — *adv.* To, in, or toward, the rear; backward; behind; again. — *v. t.* [BACKED (băkt); BACKING.] To mount; to support; to aid; to force backward; to furnish with a back. — *v. i.* To move or go back. — **Back'er**, *n.*

Back'bite' (băk'bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To slander (an absent person). — **Back'bit'er**, *n.*

Back'bone' (băk'bōn'), *n.* The spine; firmness.

Back'gam'mon (băk'găm'ŭn), *n.* A game played upon a table, with dice and "men."

Back'ground' (băk'ground'), *n.* Ground in the rear or behind; obscurity; shade.

Back'hand'ed (băk'hănd'ĕd), *a.* With the hand turned backward; oblique. — *adv.* With the hand directed backward.

Back'side' (băk'sīd'), *n.* The back or hinder part; the rear.

Back'slide' (băk'slīd'), *v. i.* [*imp.* BACKSLID (-slĭd'); *p. p.* BACKSLIDDEN (-slĭd'd'n), BACKSLID; *p. pr.* BACKSLIDING.] To fall back or off; to apostatize. — **Back'slid'er**, *n.*

Back'ward (băk'wẽrd), **Back'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* With the back in advance; toward the back; with the back downward; in past time; in a reverse manner; contrarily. — **Back'ward**, *a.* Unwilling; dull; behindhand. — **Back'ward-ly**, *adv.* — **Back'ward-ness**, *n.*

Back'woods' (băk'wŏŏdz'), *n.* Forests or newly cleared lands on the frontiers. — **Back'woods'man** (-*man*), *n.* A man dwelling in the backwoods.

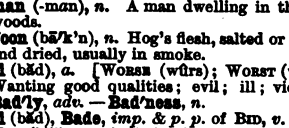
Ba'con (bā'k'n), *n.* Hog's flesh, salted or pickled, and dried, usually in smoke.

Bad (băd), *a.* [WORSE (wûrs); WORST (wûrst).] Wanting good qualities; evil; ill; vicious. — **Bad'ly**, *adv.* — **Bad'ness**, *n.*

Bad (băd), *imp. & p. p.* of BID, *v. t.*

Badge (băj), *n.* A distinctive mark or sign.

Badg'er (băj'ẽr), *n.* A carnivorous burrowing



Indian Badger.

quadruped. — *v. t.* [BADGERED (-ẽrd); BADGERING.] To tease; to pester; to worry.

Bad'ly, Bad'ness. See under BAD, *a.*

Baf'fle (băf'f'l), *v. t.* To elude by artifice; to foil; to frustrate; to thwart.

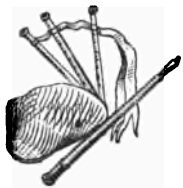
Bag (băg), *n.* A sack; a pouch; a purse. — *v. t.* [BAGGED (băgd); BAGGING.] To put in a bag; to entrap. — *v. i.* To swell; to hang down. — **Bag'ging**, *n.* Material for bags.

‖**Ba-gasse'** (bȧ-găs'), *n.* Sugar cane crushed in the mill; refuse of beetroot sugar.

‖**Bag'a-telle'** (băg'ȧ-tĕl'), *n.* A trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played with balls on a board having holes at one end.

Bag'gage (băg'gāj), *n.* Utensils and necessaries of an army; cases for clothing, etc.; luggage.

Bag'pipe (băg'pīp), *n.* A Scottish wind instrument. — **Bag'pi'per**, *n.* A player on a bagpipe.



Bagpipe.

Bail (bāl), *n.* A scoop for removing water from a boat. — *v. t.* [BAILED (bāld); BAILING.] To lade; to dip water from.

Bail (bāl), *n.* One who procures a prisoner's release, by giving security for his appearance in court; security given. — *v. t.* To release on bail. — **Bail'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of bail.

Bail (bāl), *n.* The handle of a pail, kettle, etc.

Bail'iff (bāl'ĭf), *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

Bairn (bârn), *n.* A child. [*Scot.*]

Bait (bāt), *n.* Any substance used to catch fish, animals, etc.; a lure; temptation; food or drink taken on a journey; luncheon. — *v. t.* To provoke or tease; to feed (horses, etc.), on a journey; to provide (a hook or trap) with bait. — *v. i.* To take refreshment.

Baize (bāz), *n.* A woolen stuff, with long nap.

Bake (bāk), *v. t.* [BAKED (bākt); BAKING.] To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close, heated place. — *v. i.* To dry and harden in heat. — **Bak'er**, *n.* — **Bake'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house for baking. — **Bak'er-y** (bāk'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The trade of a baker; a bakehouse. — **Bak'ing**, *n.* The quantity baked at once.

Bal'ance (băl'ans), *n.* A weighing apparatus; a pair of scales; equipoise; the amount needed to equalize two quantities or sums; a sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*. — *v. t.* [BALANCED (-anst); BALANCING.] To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To be in equipoise; to hesitate; to fluctuate.

Bal'co-ny (băl'kŏ-nȳ), *n.* A gallery outside of a window.

Bald (bąld), *a.* Destitute of natural covering (hair, feathers, foliage, etc.); destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal. — **Bald'-head'** (-hĕd'), **Bald'pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* One with no hair on his head. — **Bald'ness**, *n.*

Bal'der-dash (bąl'dẽr-dăsh), *n.* A worthless mixture; senseless jargon; ribaldry.

Bale (bāl), *n.* A bundle of goods corded for transportation. — *v. t.* To put up (goods) in a bale.

Bale (bāl), *n.* Misery; calamity; sorrow; evil. — **Bale'ful**, *a.* Destructive; woeful; sad.

Balk (bąk), *n.* An unplowed ridge or strip; a great beam, rafter, or timber; a hindrance or disappointment; a check; a stop; a failure. — *v. t.* [BALKED (bąkt); BALKING.] To leave untouched in plowing; to disappoint; to frustrate. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly. — **Balk'y** (bąk'ȳ), *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly.

Ball (bąl), *n.* A round body; a globe; a bullet; a game played with a ball. — *v. t. & i.* [BALLED (bąld); BALLING.] To form into balls.

Ball (bąl), *n.* A social assembly for dancing.

Bal'lad (băl'lad), *n.* A narrative song.

Bal'last (băl'last), *n.* Heavy material put into a vessel to steady it; gravel, stone, etc., forming the bed of a railroad. — *v. t.* To load or furnish with ballast.

‖**Bal'let'** (băl'lĕt' *or* băl'lĕt), *n.* A theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, etc.

Bal-loon' (băl-lōōn'), *n.* A light bag, filled with gas, to float in the air.

Bal'lot (băl'lŭt), *n.* A ball or ticket, used for voting; act or system of secret voting; number of votes cast. — *v. t.* [BALLOTED; BALLOTING.] To cast a vote.

Balloon.

Balm (bäm), *a.* An aromatic plant; the odoriferous sap of certain trees; fragrant ointment. — *v. t.* To anoint with balm. — **Balm'y** (bäm'ȳ), *a.* Fragrant; soothing; producing balm.

Bal-mor'al (băl-mŏr'al), *n.* A long woolen petticoat; a high laced walking shoe.

Bal'sam (bąl'sam), *n.* An aromatic resinous substance; a soothing medicinal mixture.

Bal'us-ter (băl'ŭs-tẽr), *n.* A small pillar supporting a railing. — **Bal'us-trade'** (-trād'), *n.* A row of balusters joined by a rail.

Bam-boo' (băm-bōō'), *n.* A tropical plant of the grass kind.

Bam-boo'zle (băm-bōō'z'l), *v. t.* To play tricks upon.

Ban (băn), *n.* A public proclamation; an interdiction; a curse; *pl.* notice of a marriage proposed. See BANNS. — *v. t.* [BANNED (bănd); BANNING.] To curse; to forbid; to interdict.

Ba-na'na (bȧ-nä'nȧ), *n.* A species of plantain tree, and its edible fruit.

Band (bănd), *n.* Anything that binds; a belt; a molding; a union; a society; a company of armed men, musicians, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To unite with or in a band; to confederate.

Band'age (băn'dăj), *n.* A fillet. — *v. t.* To bind with a bandage.

Ban-dan'na (băn-dăn'ȧ), **Ban-dan'a**, *n.* A figured silk or cotton handkerchief.

Band'box' (băn'dbŏks'), *n.* A paper box for bands, caps, etc.

Ban'di-coot (băn'dĭ-kōōt), *n.* A large rat of India and Ceylon; a ratlike marsupial quadruped of Australia and Tasmania.

Indian Bandicoot.

Ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BANDITS or BANDITTI (-dĭt'tĭ). A robber; a brigand.

Ban'dy (băn'dȳ), *n.* A club bent at one end, for striking a ball; a hockey stick; the game thus played; hockey; shinny. — *v. t.* [BANDIED (-dĭd); BANDYING.] To beat (a ball, words, etc.) to and fro; to toss about; to exchange. — *a.* Bent; crooked. — **Ban'dy-legged'** (-lĕgd' *or* -lĕg'ĕd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane (bān), *n.* Deadly poison; mischief.; ruin; destruction. — **Bane'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Having poisonous qualities; noxious.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* [BANGED (băngd); BANGING.] To beat; to thump. — *n.* A heavy blow.

Bang (băng), *v. t.* To cut (the human forelock, a horse's tail, etc.) squarely across. — *n.* Hair cut square and combed over the forehead; a false front of hair.

Bang (băng), **Bangue,** *n.* Same as BHANG, *n.*

Ban'gle (băn'g'l), *n.* A bracelet.

Ban'ian (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'), *n.* A Hindoo merchant; a morning gown; the Indian fig tree. See BANYAN.

Ban'ish (băn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [BANISHED (-ĭsht); BANISHING.] To exile; to drive away; to expel. — **Ban'ish-ment,** *n.* Expulsion; exile.

Ban'is-ter (băn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A baluster.

Ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, resembling both guitar and tamborine.

Bank (băṉk), *n.* A ridge of earth; a steep acclivity; an elevation in the sea; a flat; a shoal; a ledge of coal. — *v. t.* [BANKED (băṉkt); BANKING.] To raise a mound about; to inclose; to embank; to heap or pile up.

Bank (băṉk), *n.* A bench (for rowers in a galley, judges in court, etc.); a row of keys in an organ.

Bank (băṉk), *n.* A place for deposit and exchange of money; sum of money; a fund. — *v. t.* To deposit in a bank. — *v. i.* To keep a bank; to deposit (money) in a bank. — **Bank'er,** *n.* One who manages a bank. — **Bank'a-ble,** *a.* Receivable at a bank. — **Bank'ing,** *n.* The business of a bank or banker.

Bank'rupt (băṉk'rŭpt), *n.* One who cannot pay his debts. — *a.* Insolvent. — *v. t.* To break in trade; to render insolvent. — **Bank'rupt-cy** (-sȳ), *n.* State of being bankrupt; insolvency.

Ban'ner (băn'nẽr), *n.* A military ensign; a standard; a pennon; a flag.

Banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage.

Ban'quet (băṉ'kwĕt), *n.* An entertainment. — *v. i.* & *i.* [BANQUETED; BANQUETING.] To feast.

Ban'tam (băn'tam), *n.* A small variety of fowl, with feathered legs.

Ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *v. t.* To rally; to joke; to ridicule. — *n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

Bant'ling (bănt'lĭng), *n.* A small child; an infant.

Ban'yan (băn'yan *or* băn-yăn'), *n.* The Indian fig tree, whose branches take root and form new stocks, covering many hundred feet in circumference.

Ba'o-bab (bā'ō-băb), *n.* An African tree, the largest known tree.

Bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* A baptising; application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony. — **Bap-tis'mal** (-tĭz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to baptism. — **Bap'tist** (-tĭst), *n.* One who administers baptism; one who allows the baptism of adults only, and that by immersion. — **Bap-tize'** (-tīz'), *v. t.* To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. — **Bap-tiz'er,** *n.*

Bar (bär), *n.* A bolt; a barrier; an obstacle; an inclosure in an inn, court of justice, etc.; the body of lawyers; a tribunal; a division of the staff in music. — *v. t.* [BARRED (bärd); BARRING.] To fasten with a bar; to shut out; to except; to cross with lines or stripes.

Barb (bärb), *n.* The beard, or that which resembles it; a point standing backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc. — *v. t.* To furnish (an arrow, hook, etc.) with barbs.

Barb (bärb), *n.* The Barbary horse, introduced into Spain by the Moors; a kind of pigeon.

Bar'ba-rous (bär'bā-rŭs), *a.* Uncivilized or savage; rude; cruel; ferocious. — **Bar-ba'ri-an** (-bā'rĭ-an), *n.* An uncivilized man; a savage. — *a.* Uncivilized; cruel. — **Bar-bar'ic** (-bär'ĭk), *a.* Foreign; rude; unrefined. — **Bar-bar'i-ty** (-bär'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Savage state; cruelty.

Bar'bel (bär'bĕl), *n.* A small process appended to the mouth of certain fishes; a fresh-water fish.

Bar'ber (bär'bẽr), *n.* One whose business is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.

Bar'ber-ry (bär'bẽr-rȳ), *n.* A hedge plant.

Bard (bärd), *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet.

Bare (bâr), *a.* Without covering; naked; with head uncovered; empty; unfurnished; mere; simple. — *v. t.* [BARED (bârd); BARING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked. — **Bare'ly,** *adv.* Only; merely; nakedly. — **Bare'-faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* With the face uncovered; without concealment; shameless; impudent. — **Bare'foot** (-fo͝ot), *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

Bar'gain (bär'gĕn), *n.* An agreement concerning sale of property; a stipulation; a satisfactory transaction. — *v. i.* [BARGAINED (-gĕnd); BARGAINING.] To transfer for a consideration. — *v. i.* To make a contract; to agree.

Barge (bärj), *n.* A large boat; a large omnibus.

Bar'i-tone, *a.* & *n.* See BARYTONE.

Bark (bärk), *n.* The exterior covering of a tree; the rind. — *v. t.* [BARKED (bärkt); BARKING.] To strip the bark from; to girdle; to peel; to cover or inclose with bark.

Bark (bärk), *n.* The noise made by a dog. — *v. i.* To make the noise of dogs; to clamor.

Bark (bärk), **Barque,** *n.* A three-masted vessel, having fore and main masts rigged as a ship, and mizzen as a schooner; any small vessel.

Bark.

Bar'ley (bär'lĭ), *n.* A grain of the grass kind, used for food and for making malt. — **Bar'ley-corn'** (-kôrn'), *n.* A grain of barley; the third part of an inch.

Barm (bärm), *n.* Foam on fermenting malt liquors; yeast. — **Barm'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Barn (bärn), *n.* A building for storing grain, hay, etc.; a stable for cattle or horses.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nâ-k'l), *n.* A kind of shellfish adhering to rocks, timber, etc.

Bar'na-cle (bär'nâ-k'l), *n.* A bernicle goose.

Bar'na-cles (bär'nâ-k'lz), *n. pl.* Nippers put on a horse's nose to confine him; spectacles.

Ba-rom'e-ter (bâ-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An instrument showing the weight of the atmosphere, to indicate changes of weather or height of an ascent. — **Bar'o-met'ric** (bär'ô-mĕt'rĭk), **Bar'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the barometer.

Bar'on (bär'ŭn), *n.* The lowest English title of nobility; one between a viscount and a baronet in rank. — **Bar'on-age** (-ô-nâj), *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the estate or dignity of a baron. — **Bar'on-ess** (-ŭn-ĕs), *n.* A baron's wife; a lady holding the baronial title in her own right. — **Ba-ro'ni-al** (bâ-rō'nĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a baron or barony. — **Bar'o-ny** (bär'ô-nĭ), *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron.

Bar'on-et (bär'ô-nĕt), *n.* A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight. — **Bar'on-et-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* Rank of a baronet.

Ba-rouche' (bâ-rōōsh'), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage with falling top, and two seats inside.

Barque (bärk), *n.* Same as **Bark**, a vessel.

Bar'rack (bär'rak), *n.* A house for soldiers, especially in garrison; a movable roof, to cover hay, etc. — *v. t. & i.* To lodge in barracks.

Bar'rel (bär'rĕl), *n.* A round, bulgy vessel or cask; the quantity which such a vessel contains; any hollow cylinder or tube. — *v. t.* [**Barrelled** (-rĕld) or **Barrelled**; **Barreling** or **Barrelling**.] To put or pack in a barrel.

Bar'ren (bär'rĕn), *a.* Unfruitful; scanty; dull; empty. — *n.* An unproductive tract of land.

Bar'ri-cade' (bär'rĭ-kād'), *n.* A defensive fortification; any bar or means of defense. — *v. t.* To fortify; to stop up (a passage, etc.).

Bar'ri-er (bär'rĭ-ĕr), *n.* A fence to stop an enemy; an obstruction; a limit or boundary.

Bar'ris-ter (bär'rĭs-tĕr), *n.* A counselor qualified to plead at the bar.

Bar'room' (bär'rōōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, for the sale of liquors.

Bar'row (bär'rō), *n.* A portable carriage.

Bar'row (bär'rō), *n.* A hog, esp. a castrated hog.

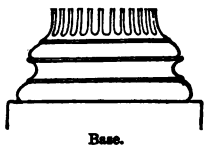
Bar'row (bär'rō), *n.* A mound of earth, over the remains of the dead; a heap of rubbish.

Bar'ter (bär'tĕr), *v. t. & i.* [**Bartered** (-tĕrd); **Bartering**.] To exchange in the way of traffic. — *n.* Exchange of commodities; dealing; truck.

Bar'y-tone (bär'ĭ-tōn), **Bar'i-tone**, *a.* Grave, and deep, as a voice. — *n.* A barytone voice.

Ba-salt' (bâ-sâlt'), *n.* A rock of igneous origin, very hard and usually of a greenish-black color.

Base (bās), *a.* Low in origin, rank, value, etc.; illegitimate; mean; not refined; worthless; deep or grave in sound [generally *bass*, in this sense]. — *n.* The bottom; a foundation; a pedestal; the principal chemical element of a compound; the lowest part in music [generally *bass*, in this sense]. — *v. t.* [**Based** (bāst); **Basing**.] To put on a base or pedestal; to found. — **Base'ly**, *adv.* In a base manner; illegitimately. — **Base'ness**, *n.* — **Base'less**, *a.* Without foundation.



Base.

Base'ball' (bās'bâl'), *n.* A game of ball, wherein four bases designate the circuit each player must make after striking the ball.

Base'born' (bās'bôrn'), *a.* Born of low parentage or out of wedlock.

Base'ment (bās'mĕnt), *n.* The lower story of a building.

Ba-shaw' (bâ-shâ'), *n.* A title of honor in the Turkish dominions. [Usually written *pasha*.]

Bash'ful (băsh'fŭl), *a.* Easily abashed; shy.

Bas'i-lisk (băs'ĭ-lĭsk), *n.* A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice; a crested genus of lizards.

Ba'sin (bā'sn), *n.* A hollow vessel, dish, or pool; a pond; a dock; a valley.

Ba'sis (bā'sĭs), *n.* Foundation; base; support.

Bask (băsk), *v. i.* [**Basked** (băskt); **Basking**.] To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm.

Bas'ket (băs'kĕt), *n.* A vessel made of twigs, or other flexible material, interwoven; the contents of a basket.

Bas're-lief' (bä'rĕ-lēf'), *a.* Low relief; sculpture in which the figures are slightly raised above the ground work.

Bass (bās), *n.* A food fish, of many species.

Bass (bās), *n.* The linden, or lime tree.

Bass (bās), *n.* The lowest part in a musical composition. — *a.* Grave or deep in tone.

Bas-soon' (bă-sōōn'), *n.* A musical wind instrument with holes stopped by the fingers.

Bass' vi'ol (bās' vī'ŭl). A stringed instrument for playing the bass part; the violoncello.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* To beat; to cudgel; to put flour, salt, and butter on (meat) in roasting.

Baste (bāst), *v. t.* To sew slightly, or with long stitches.

Bas'ti-nade' (băs'tĭ-nād'), **Bas'ti-na'do** (-nā'dō), *n.* A beating, esp. on the soles of the feet, with a cudgel. — *v. t.* To beat on the feet.

Bat (băt), *n.* A heavy club, used in playing ball; a sheet of cotton for filling quilts; a piece of a brick. — *v. t.* [**Batted**; **Batting**.] To strike with a bat; to beat. — **Bat'ter, Bats'man** (băts'man), *n.* One holding the bat in games of ball.

Bat (băt), *n.* A flying, insectivorous mammal.

Batch (băch), *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time; a business dispatched at once; quantity of similar things.

Bate (bāt), *v. t.* To

‖**Ba-teau'** (bȧ-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* **Bateaux** (-tōz'). A long, light boat.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* A Hebrew measure.

Bath (bȧth), *n.* A place to bathe in; a washing.

Bathe (bāth), *v. t.* [Bathed (bāthd); Bathing.] To wash; to moisten with a liquid. — *v. i.* To be, or lie, in a bath. — *n.* Immersion of the body in water; a bath. — **Bath'er** (bāth'ẽr), *n.*

Bat'on (*E.* bȧt'ŭn; *F.* bȧ'tôn'), **Ba-toon'** (bȧ-tōōn'), *n.* A staff or truncheon.

Bat-tal'ion (bȧt-tăl'yŭn), *n.* A body of infantry troops.

Bat'ten (bȧt't'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [Battened (-t'nd); Battening.] To fatten; to glut.

Bat'ten (bȧt't'n), *n.* A narrow piece of board, or scantling. — *v. t.* To fasten with battens.

Bat'ter (bȧt'tẽr), *v. t.* [Battered (-tẽrd); Battering.] To beat repeatedly; to bruise; to demolish. — *n.* A mixture of several semi-liquid ingredients, beaten together, for cookery.

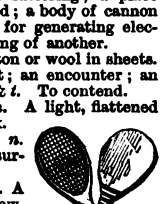
Bat'ter (bȧt't'tẽr), *n.* One who holds the bat in ball games.

Bat'ter-y (bȧt't'tẽr-ỹ), *n.* A battering; a place where cannon are mounted; a body of cannon collectively; an apparatus for generating electricity; the unlawful beating of another.

Bat'ting (bȧt'tĭng), *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets.

Bat'tle (bȧt't'l), *n.* A fight; an encounter; an action; a combat. — *v. i.* & *t.* To contend.

Bat'tle-door' (bȧt't'l-dōr'), *n.* A light, flattened bat, to strike a shuttlecock.



Battledoors.

Bat'tle-ment (bȧt't'l-mẽnt), *n.* An indented parapet, surmounting a wall.

Bau'ble (bȧ'b'l), **Baw'ble**, *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; a trinket; a fool's club.

Bawl (bȧl), *v. i.* & *t.* [Bawled (bȧld); Bawling.] To call out loudly; to cry. — *n.* A loud cry; an outcry.

Bay (bā), *a.* Red or reddish; — applied to the color of horses.

Bay (bā), *n.* An inlet of the sea; a recess in a wall; a compartment in a barn for depositing hay; mahogany wood (from Campeachy Bay).

Bay (bā), *n.* The laurel tree; an honorary crown, anciently made of branches of laurel.

Bay (bā), *v. i.* [Bayed (bād); Baying.] To bark, as a dog at his game. — *v. t.* To bark at; to bring to bay. — *n.* Prolonged barking; a state of being obliged to face an enemy or a difficulty, when escape is impossible.

Bay (bā), *n.* A bank or dam. — *v. t.* To dam (water) up or back.

Bay'ber-ry (bā'bẽr-rỹ), *n.* The fruit, also the plant, of the bay tree, and of the wax myrtle.

Bay'o-net (bā'ō-nĕt), *n.* A dagger-like instrument fitted to the muzzle of a gun. — *v. t.* [Bayoneted; Bayoneting.] To stab with a bayonet.

Bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* An inlet from a lake, river, etc.

Bay' rum' (bā' rŭm'). A fragrant liquor for the toilet, etc.

Bay' salt' (bā' sȧlt'). Salt obtained from sea water, by evaporation.

Bay' tree' (bā' trē'). A species of laurel.

Bay' win'dow (bā' wĭn'dō). A window forming a bay or recess in a room.

Ba-zaar' (bȧ-zär'), **Ba-zar'**, *n.* An Eastern market place, or assemblage of shops; a hall or suite of rooms, or a fair for selling fancy goods.

Be (bē), *v. i.* [*imp.* Was (wŏz); *p. p.* Been (bĭn); *p. pr.* Being.] To exist.

Beach (bēch), *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; a strand. — *v. t.* To run (a boat) upon a beach.

Bea'con (bē'k'n), *n.* A signal fire; a warning.

Bead (bēd), *n.* A little perforated ball, strung on thread. — *v. t.* To ornament with beads. — **Bead'ing**, *n.* Molding in imitation of beads.

Bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* A messenger or crier of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* A small hound.

Beak (bēk), *n.* The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, etc. — **Beaked** (bēkt), *a.* Having a beak; pointed.

Beak'er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* A drinking cup.

Beam (bēm), *n.* A large timber; a piece of the framework of a house, ship, plow, engine, etc.; breadth of a ship; a ray or gleam (of light). — *v. t.* [Beamed (bēmd); Beaming.] To send forth; to emit. — *v. i.* To shine. — **Beam'y**, *a.* Radiant; heavy, like a beam; massy.

Bean (bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

Bear (bār), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bore (bōr) (formerly Bare (bār)); *p. p.* Born (bôrn), Borne; *p. pr.* Bearing.] To support; to bring forth (children, fruit, etc.); to carry; to suffer. — *v. i.* To suffer; to produce; to press; to refer; to be situated. — **Bear'a-ble**, *a.* Endurable; tolerable. — **Bear'er**, *n.* — **Bear'ing**, *n.* Deportment; mien; support; tendency.

Bear (bār), *n.* A plantigrade, carnivorous quadruped; a stock broker interested to depress prices; a surly fellow. — *v. t.* To depress (prices of stock, etc.). — **Bear'ish**, *a.* Like a bear in manners or temper; surly; rude. — **Bear's'-foot'** (bārz'-fōōt'), *n.* A plant of the Hellebore family.

Black Bear.

Beard (bērd), *n.* The hair growing on the face of men; stiff hairs on a plant; awn. — *v. t.* To pull the beard of; to set at defiance.

Bear'er, **Bear'ing**, *n.* See under Bear, *v. t.*

Beast (bēst), *n.* An irrational animal; a brute; a brutal person. — **Beast'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a beast; brutal; filthy; disgusting.

Beat (bēt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Beat; *p. p.* Beat, Beaten (bē't'n); *p. pr.* Beating.] To strike repeatedly; to outdo; to surpass; to overcome; to conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb; to pulsate. — *n.* A blow; a stroke; a round or course; a

place of resort; a defeat. — *a.* Weary; tired out. — **Beat'er**, *n.* — **Beat'en** (bēt'n), *a.* Made smooth by beating or worn by use.

Beau (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX, E. BEAUS (bōz). A man studious of dress and manner; a lady's attendant or suitor; a coxcomb; a fop.

Beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; loveliness; elegance; a lovely woman. — **Beau'te-ous** (bū'tē-ŭs), *a.* Very fair or handsome; beautiful. — **Beau'ti-ful** (-tĭ-fŭl), *a.* Having qualities which constitute beauty; handsome. — **Beau'ti-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to ornament; to embellish; to deck.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* An amphibious, rodent quadruped; his fur; a hat, also a heavy cloth, made in imitation of such fur.

Beaver.

Bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* The front piece of a helmet, protecting the face.

Be-calm' (bē-käm'), *v. t.* [BECALMED (-kämd'); BECALMING.] To render calm; to appease; to quiet; to keep from motion by want of wind.

Be-came', *imp.* of BECOME.

Be-cause' (bē-kąz'), *conj.* By or for the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

Be-chance' (bē-chăns'), *v. t.* To befall; to happen to; to occur to.

Beck (bĕk), *n.* A small brook.

Beck (bĕk), *v. i.* [BECKED (bĕkt); BECKING.] To nod; to sign with the head or hand. — *v. t.* To notify by a nod. — *n.* A nod or sign.

Beck'on (bĕk'k'n), *v. i.* & *t.* [BECKONED (-k'nd); BECKONING.] To direct by a significant motion; to notify by nod or sign.

Be-come' (bē-kŭm'), *v. i.* [BECAME (-kām'); BECOMING.] To be made; to be changed to. — *v. t.* To fit; to befit; to suit. — **Be-com'ing**, *a.* Appropriate; fit; suitable; graceful.

Bed (bĕd), *n.* A couch to sleep on, or on which anything rests; a bank of earth; the bottom of a stream or other water; a layer; a stratum; a foundation. — *v. t.* [BEDDED; BEDDING.] To put in a bed; to inclose; to cover. — *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit. — **Bed'ding**, *n.* Materials for a bed. — **Bed'cham'ber** (-chām'bẽr), *n.* A room for sleeping in. — **Bed'clothes'** (-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, etc., for a bed. — **Bed'fel'low** (-fĕl'lō), *n.* One who sleeps in the same bed with another. — **Bed'piece'** (-pēs'), **Bed'plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A foundation piece or frame supporting a machine. — **Bed'quilt'** (-kwĭlt'), *n.* A coverlet. — **Bed'room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* A sleeping apartment. — **Bed'side'** (-sīd'), *n.* The side of a bed. — **Bed'spread'** (-sprĕd'), *n.* A coverlet; a bedquilt. — **Bed'stead** (-stĕd), *n.* A framework supporting a bed. — **Bed'tick'** (-tĭk'), *n.* A cloth bag, inclosing materials of a bed. — **Bed'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Hour for going to bed.

Be-dab'ble (bē-dăb'b'l), *v. t.* [BEDABBLED (-b'ld); BEDABBLING.] To sprinkle; to wet.

Be-daub' (bē-dąb'), *v. t.* [BEDAUBED (-dąbd'); BEDAUBING.] To smear; to soil; to daub over.

Be-deck' (bē-dĕk'), *v. t.* [BEDECKED (-dĕkt'); BEDECKING.] To deck; to ornament; to adorn.

Be-dew' (bē-dū'), *v. t.* [BEDEWED (-dūd'); BEDEWING.] To moisten, as with dew.

Be-dim' (bē-dĭm'), *v. t.* [BEDIMMED (-dĭmd'); BEDIMMING.] To make dim; to darken.

Bed'lam (bĕd'*l*am), *n.* A madhouse; an insane person. — *a.* Belonging to, or fit for, a madhouse. — **Bed'lam-ite** (-it), *n.* A madman.

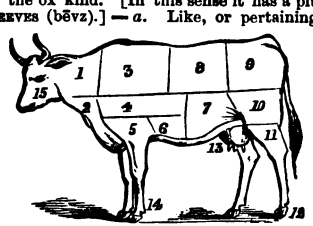
Bed'ou-in (bĕd'ōō-ĕn *or* -ĭn), *n.* One of the nomadic Arabs of Arabia and Africa.

Bed'rid' (bĕd'rĭd'), **Bed'rid'den** (-d'n), *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

Bee (bē), *n.* A four-winged insect of many species; an assemblage of persons who labor for the benefit of an individual. — **Bee'bread'** (bē'brĕd'), *n.* The pollen of flowers, collected by bees, as food for their young. — **Bee'hive'** (-hīv'), *n.* A hive for a swarm of bees. — **Bee line.** The shortest line from one place to another; an air line. — **Bees'wax'** (bēz'wăks'), *n.* Wax secreted by bees, and used in constructing their cells.

Beech (bēch), *n.* A nut-bearing forest tree. — **Beech'en** (bēch'n), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech. — **Beech'nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* The nut of the beech.

Beef (bēf), *n.* Flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox kind. [In this sense it has a plural, BEEVES (bēvz).] — *a.* Like, or pertaining to, beef. — **Beef'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Having much [illegible] sembling beef; fleshy. — [illegible] stāk'), *n.* A slice [illegible]



1 Neck; 2 Shaking piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

Been (bĭn), *p. p.* of Be.
Beer (bēr), *n.* A fermented liquor made from malt with hops.
Beet (bēt), *n.* A plant, having a succulent root used for food and for making sugar.
Bee'tle (bē'tˈl), *n.* A mallet or wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with a mallet; to produce figures (in metal, etc.) by such beating.
Bee'tle (bē'tˈl), *n.* A coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when folded up.
Bee'tle (bē'tˈl), *v. i.* To extend out; to jut.
Beeve (bēv), *n.* A bull, ox, or cow. See Beef.
Be-fall' (bē-fąl'), *v. i.* [*imp.* Befell (-fĕl'); *p. p.* Befallen (-fąl'n); *p. pr.* Befalling.] To happen to; to occur to. — *v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.
Be-fit' (bē-fĭt'), *v. t.* To be suitable; to become.
Be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *prep.* In front of; preceding; in presence or sight of; facing; in the power of. — *adv.* On the fore part; in time preceding; already.
Be-fore'hand' (bē-fōr'hănd'), *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.
Be-foul' (bē-foul'), *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.
Be-friend' (bē-frĕnd'), *v. t.* To treat or serve as a friend; to favor; to aid; to countenance.
Beg (bĕg *or* bā), *n.* A Turkish governor of a town or district; a bey.
Beg (bĕg), *v. t.* [Begged (bĕgd); Begging.] To ask earnestly; to entreat; to implore; to beseech; to supplicate. — *v. i.* To ask alms; to solicit favor or charity.
Be-gan', *imp.* of Begin.
Be-got' (bē-gŏtˈ), *v. t.* [*imp.* Begot (-gŏtˈ) (Begat (-gătˈ), *archaic*); *p. p.* Begot, Begotten (-gŏtˈtˈn); *p. pr.* Begetting.] To procreate or generate; to get; to produce. — **Be-get'ter**, *n.*
Beg'gar (bĕg'gẽr), *n.* One who begs or lives by begging; a mendicant. — *v. t.* [Beggared (-gẽrd); Beggaring.] To reduce to beggary; to exhaust. — **Beg'gar-ly** (-gẽr-lў), *a.* In the condition of a beggar; mean; poor. — *adv.* Meanly. — **Beg'gar-y** (-gẽr-ў), *n.* Indigence.
Be-gin' (bē-gĭnˈ), *v. i.* [*imp.* Began (-gănˈ); *p. p.* Begun (-gŭnˈ); *p. pr.* Beginning.] To take rise; to commence; to do the first act; to take the first step. — *v. t.* To commence. — **Be-gin'ner**, *n.* — **Be-gin'ning**, *n.* The first cause; origin; source.
Be-gone' (bē-gŏnˈ), *interj.* Go away; depart.
Be-got', **Be-got'ten**, *imp. & p. p.* of Beget.
Be-guile' (bē-gīlˈ), *v. t.* [Beguiled (-gīldˈ); Beguiling.] To delude by artifice; to impose on; to cheat; to insnare; to amuse. — **Be-guile'ment**, *n.* A deceiving. — **Be-guil'er**, *n.*
‖**Be'gum** (bā'gŭm *or* bē'gŭm), *n.* An East India princess.
Be-gun', *p. p.* of Begin.
Be-half' (bē-hăfˈ), *n.* Advantage; favor; benefit; interest; defense.
Be-have' (bē-hāvˈ), *v. t.* [Behaved (-hāvdˈ); Behaving.] To carry; to conduct; to manage; to demean. — *v. i.* To act; to bear or carry one's self. — **Be-hav'ior** (-hāvˈyẽr), *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment.
Be-head' (bē-hĕdˈ), *v. t.* To sever the head from; to take off the head of; to decapitate.
Be-held', *imp. & p. p.* of Behold.
Be'he-moth (bē'hē-mŏth), *n.* An animal described in Job xl. 15-24.
Be-hest' (bē-hĕstˈ), *n.* Command; injunction.
Be-hind' (bē-hīndˈ), *prep.* At the back of; on the other side of; inferior to. — *adv.* At or towards the rear; past. — **Be-hind'hand'** (-hănd'), *a.* In arrear.
Be-hold' (bē-hōldˈ), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Beheld (-hĕldˈ); (*p. p.* formerly Beholden (hōldˈˈn), now used only as *a.*); *p. pr.* Beholding.] To look at attentively; to regard. — **Be-hold'en** (-hōldˈˈn), *a.* Obliged; indebted.
Be'ing (bē'ĭng), *p. pr.* of Be. — *n.* Existence in fact or in thought; that which exists.
Be-la'bor (bē-lā'bẽr), *v. i.* To thump; to beat.
Be-late' (bē-lātˈ), *v. t.* To make late.
Be-lay' (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [Belayed (-lādˈ); Belaying.] To make fast (a rope) by winding it around something. — **Belaying pin.** A pin, on ships, etc., round which ropes are wound.
Belch (bĕlch), *v. t. & i.* [Belched (bĕlchtˈ); Belching.] To throw up (wind) from the stomach. — *n.* A belching; an eructation.
Be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gẽr), *v. t.* To besiege; to blockade; to invest; to encompass.
Bel'fry (bĕl'frў), *n.* A bell tower; a cupola or turret in which a bell is hung.
Be-lie' (bē-lĭ'), *v. t.* [Belied (-lĭdˈ); Belying.] (-lĭ'ĭng).] To give the lie to; to slander.
Be-liefˈ (bē-lēfˈ), *n.* Assent to the truth of evidence or reasons; a thing believed; a tenet; trust; faith; credit; confidence. — **Be-lieve'** (bē-lēvˈ), *v. t.* [Believed (-lēvdˈ); Believing.] To trust in; to credit. — *v. i.* To have faith; to think; to suppose. — **Be-liev'er**, *n.*
Be-lit'tle (bē-lĭt'tˈl), *v. t.* [Belittled (-tˈld); Belittling.] To make little of; to disparage.
Bell (bĕl), *n.* A hollow metallic vessel which rings when struck. — *v. t.* To put a bell upon. — *v. i.* To bellow; to roar.

Bell.

Belle (bĕl), *n.* A young and attractive lady.
Bel'li-cose' (bĕl'lĭ-kōsˈ), *a.* Disposed to contention; pugnacious.
Bel-lig'er-ent (bĕl-lĭj'ẽr-ent), *a.* Waging, or disposed for, war. — *n.* A state carrying on war.
Bel'low (bĕl'lō), *v. i.* [Bellowed (-lōd); Bellowing.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to roar. — Outcry; vociferation.
Bel'lows (bĕl'lŭs), *n. sing. & pl.* An instrument for propelling air through a tube.
Bel'ly (bĕl'lў), *n.; pl.* Bellies (-lĭz). That part

of the body which contains the bowels; the abdomen. — *v. i.* [Bellied (bĕl'ĭd); Bellying.] To bulge; to puff out. — **Bel'ly-band'** (-bănd'), *n.* A band encompassing the belly; a girth.

Be-long' (bē-lŏng'), *v. i.* [Belonged (-lŏngd'); Belonging.] To be the property, concern, or proper business of; to appertain.

Be-loved' (bē-lŭvd', *p. ;* bē-lŭv'ĕd, *a.*), *p. p. & a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Be-low' (bē-lō'), *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to; unworthy of; unbefitting. — *adv.* In a lower place; on earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead.

Belt (bĕlt), *n.* That which engirdles a thing; a band. — *v. t.* To encircle; to encompass.

Be-moan' (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* To lament; to bewail.

Bench (bĕnch), *n.* A long seat or table; a seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court.

Bend (bĕnd), *v. t. & i.* [Bended or Bent (bĕnt); Bending.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A turn; a curve; a knot.

Be-neath' (bē-nēth' *or* bē-nēth'), *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

Ben'e-dic'tion (bĕn'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A blessing; an invocation of happiness; thanks.

Ben'e-fac'tion (bĕn'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a donation. — **Ben'e-fac'tor** (-făk'tẽr), *n.* One who confers a benefit. — **Ben'e-fac'tress** (-făk'trĕs), *n.* A woman who confers a benefit. — **Ben'e-fice** (bĕn'ē-fĭs), *n.* A church living.

Be-nef'i-cence (bē-nĕf'ĭ-sens), *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity. — **Be-nef'i-cent** (-sent), *a.* Doing good; generous; munificent. — **Be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

Ben'e-fi'cial (bĕn'ē-fĭsh'al), *a.* Useful; profitable. — **Ben'e-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry** (-ĭ-ā-rў *or* -ā-rў), *a.* Holding some office or possession, in subordination to another.

Ben'e-fit (bĕn'ē-fĭt), *n.* Advantage; profit; use; service; favor conferred. — *v. t.* [Benefited; Benefitting.] To do good to; to profit. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

Be-nev'o-lence (bē-nĕv'ō-lens), *n.* Disposition to do good; good will; kindness; benignity; tenderness. — **Be-nev'o-lent** (-lent), *a.* Beneficent; munificent. — **Be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

Be-night' (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* To involve in night, darkness, or ignorance.

Be-nign' (bē-nīn'), *a.* Gracious; kind; propitious; gentle; generous. — **Be-nig'nant** (-nĭg'nant), *a.* Kind; gracious; favorable. — **Be-nig'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tў), *n.* Condescending kindness; graciousness; wholesome quality.

Bent (bĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of Bend. — *n.* A curve; bias; propensity; disposition; tendency.

Be-numb' (bē-nŭm'), *v. t.* [Benumbed (-nŭmd'); Benumbing.] To deprive of sensation or sensibility; to make numb or torpid.

Be-queath' (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.* [Bequeathed (-kwēthd'); Bequeathing.] To give by will; to hand down; to transmit. — **Be-quest'** (-kwĕst'), *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

Be-reave (bē-rēv'), *v. t.* [Bereaved (-rēvd') or Bereft (-rĕft'); Bereaving.] To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from. — **Be-reave'ment** (-ment), *n.* Deprivation.

Berg (bĕrg), *n.* A mass of ice.

Ber'ni-cle (bẽr'nĭ-k'l), *n.* Arctic goose; barnacle.

Ber'ry (bĕr'rў), *n. ; pl.* Berries (-rĭz). A small pulpy fruit containing seeds; an egg of a fish. — *v. i.* [Berried (-rĭd); Berrying.] To produce berries.

Berth (bẽrth), *n.* A place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf; a bunk or sleeping place in a ship; a situation or employment. — *v. t.* [Berthed (bẽrtht); Berthing.] To give anchorage to; to allot berths to.

Ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* A bluish-green mineral or gem.

Be-seech' (bē-sēch'), *v. t.* [Besought (-sąt'); Beseeching.] To ask or entreat; to implore.

Be-seem' (bē-sēm'), *v. t.* To become; to befit.

Be-set' (bē-sĕt'), *v. t.* [Beset; Besetting.] To set on, in, or around; to hem in; to waylay; to urge; to press.

Be-side' (bē-sīd'), *prep.* At the side of; aside from; out of; over and above; distinct from [in this use *besides* is more common]. — **Be-sides'** (-sīdz'), *adv.* More than that; moreover. — *prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

Be-siege' (bē-sēj'), *v. t.* [Besieged (-sējd'); Besieging.] To beset; to environ; to hem in.

Be-smear' (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [Besmeared (-smērd'); Besmearing.] To smear with glutinous matter; to soil; to daub.

Be-sot' (bē-sŏt'), *v. t.* To make sottish by drink; to infatuate. — **Be-sot'ted-ly**, *adv.*

Be-sought' (bē-sąt'), *p. p.* of Beseech.

Be-spat'ter (bē-spăt'tẽr), *v. t.* To soil by spattering; to asperse with calumny.

Be-speak' (bē-spēk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bespoke (-spōk') (Bespake (-spāk'), *archaic*); *p. p.* Bespoke, Bespoken (-spō'k'n); *p. pr.* Bespeaking.] To speak for; to engage beforehand; to show.

Best (bĕst), *a., superl.* of Good. Having good qualities in the highest degree; most good; most correct or complete. — *n.* Utmost; highest endeavor. — *adv., superl. of* Well. In the highest degree.

Be-stir' (bē-stẽr'), *v. t.* [Bestirred (-stẽrd'); Bestirring.] To put into brisk action; to hasten.

Be-stow' (bē-stō'), *v. t.* [Bestowed (-stōd'); Bestowing.] To stow; to make use of; to lay out or up; to confer.

Be-strew' (bē-strų' *or* -strō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bestrewed (-strųd' *or* -strōd'); *p. p.* Bestrewed, Bestrown (-strōn'); *p. pr.* Bestrewing.] To scatter over; to strow. [Spelt also *bestrow.*]

Be-stride' (bē-strīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Bestrode (bē-strōd') (Bestrid (-strĭd'), *obs.* or *rare*); *p. p.* Bestridden (bē-strĭd'd'n), Bestrid, Bestrod; *p. pr.* Bestriding.] To stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.

Bet (bĕt), *n.* That which is staked in a contest, to be won by the victor; a wager; a stake. — *v. t.* [Betted; Betting.] To stake. — **Bet'ter, Bet'tor**, *n.*

Be-take' (bē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* BETAKEN (-tā'k'n); *p. pr.* BETAKING.] To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.

Be-think' (bē-thĭnk'), *v. t.* [BETHOUGHT (-thąt'); BETHINKING.] To call to mind; to recall; to recollect; to reflect.

Be-time' (bē-tīm'), **Be-times'** (-tīmz'), *adv.* In good season or time; soon.

Be-to'ken (bē-tō'k'n), *v. t.* To signify or foreshow by present signs; to portend; to note.

Be-took' (bē-tōōk'), *imp.* of BETAKE.

Be-tray' (bē-trā'), *v. t.* [BETRAYED (-trād'); BETRAYING.] To give up treacherously or faithlessly; to violate the confidence of; to disclose (a secret); to mislead; to indicate.

Be-troth' (bē-trŏth'), *v. t.* To promise marriage to; to affiance; to espouse. — **Be-troth'al** (-*al*), **Be-troth'ment** (-ment), *n.* A mutual engagement of marriage.

Bet'ter, Bet'tor, *n.* See under BET, *n.*

Bet'ter (bĕt'tĕr), *a., comp.* of GOOD. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable; improved in health. — *n.* Advantage; victory; improvement; a superior; — usually in *pl.* — *adv., comp.* of WELL. In a superior manner; more correctly; in a higher or greater degree; more. — *v. t.* [BETTERED (-tĕrd); BETTERING.] To improve; to amend; to correct; to reform; to rectify; to advance; to promote. — **Bet'ter-ment,** *n.* Improvement.

Be-tween' (bē-twēn'), **Be-twixt'** (-twĭkst'), *prep.* In the middle of; from one to another of; shared by both; common to two.

Bev'el (bĕv'ĕl), *n.* A slant of a surface at an angle not a right angle; an instrument for adjusting surfaces to the same inclination. — *a.* Slanting. — *v. t.* [BEVELED (bĕv'ĕld) or BEVELLED; BEVELING or BEVELLING.] To cut to a bevel angle. — *v. i.* To slant.

Bevel.

Bev'er-age (bĕv'ĕr-ăj), *n.* Liquor for drinking.

Bev'y (bĕv'ĭ), *n.* A flock of birds; a company.

Be-wail' (bē-wāl'), *v. t. & i.* To express sorrow; to mourn; to lament.

Be-ware' (bē-wār'), *v. i.* To guard one's self; to be cautious; to take heed. [Used in the imperative and infinitive moods, and with auxiliaries (*shall, must,* etc.) that go with the infinitive.]

Be-wil'der (bē-wĭl'dĕr), *v. t.* [BEWILDERED (-dĕrd); BEWILDERING.] To perplex; to puzzle; to confuse; to lead astray.

Be-witch' (bē-wĭch'), *v. t.* [BEWITCHED (-wĭcht'); BEWITCHING.] To charm; to fascinate. — **Be-witch'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a manner to bewitch; charmingly. — **Be-witch'ment,** *n.* Fascination.

Be-yond' (bē-yŏnd'), *prep.* On the further side of; past; above. — *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Bi'as (bī'as), *n.* A weight on one side; a leaning of the mind; propensity; a wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to shape it. — *adv.* Slantingly; athwart; diagonally. — *v. t.* [BIASED (bī'ast); BIASING.] To incline to one side; to prejudice; to prepossess.

Bib (bĭb), *n.* A cloth over a child's breast.

Bi'ble (bī'b'l), *n.* THE BOOK; the volume that contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'lĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

Bib'u-lous (bĭb'ū-lŭs), *a.* Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.

Bick'er (bĭk'ĕr), *v. i.* [BICKERED (-ĕrd); BICKERING.] To contend in petulant altercation; to quarrel; to wrangle; to quiver.

Bi-cus'pid (bī-kŭs'pĭd), **Bi-cus'pid-ate** (-āt), *a.* Having two points.

Bi'cy-cle (bī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A two-wheeled velocipede, propelled by treadles.

One Form of Bicycle.

Bid (bĭd), *v. t.* [*imp.* BADE (băd) (*Obs.* BID), BAD; *p. p.* BIDDEN (bĭd'd'n), BID; *p. pr.* BIDDING.] To offer; to offer to pay (for a thing put up at auction); to declare (a wish, greeting, defiance); to order; to direct; to command; to invite; to request to come. — *n.* An offer of a price. — **Bid'der,** *n.* — **Bid'ding,** *n.* An invitation; a command; an offer of a price.

Bid'dy (bĭd'dĭ), *n.* A domestic fowl; a chicken; a servant girl. [*Colloq.*]

Bide (bīd), *v. i.* [BIDED; BIDING.] To dwell. — *v. t.* To endure; to suffer; to wait for.

Bi-en'ni-al (bī-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Happening once in two years. — *n.* A plant that lasts two years only. — **Bi-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bier (bēr), *n.* A frame for conveying the dead to the grave.

Bi'fid (bī'fĭd), **Bif'i-date** (bĭf'ĭ-dāt), *a.* Two-cleft; opening with a cleft.

Big (bĭg), *a.* Bulky; large; huge; great; swollen; pregnant. — **Big'ness,** *n.*

Big'a-my (bĭg'ă-mĭ), *n.* The crime of having two wives or husbands at once. — **Big'a-mist,** *n.* One guilty of bigamy. — **Big'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or involving, bigamy.

Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* A child's cap or hood.

Big'gin (bĭg'gĭn), *n.* A coffeepot with a strainer holding the ground coffee, through which boiling water is poured.

Bight (bīt), *n.* A corner; an angle; a bend in a coast forming an open bay; the double part of a rope when folded.

Big'ness (bĭg'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being big.

Big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* One obstinately wedded to a particular creed, opinion, etc. — **Big'ot-ed**, *a.* Obstinately devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others. — **Big'ot-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Big'ot-ry** (-ŭt-rĭ), *n.* Perverse attachment to certain tenets; intolerance.

Bil'ber-ry (bĭl'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* A shrub of the Whortleberry family; its berry.

Bile (bīl), *n.* A bitter, yellow fluid secreted by the liver. — **Bil'ia-ry** (bĭl'yȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, bile. — **Bil'ious** (-yŭs), *a.* Pertaining to bile; having bile in excess; passionate; ill-tempered.

Bilge (bĭlj), *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. t.* & *i.* [BILGED (bĭljd); BILGING.] To fracture (the bilge); to leak by a fracture in the bilge.

Bil'ia-ry, Bil'ious, *a.* See under BILE, *n.*

Bi-lit'er-al (bī-lĭt'ẽr-*a*l), *a.* Consisting of two letters.

Bilk (bĭlk), *v. t.* To deceive or defraud. — *n.* A cheat; a swindler.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* The beak of a bird, turtle, etc. — *v. i.* [BILLED (bĭld); BILLING.] To caress.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* A hook-shaped cutting instrument; ax; pickax; point of an anchor. — *v. t.* To work at (dig, chop, etc.) with a bill. — **Bill'man** (bĭl'*m*an), *n.* One who works or fights with a bill.

Bill (bĭl), *n.* A written declaration; a draft of a law; a statement of goods sold, services rendered, etc., with charges due therefor; a statement of particulars; a note; a draft.

Bil'let (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* A small paper; a note; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. — *v. t.* [BILLETED; BILLETING.] To lodge or quarter (soldiers in houses, etc.).

Bil'et (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* A small stick of wood.

‖**Bil'let-doux'** (bĭl'ĭ-dōō'), *n.* A love letter.

Bil'liard (bĭl'yẽrd), *a.* Pertaining to billiards. — **Bil'liards** (-yẽrdz), *n.* A game played with ivory balls on a rectangular table.

Bil'lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French and American numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; by the English, a million millions, or 1,000,000,000,000.

Bil'low (bĭl'ō), *n.* A great wave or surge of the sea. — **Bil'low-y** (-ō-ĭ), *a.* Swelling into waves.

Bil'ly (bĭl'lĭ), *n.* A club.

Bin (bĭn), *n.* A box or repository of any commodity.

Bi'na-ry (bī' nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Compounded of two; double.

Bi'nate (bī'nāt), *a.* Being double or in couples.

Bind (bīnd), *v. t.* [*imp.* BOUND (bound); *p. p.* BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN (bound''n); *p. pr.* BINDING.] To tie together; to confine; to restrain; to protect or strengthen by a band or border; to sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover; to place under legal obligation to serve. — *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to be restrained from motion or action; to be obligatory. — *n.* A stalk of hops. — **Bind'er**, *n.* — **Bind'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where books are bound. — **Bind'ing**, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory. — *n.* A fastening with a band; anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book; something used to secure the edge of cloth from raveling, etc.

Bind'weed' (bīnd'wēd'), *n.* A plant of the genus Convolvulus.

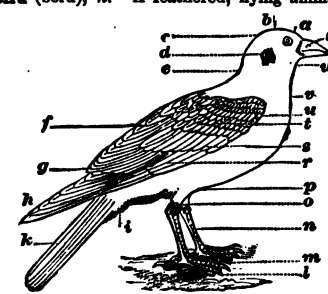
Bin'na-cle (bĭn'nȧ-k'l), *n.* A box containing the compass of a ship.

Bi-og'ra-phy (bī-ŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* History of the life and character of a particular person; biographical writings in general. — **Bi-og'ra-pher** (-rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A writer of biography. — **Bi'o-graph'ic** (bī'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Bi'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, biography.

Bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* An animal having two feet, as man. — *a.* Having two feet. — **Bip'e-dal** (bĭp'ē-d*a*l *or* bī'pē-), *a.* Biped.

Birch (bẽrch), *n.* A tree of several species. — *a.* Made, consisting of, or pertaining to, birch. — **Birch'en** (bẽrch''n), *a.* Birch.

Bird (bẽrd), *n.* A feathered, flying animal. —



Bird (External Parts).

a Forehead; *b* Crown or Vertex; *c* Occiput; *d* Auriculars (the line crosses the Nape); *e* Cervix or Hind Neck; *f* Tertiaries; *g* Secondaries; *h* Primaries; *i* Under Tail Coverts; *k* Tail; *l* Outer or Fourth Toe; *m* Inner or Second Toe; *n* Tarsus; *o* Tibia; *p* Abdomen or Belly; *r* Greater Wing Coverts; *s* Median Coverts (the line crosses the Breast or Pectoral region); *t* Lesser Coverts; *u* Bastard Wing or Alula; *v* Jugular region or the Lower Throat; *w* Gular region or Throat; *x* Nostril.

v. i. To catch or shoot birds. — **Bird cage.** A cage for confining birds. — **Bird'call'** (bẽrd'-k*a*l'), *n.* A sound imitating the cry of birds, or a whistle making such a sound and used to decoy birds. — **Bird'lime'** (-līm'), *n.* A viscous substance used to catch birds. — *v. t.* To insnare. — **Bird's'-eye'** (bẽrdz'ī'), *a.* Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not giving details; marked with spots like eyes. — **Bird's nest.** The nest in which a bird lays eggs.

Birth (bĕrth), *n.* A coming into life, or being born; extraction; lineage; origin; beginning. — **Birth'day'** (bĕrth'dā'), *n.* The day on which one is born; the anniversary of that day. — *a.* Pertaining to a birthday. — **Birth'place'** (-plās'), *n.* The place where one is born. — **Birth'right'** (-rīt'), *n.* A right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.

Bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.* Unfermented bread baked hard; a baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, etc.; earthenware after the first baking and before glazing.

Bi-sect' (bī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To divide into two (usually equal) parts. — **Bi-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bisecting. — **Bi-seg'ment** (-sĕg'ment), *n.* One of the parts of a line, etc., bisected.

Bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* A church dignitary, the head of a diocese; a piece in the game of chess.

Bi'son (bī'sŏn), *n.* A North American bovine quadruped, popularly called *buffalo*.

American Bison.

Bis-sex'tile (bĭs-sĕks'tĭl), *n.* Leap year; every fourth year, in which February has 29 (instead of 28) days. — *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bit (bĭt), *n.* A piece of anything; a morsel; a mouthful; the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a boring tool. — *v. t.* [Bitted; Bitting.] To put a bit in the mouth of (a horse, etc.).

Bits.

Bitch (bĭch), *n.* A she dog, wolf, etc.

Bite (bīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Bit (bĭt); *p. p.* Bitten (-t'n), Bit; *p. pr.* Biting.] To cut, crush, or seize with the teeth; to cause sharp pain; to cheat; to trick; to take hold of; to adhere to. — *n.* A biting; the wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful; the hold or purchase of a tool; a cheat; a trick. — **Bit'er** (bīt'ĕr), *n.*

Bit'ter (bĭt'tĕr), *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; causing pain or distress; severe; cruel. — **Bit'ter-ish**, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

Bit'tern (bĭt'tĕrn), *n.* A wading bird, related to the herons.

Bit'ters (bĭt'tĕrz), *n. pl.* A spirituous liquor flavored with bitter herbs or roots.

Bitts (bĭtz), *n. pl.* A frame of strong timbers on a ship, to fasten the cables.

Bi-tu'men (bĭ-tū'mĕn), *n.* Mineral pitch; an inflammable tarry substance. — **Bi-tu'mi-nate** (bĭ-tū'mĭ-nāt), **Bi-tu'mi-nize** (-mĭ-nīz), *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with, bitumen. — **Bi-tu'mi-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Having qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

Bi'valve (bī'vălv), *n.* A shell consisting of two parts or valves.

Biv'ouac (bĭv'wăk *or* -vōō-ăk), *n.* The watch of an army by night; an encampment without tents or covering.

Bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'lĭ), *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks. — *n.* A publication issued once in two weeks.

Blab (blăb), *v. t. & i.* [Blabbed (blăbd); Blabbing.] To utter or tell indiscreetly; to tattle. — *n.* A babbler; a telltale. — **Blab'ber**, *n.*

Black (blăk), *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; dismal; gloomy. — *adv.* Sullenly; in a threatening manner. — *n.* That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest color; a black pigment; a negro; mourning. — *v. t.* [Blacked (blăkt); Blacking.] To make black; to soil; to sully. — **Black'en** (blăk'n), *v. t.* To make black or dark; to darken; to sully; to defame. — *v. i.* To grow black or dark. — **Black'ing**, *n.* A preparation for making (shoes, stoves, etc.) black; a making black. — **Black'ness**, *n.*

Black'a-moor (blăk'ă-mōōr), *n.* A negro.

Black'ball' (blăk'bąl'), *n.* A composition for blacking shoes, etc.; a ball of black color, used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject by putting blackballs into a ballot box.

Black'ber-ry (blăk'bĕr-rĭ), *n.* The berry of the bramble.

Black'bird (blăk'bĕrd), *n.* In England, a species of thrush, a singing bird with a fine note. In America, this name is given to different birds.

Black'board' (blăk'bōrd'), *n.* A board to write on with chalk.

Black'en, *v. t.* See under Black, *a.*

Black'guard (blăg'gărd), *n.* A person of low character or foul language; a scoundrel; a rough. — *a.* Scurrilous; low; vicious. — *v. t. & i.* To revile in foul language. — **Black'guard-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

Black' lead' (blăk' lĕd'). A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite. — *v. t.* To coat with black lead.

Black'smith' (blăk'smĭth'), *n.* A smith who works in iron.

Black'thorn' (blăk'thôrn'), *n.* A spiny plant, used for hedges.

Blad'der (blăd'dĕr), *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid. — *v. t.* To swell out; to put into bladders.

Blade (blād), *n.* A leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant; the cutting part of an instrument; the flat part of an oar; the scapula, or shoulder blade; a dashing fellow.

Blain (blān), *n.* A sore; a pustule; a blister.

Blame (blām), *v. t.* [Blamed (blāmd); Blaming.] To censure; to find fault with. — *n.* Ex-

pression of disapprobation; a thing deserving censure or disapprobation; reproach; fault. — **Blam'a-ble** (blām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving censure; faulty; culpable. — **Blame'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without fault; not meriting censure; faultless; irreproachable; innocent; guiltless. — **Blame'wor'thy** (-wûr'thy), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible.

Blanch (blănch), *v. t. & i.* [BLANCHED (blănchť); BLANCHING.] To whiten; to peel; to skin.

Blanc-mange' (blŏ-mänzh'), *n.* A preparation of dissolved isinglass, sea moss, cornstarch, etc., sweetened, and boiled with milk till thick.

Bland (blănd), *a.* Mild; gentle; courteous.

Blank (blănk), *a.* White; unwritten; pale or dejected; empty; vacant; without rhyme. — *n.* A void space; an unwritten paper; a legal form or document having spaces to be filled in with names, dates, etc.

Blank'et (blăn'kĕt), *n.* A woolen covering for a bed, etc. — *v. t.* [BLANKETED; BLANKETING.] To cover with, or toss in, a blanket.

Blar'ney (blär'nў), *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. — *v. t.* To deceive or flatter.

Blas-pheme' (blăs-fēm'), *v. t.* [BLASPHEMED (-fēmd'); BLASPHEMING.] To speak reproachfully or impiously of God; to utter abuse or calumny against. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy. — **Blas'phe-mous** (blăs'fē-mŭs), *a.* Containing blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God. — **Blas'phe-my** (-fē-mў), *n.* Impious language against God or sacred things.

Blast (blăst), *n.* A destructive or pernicious wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; a blight; an explosion of powder; a burst of sound; a disease of sheep. — *v. t.* To injure; to wither; to blight; to rend; to split.

Bla'tant (blā'tănt), *a.* Bellowing, as a calf; noisy; brawling; boastful; vaunting.

Blaze (blāz), *n.* A stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat; intense light; an outburst; a white spot on a horse's face; a mark made by cutting bark from a tree. — *v. i.* [BLAZED (blāzd); BLAZING.] To shine; to glow. — *v. t.* To make public (news, etc.); to mark (a tree) by stripping the bark.

Bleach (blēch), *v. t. & i.* [BLEACHED (blēcht); BLEACHING.] To whiten.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* Desolate; cold; cheerless.

Blear (blēr), *a.* Dim or sore with rheum. — *v. t.* [BLEARED (blērd); BLEARING.] To dim (the eyes); to blur (the sight). — **Blear'eye'** (blēr'ī'), *n.* Chronic inflammation of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion.

Bleat (blēt), *v. i.* To cry as a sheep. — *n.* The cry of a sheep.

Bleed (blēd), *v. i.* [BLED (blĕd); BLEEDING.] To lose blood. — *v. t.* To let blood.

Blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [BLEMISHED (-ĭsht); BLEMISHING.] To disfigure; to deform; to tarnish. — *n.* A deformity; a defect; a fault.

Blench (blĕnch), *v. i.* [BLENCHED (blĕncht); BLENCHING.] To shrink; to flinch.

Blend (blĕnd), *v. t. & i.* To mix; to unite.

Blende (blĕnd), *n.* An ore of zinc.

Bless (blĕs), *v. t.* [BLESSED (blĕst) or BLEST; BLESSING.] To make happy; to invoke a blessing upon; to praise; to glorify. — **Bless'ed** (blĕs'ĕd), *a.* Happy; hallowed; blissful; joyful. — **Bless'ing**, *n.* Means of happiness; divine favor; a wish of happiness.

Blest (blĕst), *a.* Made happy; cheering.

Blet (blĕt), *n.* A decayed spot on fruit.

Blight (blīt), *v. t.* To blast; to prevent growth of; to frustrate; to ruin. — *n.* Mildew; decay.

Blind (blīnd), *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure; undiscerning; unintelligible. — *v. t.* To deprive of sight; to darken; to obscure. — *n.* Something which hinders sight or keeps out light; a screen; a subterfuge.

Blind'fold' (blīnd'fōld'), *v. t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing. — *a.* Blinded; heedless; reckless.

Blind'man's buff' (blīnd'mănz bŭf'). A play in which one person is blindfolded, and hunts the rest of the company.

Blind'worm' (blīnd'wûrm'), *n.* A small, burrowing, limbless lizard, having very minute eyes; a slow worm.

Blink (blĭnk), *v. i.* [BLINKED (blĭnkt); BLINKING.] To wink; to see with the eyes half shut; to twinkle; to glimmer. — *v. t.* To shut out of sight; to exclude; to evade. — *n.* A glimpse; a glance; a gleam; a sparkle; a dazzling whiteness from fields of ice. — **Blink'er**, *n.* One who blinks; a blind for horses; whatever obstructs sight or discernment.

Bliss (blĭs), *n.* Blessedness; happiness; joy. — **Bliss'ful**, *a.* Full of joy; supremely happy.

Blis'ter (blĭs'tĕr), *n.* A thin, watery bladder on the skin; a plaster applied to raise a blister. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon.

Blithe (blīth), *a.* Gay; merry; mirthful. — **Blithe'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Gay; cheerful; blithe.

Bloat (blōt), *v. t. & i.* To puff out; to swell. — *n.* A worthless, dissipated fellow. — **Bloat'er**, *n.* A herring, smoked and half dried.

Block (blŏk), *n.* A mass of wood, stone, etc.; a row of buildings; a system of pulleys or sheaves, arranged in a frame; an obstruction. — *v. t.* [BLOCKED (blŏkt); BLOCKING.] To hinder; to obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to secure; to stop up.

Block.

Block-ade' (blŏk-ād'), *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To shut up (a town or fortress), so as to compel a surrender; to confine.

Block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Blond (blŏnd), **Blonde**, *a.* Fair; light colored. — *n.* A person of fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes; silk lace (called also *blonde lace*).

Blood (blŭd), *n.* The red fluid circulating in animal bodies; relation by nat[illegible] consanguinity; kindred[illegible] birth; the shedding

sition; passion; a man of fire or spirit; a rake. — *v. t.* To let blood from; to bleed; to stain with blood. — **Blood'y** (blŭd'ȳ), *a.* Containing or stained with blood; murderous; cruel. — *v. t.* To stain with blood. — **Blood'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Blood'i-ness**, *n.* — **Blood'less**, *a.* Destitute of blood; lifeless; without bloodshed; spiritless. — **Blood'thirst'y**, *a.* Murderous; cruel. — **Blood heat.** Heat equal to the temperature of blood (about 98° Fah. in man). — **Blood vessel.** A vessel in which animal blood circulates; a vein; an artery.

Blood'hound' (blŭd'hound'), *n.* A ferocious variety of dog, of very acute smell.

Blood'root' (blŭd'rōōt'), *n.* A plant used medicinally, having a red root and sap.

Blood'shed' (blŭd'shĕd'), *n.* A shedding of blood; slaughter.

Blood'shot' (blŭd'shŏt'), *a.* Red and inflamed; suffused with blood.

Blood'suck'er (blŭd'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; a leech; an extortionate person.

Blood'y, *a.* & *v.* See under BLOOD, *n.*

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* A blossom; a flower; the opening of buds or flowers; freshness; beauty. — *v. t.* To blossom; to produce blossoms or flowers; to show beauty and vigor.

Bloom (blōōm), *n.* A mass of crude iron or steel, forged or rolled, preparatory to further working. — **Bloom'er-y** (blōōm'ẽr-ȳ), **Bloom'a-ry** (-ā-ry), **Bloom'a-ry**, *n.* A forge in which blooms of wrought iron are made from the ore or from cast iron.

Blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* The flower of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth blossoms; to flower.

Blot (blŏt), *v. t.* [BLOTTED; BLOTTING.] To spot; to stain; to disgrace; to obliterate; to erase; to efface. — *n.* A spot; a blur; a blemish; a disgrace; a failing; a weak point. — **Blot'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, blots; a waste-book; porous paper to absorb ink.

Blotch (blŏch), *n.* A pustule or eruption upon the skin. — *v. t.* To spot.

Blouse (blouz; *F.* blōōz), *n.* A light outer garment.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW (blū); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); *p. pr.* BLOWING.] To blossom; to bloom; to flower. — *v. t.* To put forth (blossoms or flowers). — *n.* Blossom; flower; a bed of flowers.

Blow (blō), *n.* A stroke; a calamity; a shock.

Blow (blō), *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW (blū); *p. p.* BLOWN (blōn); BLOWING.] To make a current of air; to puff; to pant; to spout (water, etc.); to be moved by the wind; to talk loudly; to brag; to bluster. — *v. t.* To force air upon or through; to impel; to burst; to shatter; to publish; to inflate; to put out of breath; to deposit eggs in (meat, etc.). — *n.* A blowing; a gale; a spouting of a whale; an egg or larva deposisited by a fly in flesh, etc. — **Blow'er**, *n.* — **Blow'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Windy; gusty. — **Blown** (blōn), *p. p.* & *a.* Swollen; puffed up; stale; out of breath; exhausted; covered with eggs and larvæ of flies.

Blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* A tube for driving air through flame, to concentrate heat on some object.

Blowse (blouz), *n.* See BLOUZE.

Blowze (blouz), *n.* A ruddy, fat-faced woman. — **Blowz'y** (blouz'ȳ), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; frowzy.

Blub'ber (blŭb'bẽr), *n.* Fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep noisily. — *v. t.* To disfigure (the face) with weeping.

Bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* A short stick; a club.

Blue (blū), *a.* Of a color like the clear sky; low in spirits; melancholy; gloomy. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors; a pedantic woman. — *v. t.* To make, or dye, blue. — **Blues** (blūz), *n. pl.* Low spirits; melancholy.

Blue'bot'tle (blū'bŏt't'l), *n.* A plant which infests grain fields and has blue bottle-shaped flowers; a fly with a large blue abdomen.

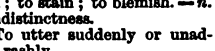
Blue'stock'ing (blū'stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A literary lady.

Bluff (blŭf), *a.* Having a broad, flattened front; steep; bold; surly; gruff; blunt. — *n.* A high, steep bank; a blunting, or imposing upon by self-confidence; a game at cards. — *v. t.* [BLUFFED (blŭft); BLUFFING.] To frighten by a show of strength. — **Bluff'ness**, *n.*

Blu'ing, Blu'ish. See under BLUE, *a.*

Blun'der (blŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* To make a gross mistake. — *n.* A careless, stupid, or ignorant error. — **Blun'der-er, Blun'der-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A blundering fellow. — **Blun'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Blun'der-buss (blŭn'dẽr-bŭs), *n.* A short gun, with large bore.



Blunderbuss.

Blunt (blŭnt), *a.* Having a thick edge or point; dull; abrupt or rude in manner. — *v. t.* To dull the edge or point of; to weaken.

Blur (blûr), *v. t.* [BLURRED (blûrd); BLURRING.] To obscure; to dim; to stain; to blemish. — *n.* A stain; a blot; indistinctness.

Blurt (blûrt), *v. t.* To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge rashly.

Blush (blŭsh), *v. i.* [BLUSHED (blŭsht); BLUSHING.] To have a red or rosy color; to redden in the face, as from shame, confusion, or modesty. — *n.* A rosy tint; suffusion of the cheeks; a sudden appearance; a glance; view. — **Blush'ing-ly**, *adv.* With blushes.

Blus'ter (blŭs'tẽr), *v. i.* [BLUSTERED (-tẽrd); BLUSTERING.] To blow fitfully and noisily; to storm; to rage; to swagger. — *n.* Noisy talk; turbulence; boasting; bullying; fuss.

Bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.* A large American serpent; especially, the largest species of serpent, the *Boa constrictor*, which crushes its prey in its coils; a woman's fur tippet, shaped like the serpent.

Boar (bōr), *n.* The male of swine; the wild hog. — **Boar'ish**, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

Board (bōrd), *n.* A timber sawed thin, for use in building, etc.; a table; food; entertainment; a council or meeting; deck, interior, or side of a ship; a table or frame for a game; paper made thick and stiff like a board. — *v. t.* To

cover with boarding; to enter a ship, railroad train, etc.; to supply with meals. — *v. i.* To receive meals, etc., for pay. — **Board'er**, *n.* One who lives at another's table for pay; one who boards a ship. — **Board'ing**, *n.* An entering a ship; a covering of or with boards; supply of meals for pay. — **Boarding house.** A house in which boarders are kept. — **Boarding school.** A school in which pupils receive board and lodging, as well as tuition.

Boast (bōst), *v. i.* & *t.* To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt; to brag. — *n.* Act or cause of boasting. — **Boast'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Given to boasting.

Boat (bōt), *n.* A small open vessel; a ship. — *v. t.* To transport in a boat. — **Boat'man**, *n.* One who manages a boat. — **Boat hook.** An iron hook on the end of a pole, to pull or push a boat, raft, etc.

Boat'swain (bōt'swān; *colloq.* bō's'n), *n.* An officer in charge of a ship's boats, rigging, etc.

Bob (bŏb), *n.* Anything that plays loosely, as at the end of a string; a short, jerking action; a plummet; a peal of bells. — *v. t.* [Bobbed (bŏbd); Bobbing.] To move in a jerking manner; to strike with a quick, light blow; to cut short (the hair, etc.). — *v. i.* To have a jerking motion; to angle with a bob, or with a jerking motion of the bait.

Bob'bin (bŏb'bĭn), *n.* A small pin, on which thread is wound; a spool.

Bob'bin-et' (bŏb'bĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A kind of lace.

Bob'o-link (bŏb'ō-lĭnk), **Bob-lin'coln** (bŏb-lĭn'-kŭn), *n.* An American singing bird; the ricebird; the reedbird.

Bob'tail' (bŏb'tāl'), *n.* A tail cut short.

Bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* The American quail; — named from his note.

Bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), **Bod'dice**, *n.* Stays; a corset.

Bod'i-less, Bod'i-ly. See under Body, *n.*

Bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* A stiletto; an implement to pierce holes, draw tape through hems, etc.

Bod'y (bŏd'ȳ), *n.* The material substance or principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, country, etc.; a person; a collective mass; a corporation; a system; consistency; thickness. — *v. t.* [Bodied (-ĭd); Bodying.] To give shape, form, or consistency to; to embody. — **Bod'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *a.* Relating to, or having, a body; corporeal. — *adv.* Corporeally; completely. — **Bod'i-less**, *a.* Having no body; incorporeal.

Bog (bŏg), *n.* A quagmire; a fen; a marah; a morass. — *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire. — **Bog'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* Swampy.

Bo'gey (bō'gȳ), **Bo'gy, Bo'gle** (bō'g'l), *n.* A bobgoblin; a bugbear; a specter.

Bog'gle (bŏg'g'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [Boggled (-g'ld); Boggling (-glĭng).] To doubt; to bungle.

Bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *a.* Spurious; sham.

Boil (boil), *v. i.* [Boiled (boild); Boiling.] To bubble from heat; to effervesce; to be violently agitated. — *v. t.* To cause to boil; to form by boiling. — *n.* Act or state of boiling. — **Boil'er**, *n.* One who boils; a vessel in which things are boiled or steam is generated.

Boil (boil), *n.* A hard, inflamed tumor, containing pus.

Bois'ter-ous (bois'tĕr-ŭs), *a.* Violent; noisy; stormy. — **Bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Bold (bōld), *a.* Courageous; brave; fearless; audacious; confident; forward; impudent.

Bole (bōl), *n.* The stem of a tree.

Bole (bōl), *n.* A measure. See Boll, a measure.

Bole (bōl), *n.* Friable, earthy clay; a bolus.

Boll (bōl), *n.* A pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp; a Scottish dry measure, from 2 to 6 bushels. — *v. i.* [Bolled (bōld); Bolling.] To form into a pericarp or seed vessel.

Bol'ster (bōl'stĕr), *n.* A long cushion, pad, bag, or support. — *v. t.* [Bolstered (-stĕrd); Bolstering.] To support; to hold up.

Bolt (bōlt), *n.* An arrow; a dart; lightning; an iron pin for fastening; a package of cloth, etc.; a sudden spring or flight. — *v. t.* To shoot; to utter hastily; to swallow (food) without chewing; to start aside from; to fasten with a bolt; to restrain. — *v. i.* To dart out; to run away. — *adv.* Suddenly; straight. — **Bolt'er**, *n.*

Bolt.

Bolt (bōlt), *v. t.* To sift; to separate; to assort; to purify. — *n.* A sieve.

Bomb (bŏm *or* bŭm), *n.* An iron shell, filled with explosives, to be discharged from a mortar. — **Bom-bard'** (bŏm-bärd' *or* bŭm-), *v. t.* To attack with bombs. — **Bom-bard'ment** (-bärd'mĕnt), *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bomb'shell' (bŏm'shĕl' *or* bŭm'-), *n.* A bomb.

‖**Bon'bon'** (bŏn'bŏn'), *n.* Sugar confectionery; a sugarplum.

Bond (bŏnd), *n.* That which binds; a cord; a chain; a band; a ligament; an obligation imposing a moral duty; a written obligation to pay money. — *v. t.* To secure by a bond; to mortgage. — *a.* Captive; bound; in servitude. — **Bond'age** (-ĭj), *n.* State of being bound or under restraint; captivity; servitude; imprisonment. — **Bond'maid'**, *n.* A female slave. — **Bond'man** (-măn), *n.* A man slave. — **Bonds'-man** (bŏndz'măn), *n.* A slave; a bondman; a surety; one who gives security for another.

Bone (bōn), *n.* The solid frame of an animal, or a piece thereof; a thing made of bone. — *v. t.* [Boned (bōnd); Boning.] To deprive of the bones; to put whalebone into; to fertilize (land) with bone.

Bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* A fire made to express public joy, or for amusement.

‖**Bonne** (bŏn), *n.* A child's nurse.

Bon'net (bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A covering for the head.

Bon'ny (bŏn'nȳ), *a.* Handsome; merry; blithe.

Bon'ny-clab'ber (bŏn'nȳ-klăb'bĕr), *n.* Curdled milk.

Bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.* A premium given for a loan or other privilege; an extra dividend; a [illegible] ment in addition to a stated com[illegible]

Bon'y (bōn'ȳ), *a.* Consisting [illegible] having large or promine[illegible]

Boo'by (bōō'bȳ), *n.* A dunce; a swimming bird of the West Indies; a kind of penguin.

Book (bŏŏk), *n.* A volume; a literary composition; a register of accounts. — *v. t.* [Booked (bŏŏkt); Booking.] To enter or register in a book. — **Book'ish**, *a.* Given to reading; studious; pedantic. — **Book'bind'er** (-bīnd'ẽr), *n.* One who binds books. — **Book'bind'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A place for binding books. — **Book'case'** (-kās'), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books. — **Book'keep'er** (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* One who keeps accounts. — **Book'keep'ing**, *n.* Art of recording mercantile transactions and keeping accounts. — **Book'sell'er** (-sĕl'ẽr), *n.* One who sells books. — **Book'worm'** (-wûrm'), *n.* A larva which eats books; a close student.

Boom (bōōm), *n.* A spar extending the bottom of sails; a bar across a river or harbor.

Boom (bōōm), *v. i.* [Boomed (bōōmd); Booming.] To cry or roar with a hollow sound; to rush violently, as a ship under full sail. — *n.* A hollow roar; a strong advance.

Boom'er-ang (bōōm'ẽr-ăng), *n.* A missile weapon of Australia.

Boon (bōōn), *n.* A gift; a grant; a present. — *a.* Gay; jovial; kind; bountiful.

Boor (bōōr), *n.* A peasant; a Dutch colonist in South Africa; a rude and illiterate person. — **Boor'ish**, *a.* Clownish; rustic; unmannerly.

Boost (bōōst), *v. t.* To lift; to push up.

Boot (bōōt), *n.* Remedy; amends; something given to equalize an exchange. — *v. t.* To advantage; to profit. — **Boot'less**, *a.* Useless.

Boot (bōōt), *n.* A covering for the foot and leg; a receptacle for baggage on a coach; an apron for a carriage. — *v. t.* To put boots on; to kick.

Booth (bōōth), *n.* A temporary shelter; a stall in a fair.

Boot'jack' (bōōt'jăk'), *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.

Boot'less (bōōt'lĕs), *a.* See under Boot, remedy.

Boo'ty (bōō'tȳ), *n.* Pillage; plunder.

Bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* A salt of soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, as a soap, etc.

Bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* The outer part or edge of anything; boundary. — *v. i.* [Bordered (-dẽrd); Bordering.] To touch at the edge; to adjoin; to come near to. — *v. t.* To make a border for; to touch at the edge. — **Bor'der-er**, *n.* One who dwells on a border.

Bore (bôr), *v. t. & i.* [Bored (bôrd); Boring.] To make a hole in; to perforate; to weary; to tire. — *n.* A hole made by boring; caliber; a tiresome person or affair.

Bore (bôr), *n.* A tidal wave or flood.

Bor'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* An incorporated town that is not a city.

Bor'row (bŏr'rō), *v. t.* [Borrowed (-rōd); Borrowing.] To take from another as a loan.

Bosh (bŏsh), *n.* Mere show; empty talk; folly.

Bos'om (bōōz'ŭm), *n.* The breast; the heart.

Boss (bŏs), *n.* A stud; a knob. — *v. t.* To ornament with bosses. — **Boss'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Studded.

Boss (bŏs), *n.* A master workman; a superintendent. — *v. t. & i.* [Bossed (bŏst); Bossing.] To direct; to dictate.

Bot'a-ny (bŏt'ă-nȳ), *n.* Science of plants. — **Bo-tan'ic** (bō-tăn'ĭk), **Bo-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, plants. — **Bot'a-nist** (bŏt'ă-nĭst), *n.* One skilled in botany.

Botch (bŏch), *n.* A swelling; a pustule; a patch on a garment; work done clumsily. — *v. t.* [Botched (bŏcht); Botching.] To mend clumsily; to spoil; to mar.

Bot'fly' (bŏt'flī'), *n.* An insect troublesome to domestic animals.

Both (bōth), *a. & pron.* The one and the other; the two. — *conj.* As well; not only; equally.

Both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v. t.* To annoy; to trouble; to perplex. — *v. i.* To feel care; to worry; to be troublesome. — *n.* Annoyance; worry. — **Both'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Vexation.

Bots (bŏts), **Botts**, *n. pl.* Small worms, larvæ of the botfly, infesting the throat, stomach, and intestines of horses.

Bot'tle (bŏt'tl), *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel for liquids; the contents of a bottle. — *v. t.* [Bottled (-tld); Bottling.] To put in bottles.

Bot'tom (bŏt'tŭm), *n.* The lowest part of anything; the foundation; the base; a valley; the keel of a vessel; the vessel itself; endurance; stamina. — *v. t.* [Bottomed (-tŭmd); Bottoming.] To found or build; to furnish with a seat or bottom. — *v. i.* To be based. — *a.* Fundamental; lowest; under. — **Bot'tom-less**, *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.

‖**Bou'doir'** (bōō'dwŏr'), *n.* A lady's private apartment.

Bough (bou), *n.* A large branch of a tree.

‖**Bou'illon'** (bōō'yôn' *or* bōō'lôn'-), *n.* Broth; soup.

Boul'der, *n.* See Bowlder.

‖**Bou'le-vard'** (bōō'lẽ-vär' *or* -lẽ-värd'), *n.* Orig., a bulwark; now, a broad avenue in a city.

Bounce (bouns), *v. i.* [Bounced (bounst); Bouncing.] To leap or spring suddenly. — *v. t.* To drive against anything suddenly; to eject violently. — *n.* A sudden leap; a sudden blow or thump; a bold lie. — **Boun'cer** (boun'sẽr), *n.* One who bounces; a bold lie; a liar; something big. — **Boun'cing**, *a.* Stout; lusty.

Bound (bound), *n.* External or limiting line; a limit; extent; boundary. — *v. t.* To limit; to end; to terminate; to name the boundaries of. — **Bound'less**, *a.* Without bounds or limits; infinite. — **Bound'a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *n.* A limit.

Bound (bound), *v. i.* To move with a spring; to jump; to rebound, as a ball. — *n.* A spring.

Bound (bound), *imp. & p. p.* of Bind. Made fast by binding; confined. — **Bound'en** (bound'n), *a.* Obligatory; binding.

Bound, *a.* Destined; tending; going.

Bound'a-ry, *n.* See under Bound, a limit.

Boun'ty (boun'tȳ), *n.* Goodness; generosity; munificence; a premium (to promote manufactures, induce enlistments, etc.). — **Boun'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Disposed to give freely; generous. — **Boun'ti-ful** (-tĭ-fŭl), *a.* Free in giving.

Bou-quet' (bō̄-kā'), *n.* A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; perfume; aromatic odor.

Bour-geois' (bûr-jois'), *n.* A kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

☞ This line is in *bourgeois* type.

‖Bour-geois' (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* A Frenchman of middle rank; one of the shopkeeping class.

Bourn (bōrn), **Bourne**, *n.* A stream; a rivulet.

Bourn (bōrn *or* bōōrn), **Bourne**, *n.* A bound; a limit; a goal.

Bout (bout), *n.* A conflict; a contest; an essay.

Bo'vine (bō'vīn), *a.* Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

Bow (bou), *v. t. & i.* [Bowed (boud); Bowing.] To bend down; to incline. — *n.* An inclination of the head, in respect or recognition.

Bow (bou), *n.* The rounded part of a ship forward; the stem; the prow; one who rows a forward (or *bow*) oar in a boat.

Bow (bō), *n.* Anything bent, or in the form of a curve; a weapon, of elastic wood, etc., for propelling arrows; a looped knot; a fiddlestick. — **Bow'knot'** (bō'nŏt'), *n.* A knot formed with a loop or bow, readily untied. — **Bow'-legged'** (-lĕgd'), *a.* Having crooked legs, the knees bent outward. — **Bow'man** (-măn), *n.* An archer.

Bow'el (bou'ĕl), *n.* One of the intestines; an entrail; a gut. — *v. t.* [Bowelled (-ĕld) or Bowelled; Bowelling or Bowelling.] To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* One who bows or bends; an anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.

Bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* Anciently, a chamber or bedroom; a cottage; a shelter in a garden; an arbor. — *v. t.* To embower; to inclose.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* A concave vessel to hold liquors, or its contents.

Bowl (bōl), *n.* A ball for rolling on a level surface; *pl.* a game thus played. — *v. t.* [Bowled (bōld); Bowling.] To roll (a bowl); to pelt with anything rolled. — *v. i.* To play with bowls; to move rapidly and smoothly.

Bowl'der (bōl'dẽr), **Boul'der**, *n.* A large pebble.

Bow'line (bō'lĭn), *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.

Bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* A playing at bowls, or rolling the ball at cricket; the game of tenpins. — **Bowling alley.** A covered place for playing at bowls or tenpins.

Bow'sprit (bō'sprĭt), *n.* A spar, projecting over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.

Box (bŏks), *n.* A case or receptacle; the quantity that a box contains; an inclosed space with seats in a theater; a small house; the driver's seat on a coach; a tubular bearing for an axle in machinery. — *v. t.* [Boxed (bŏkst); Boxing.] To inclose in a box; to incase.

Box (bŏks), *n.* A tree, having hard, smooth wood, used for engraving, tools, etc.; a shrub, used for borders in gardens. — **Box'wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood of the box (tree).

Box (bŏks), *n.* A blow on the head or ear with the hand. — *v. t. & i.* [Boxed (bŏkst); Boxing.] To strike or fight with the fist. — **Box'er**, *n.* A pugilist. — **Box'ing**, *n.* Fighting with fists; sparring.

Boy (boi), *n.* A male child; a lad; a son. — **Boy'hood** (boi'hōōd), *n.* State or period of being a boy. — **Boy'ish**, *n.* Like a boy; childish.

Brace (brās), *n.* A prop; a support; a clasp; a strut; tension; a bandage; in printing, a curved line connecting two or more words or lines, thus, { *boll* / *bowl* }; a pair; couple; a curved handle to rotate a boring tool. — *v. t.* [Braced (brāst); Bracing.] To furnish with braces; to secure.

Brace'let (brās'lĕt), *n.* An ornament clasping the wrist.

Brack'en (brăk''n), *n.* Fern.

Brack'et (brăk'ĕt), *n.* A projection from a wall or column to support weight; in printing, one of two characters [ ], used to inclose a reference, note, etc.; — called also *crochets.* — *v. t.* [Bracketed; Bracketing.] To place within, connect with, or support by, brackets.

Brack'ish (brăk'ĭsh), *a.* Saltish; salt.

Bract (brăkt), *n.* A small leaf or scale, from which a flower proceeds.

Brad (brăd), *n.* A thin nail, with small head. — **Brad awl.** An awl to make holes for inserting brads, etc.

Brag (brăg), *v. i.* [Bragged (brăgd); Bragging.] To praise one's self; to swagger; to boast; to bluster; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards. — *a.* Boastful; pretentious. — **Brag'gart** (-gẽrt), *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow.

Braid (brād), *v. t.* To weave or entwine (several strands into one); to plait. — *n.* A band of intertwined strands.

Brain (brān), *n.* The soft mass within the skull which is the seat of sensation and perception; the understanding. — *v. t.* [Brained (brānd); Braining.] To dash out the brains of.

Brake (brāk), *n.* A fern; a thicket.

Brake (brāk), *n.* An instrument to break flax or hemp; the handle by which a pump is worked; a harrow; a drag; a contrivance for stopping wheels, etc., by friction. — **Brake'man**, *n.* One in charge of brakes on railroad trains, etc.

Bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* A prickly shrub.

Bran (brăn), *n.* The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.

Branch (brânch), *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; a division; a department. — *a.* Diverging from or tributary to (a main stock, line, way, etc.). — *v. t. & i.* [Branched (brânchť); Branching.] To divide. — **Branch'let**, *n.* A twig.

Bran'chi-al (brăn'kĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by means of, gills, as of fishes.

Brand (brănd), *n.* A burning or burnt piece of wood; a thunderbolt; a sword; an iron instrument used for burning a mark (upon a cask, horse, criminal, etc.); a stigma; a [illegible] quality; a kind. — *v. t.* [illegible] a brand; to stigmatize.

Bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v. t.* [BRANDISHED (brăn'-dĭsht); BRANDISHING.] To wave (a weapon); to shake; to flourish. — *n.* A flourish.

Brand'-new' (brănd'nū'), *a.* Quite new, as if fresh from the forge.

Bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.* Ardent spirit distilled from wine, cider, fruit, etc.

Brant (brănt), *n.* A kind of wild goose; — called also *brand goose* and *brent*.

Brash (brăsh), *a.* Hasty in temper; brittle. — *n.* A rash or eruption; refuse boughs of trees; truck; fragments of ice.

Bra'sier (brā'zhēr), **Bra'zier**, *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

Brass (brăs), *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence. — **Brass** (brăs), *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass. — **Brass'y** (brăs'ĭ), **Bra'zen** (brā'z'n), *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, brass; harsh; loud; impudent.

Brat (brăt), *n.* A child; — in contempt.

Bra-va'do (brā-vā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVADOES (-dōz). An arrogant menace; a boast; a brag.

Brave (brāv), *a.* Courageous; bold; fearless; high-spirited. — *n.* A brave person; an Indian warrior. — *v. t.* [BRAVED (brāvd); BRAVING.] To encounter courageously; to dare. — **Brav'-er-y** (-ēr-ĭ), *n.* Courage; ostentation.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVOES (-vōz). A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.

Bra'vo (brä'vō), *interj.* Well done! — expressive of applause.

Brawl (brąl), *v. i.* [BRAWLED (brąld); BRAWL-ING.] To quarrel noisily; to roar, as water. — *n.* A noisy quarrel; a contention. — **Brawl'er**, *n.*

Brawn (brąn), *n.* Full, strong muscles; strength; the flesh of a boar. — **Brawn'y**, *a.* Having strong muscles; muscular; bulky.

Bray (brā), *v. t.* [BRAYED (brād); BRAYING.] To pound, rub, or grind to powder.

Bray (brā), *v. i.* To utter a harsh, grating noise. — *n.* The cry of an ass; any discordant sound.

Braze, Brazen, etc. See under BRASS.

Breach (brēch), *n.* A break; a gap; an infraction; a quarrel; a difference; a misunderstanding. — *v. t.* [BREACHED (brēcht); BREACHING.] To make a breach in walls by artillery.

Bread (brĕd), *n.* Food made of flour or meal; provisions in general. — **Bread'fruit'** (brĕd'-frụt'), *n.* A Pacific island tree, whose bark is made into cloth, and whose fruit, when baked, resembles bread, and is eaten as food. — **Bread'-stuff'** (-stŭf'), *n.* Corn; meal; flour.

Breadth (brĕdth), *n.* Broadness; width.

Break (brāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE (brōk), (*Obs.* BRAKE); *p. p.* BROKEN (brō'k'n), (*Obs.* BROKE); *p. pr.* BREAKING.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to destroy; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part asunder; to appear; to dawn; to burst; to become bankrupt; to change suddenly; to fall out; to terminate friendship. — *n.* An opening; a breach; a pause; failure. — **Break'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, breaks; a wave breaking into foam against the beach, a rock, etc.; a machine for breaking rocks; a small water cask. — **Break'a-ble** (brāk'ā-b'l), *a.*

Break'down' (brāk'doun'), *n.* A breaking down, downfall; a noisy dance.

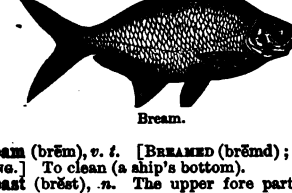
Break'fast (brĕk'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat the morning meal.

Break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *n.* A steep place, endangering the neck. — *a.* Headlong; rapid.

Break'up' (brāk'ŭp'), *n.* Disruption; dispersion.

Break'wa'ter (brāk'wą'tĕr), *n.* A structure to break the force of waves.

Bream (brēm), *n.* A food fish of fresh and salt water.



Bream.

Bream (brēm), *v. t.* [BREAMED (brēmd); BREAM-ING.] To clean (a ship's bottom).

Breast (brĕst), *n.* The upper fore part of the body; the chest; a teat; the seat of the affections; the heart. — *v. t.* To meet; to oppose manfully. — **Breast'bone'** (-bōn'), *n.* The bone of the breast; the sternum. — **Breast'pin'** (-pĭn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast, as an ornament or a fastening; a brooch. — **Breast'-plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* Armor for the breast. — **Breast'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A low parapet for defence.

Breath (brĕth), *n.* Air respired; life; breeze; an instant. — **Breath'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Out of breath; dead.

Breathe (brēth), *v. i.* [BREATHED (brēthd); BREATHING.] To respire: to live; to take breath; to rest; to exhale; to emanate. — *v. t.* To respire; to exhale; to put out of breath; to suffer to take breath or to rest.

Breech (brēch *or* brĭch), *n.* The lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of anything, esp. of a firearm, behind the chamber. — *v. t.* [BREECHED (brēcht *or* brĭcht); BREECHING.] To furnish with breeches or a breech. — **Breech'es** (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs. — **Breech'ing** (brĭch'ĭng), *n.* That part of a harness around the breech of a horse; a rope preventing a cannon from recoiling too much.

Breed (brēd), *v. t.* [BRED (brĕd); BREEDING.] To generate; to beget; to hatch; to nurse and foster; to instruct; to occasion; to produce; to give birth to. — *v. i.* To bear and nourish young. — *n.* A race or progeny from the same stock; progeny; offspring. — **Breed'ing**, *n.* Formation of manners; education; training.

Breeze (brēz), **Breeze'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* A fly which buzzes about animals, sucking their blood.

Breeze (brēz), *n.* A light wind; a gentle gale. — **Breez'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Fanned with gentle breezes.

Breeze (brēz), *n.* Refuse left in making coke, charcoal, bricks, etc.

Brant (brănt), *n.* See BRANT.

Breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n., pl.* of BROTHER.

Brett (brĕt), *n.* A britzska.

Breve (brēv), *n.* A musical note, equal to four minims.

Breve.

Bre-vet' (brĕ-vĕt'), *n.* A commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he is paid; honorary promotion. — *v. t.* To confer honor or title upon by brevet.

Bre'vi-a-ry (brē'vĭ-ă-rȳ), *n.* A book containing the Roman Catholic or Greek Church service; an abridgment; an epitome.

Bre-vier' (brĕ-vēr'), *n.* Small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

☞ This line is printed in *brevier* type.

Brev'i-ty (brĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Shortness; conciseness.

Brew (brų), *v. t.* [BREWED (brųd); BREWING.] To mingle; to contrive. — *v. i.* To make beer; to be in state of preparation. — *n.* Mixture formed by brewing. — **Brew'er,** *n.* — **Brew'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.*, **Brew house.** A place where beer is brewed. — **Brew'ing,** *n.* A preparing (beer, ale, etc.); the quantity brewed at once; the gathering of a storm.

Bribe (brīb), *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct of the receiver. — *v. t.* & *i.* [BRIBED (brībd); BRIBING.] To corrupt or accomplish by gifts. — **Brib'er,** *n.* — **Brib'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A bribing; corruption.

Bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ă-brăk'), *n.* Collected curiosities and works of art.

Brick (brĭk), *n.* A block of burned clay; bricks, collectively; a good fellow. — *v. t.* [BRICKED (brĭkt); BRICKING.] To lay, pave, or construct with bricks. — **Brick'bat',** *n.* A fragment of a brick. — **Brick'kiln'** (-kĭl'), *n.* A kiln, in which bricks are baked or burnt. — **Brick'lay'er,** *n.* One who builds with bricks. — **Brick'lay'ing,** *n.* Art of building with bricks.

Bride (brīd), *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married. — **Brid'al** (brīd'*ăl*), *a.* Pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial. — *n.* A wedding; a marriage. — **Bride'groom'** (-grōōm'), *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. — **Brides'maid'** (brīdz'mād'), *n.* An unmarried female friend who attends a bride at her wedding.

Bridge (brĭj), *n.* A structure carrying a road over a river, chasm, railroad, etc.; a support. — *v. t.* [BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDGING.] To form a bridge over.

Bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* An instrument to govern and restrain a horse; a curb; a check. — *v. t.* [BRIDLED (-d'ld); BRIDLING (-dlĭng).] To put a bridle on; to restrain; to control.

Brief (brēf), *a.* Short; limited; summary. — *n.* An epitome; an abstract.

Bri'er (brī'ĕr), **Bri'ar,** *n.* A prickly plant or shrub. — **Bri'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *a.* Full of briers; thorny.

Brig (brĭg), *n.* A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Brig.

Bri-gade' (brĭ-gād'), *n.* A division of troops, containing two or more regiments. — *v. t.* To form into a brigade or brigades. — **Brig'a-dier' gen'er-al** (brĭg'ă-dēr' jĕn'ĕr-*ăl*). The officer who commands a brigade, in rank between a colonel and a major general.

Brig'and (brĭg'*ănd*), *n.* A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter.

Brig'an-tine (brĭg'ăn-tīn), *n.* A kind of small brig, having no square mainsail.

Bright (brīt), *a.* Shining; brilliant; clear; intelligent; vivacious; witty. — **Bright'en** (brīt'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [BRIGHTENED (-'nd); BRIGHTENING.] To make or become bright.

Bril'liant (brĭl'*yănt*), *a.* Sparkling with luster; splendid; shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles; the smallest size of English type.

☞ This line is printed in the type called Brilliant.

Bril'liant-ly, *adv.* — **Bril'liant-ness, Bril'lian-cy** (-*yăn*-sȳ), *n.*

Brim (brĭm), *n.* Rim; border; edge; margin; — *v. i.* [BRIMMED (brĭmd); BRIMMING.] To be full to the brim. — **Brim'ful'** (brĭm'fụl'), *a.* Full to the top; completely full. — **Brim'mer,** *n.* A bowl full to the top.

Brim'stone (brĭm'stōn), *n.* Sulphur.

Brin'ded (brĭn'dĕd), **Brin'dled** (brĭn'd'ld), *a.* Streaked; spotted. — **Brin'dle** (-d'l), *n.* State of being brinded; spottedness.

Brine (brīn), *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears. — *v. t.* To salt by steeping in brine or sprinkling with it. — **Brin'y,** *a.* Salt.

Bring (brĭng), *v. t.* [BROUGHT (brąt); BRINGING.] To convey or carry to; to fetch.

Brink (brĭnk), *n.* Edge, margin, or border of a steep place; verge.

Brisk (brĭsk), *a.* Full of spirit or life; active; nimble; gay. — **Brisk'ly,** *adv.* — **Brisk'ness,** *n.*

Bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* The breast of an animal; the part next to the ribs.

Bris'tle (brĭs's'l), *n.* A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. t.* & *i.* [BRISTLED (-s'ld); BRISTLING (-slĭng).] To stand erect and stiff. — **Bris'tly** (-slȳ), *a.* Thick set with bristles; rough.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *a.* British. — *n.* A native of Great Britain.

Brit'tle (brĭt't'l), *a.* Easily broken; apt to break.

Britz'ska, *n.* A long carriage, with [illegible] a brett.

Broach (brōch), *n.* A tapering tool; a spit, or pin. — *v. t.* [BROACHED (brōcht); BROACHING.] To pierce; to tap; to let out; to make public.

Broad (brad), *a.* Wide; extended in breadth; ample; coarse; gross; obscene. — **Broad'en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To grow or make broader or wider.

Broad'ax' (brad'ăks'), **Broad'axe'**, *n.* An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber.

Broad'cast' (brad'kăst'), *n.* A casting seed from the hand in sowing. — *a.* Widely spread.

Broad'cloth (brad'klŏth), *n.* Fine woolen cloth for men's garments.

Broad'sword' (brad'sōrd'), *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge; a claymore.

Broc'co-li (brŏk'kŏ-lĭ), *n.* A kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower.

Bro'gan (brō'găn), *n.* A coarse shoe.

Brogue (brōg), *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

Broil (broil), *n.* A noisy quarrel; a tumult; altercation; discord.

Broil (broil), *v. t.* [BROILED (broild); BROILING.] To cook over coals or on a gridiron. — *v. i.* To be greatly heated. — **Broil'er**, *n.*

Broke (brōk), *imp.* & *p. p.* of BREAK. — **Bro'ken** (brō'k'n), *a.* Parted by violence; infirm; humbled; contrite; subjugated; ruined. — **Bro'ken-ly**, *adv.* — **Bro'ken-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Crushed by grief or despair; forlorn. — **Bro'ken-wind'ed** (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Having short breath.

Bro'ker (brō'kĕr), *n.* One who transacts business for another; an agent.

Bro'ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* Aliment; food; cocoa prepared for a drink.

Bro'mine (brō'mĭn *or* brō'mĭn), *n.* A chemical element, related to chlorine and iodine. — **Bro'mide** (-mīd *or* -mĭd), *n.* A compound containing bromine.

Bron'chi-al (brŏn'kĭ-*al*), **Bron'chic** (-kĭk), *a.* Belonging to the *bronchi* ("bronchial tubes") or air passages of the lungs. — **Bron-chi'tis** (-kī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.

Bron'cho (brŏn'kō), *n.* A small Western or Mexican horse.

Bronze (brŏnz *or* brŏnz), *n.* A hard alloy of copper with tin, zinc, etc.; the reddish color of this compound; a statue, medal, etc., made of it. — *v. t.* To redden or harden.

Brooch (brōch), *n.* An ornament; a breastpin.

Brood (brōōd), *n.* The young birds hatched at one time; offspring; progeny. — *a.* Sitting on eggs; kept to breed from. — *v. i.* To sit on and cover eggs or young; to sit quietly; to meditate.

Brook (brŏŏk), *n.* A small stream of water.

Brook (brŏŏk), *v. t.* [BROOKED (brŏŏkt); BROOKING.] To bear; to put up with; to tolerate.

Broom (brōōm), *n.* A plant having many twigs; a besom, or brush for sweeping floors, etc. — **Broom corn.** A species of Sorghum, bearing a head of which brooms are made. — **Broom'stick'** (-stĭk'), *n.* The handle of a broom.

Broth (brŏth), *n.* Liquor in which flesh, etc., has been boiled; thin soup.

Broth'er (brŭth'ĕr), *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS (-ĕrz) or BRETHREN (brĕth'rĕn). A son of the same parents; a near associate; a companion. — **Broth'er-ly**, *a.* Becoming brothers; affectionate. — **Broth'er-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a brother; fraternity. — **Broth'er-in-law'** (-ĭn-lȧ'), *n.* The brother of one's husband or wife; a sister's husband.

Brough'am (brōō'ȧm *or* brōōm), *n.* A light, close carriage.

Brow (brou), *n.* The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it; the forehead; the eyebrow; countenance; the edge of a steep place.

Brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BROWBEAT; *p. p.* BROWBEATEN (-bēt'n); *p. pr.* BROWBEATING.] To bear down with sternness; to bully.

Brown (broun), *a.* Of a dark color between black and red or yellow. — *n.* A color resulting from mixture of red, black, and yellow; a tawny hue. — *v. t.* & *i.* [BROWNED (bround); BROWNING.] To make or become brown.

Brown'ie (brou'nĭ), *n.* A good-natured household spirit.

Browse (brouz), *n.* Tender branches of trees and shrubs; green food for cattle, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* To feed on branches; to graze; to pasture.

Bru'in (brŏŏ'ĭn), *n.* A bear.

Bruise (brŏŏz), *v. t.* [BRUISED (brŏŏzd); BRUISING.] To hurt with blows; to crush; to mash. — *v. i.* To box. — *n.* An injury to the flesh of animals or fruits; a contusion. — **Bruis'er**, *n.*

Bru-nette' (brŏŏ-nĕt'), *n.* A girl or woman with dark complexion.

Brunt (brŭnt), *n.* Violence of an onset; shock.

Brush (brŭsh), *n.* An instrument of bristles, etc., for removing dust, laying on colors, etc.; branches of trees lopped off; brushwood; thicket; a skirmish; a slight encounter; trial of speed, etc. — *v. t.* [BRUSHED (brŭsht); BRUSHING.] To clean, rub, sweep, paint, etc., with a brush; to touch slightly in passing. — *v. i.* To move lightly. — **Brush'wood** (-wŏŏd), *n.* A thicket of small trees; small branches chopped off.

Brusque (brŏŏsk), *n.* Rough; blunt; abrupt.

Brute (brŏŏt), *a.* Not having sensation; senseless; irrational; cruel; savage; pitiless; coarse; unintelligent. — *n.* An animal destitute of reason; a beast; a brutal or coarse person; a savage. — **Bru'tal** (brŏŏ'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a brute; inhuman. — **Bru'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Bru-tal'i-ty** (brŏŏ-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being brutal; cruelty; an inhuman act. — **Bru'tish**, *a.* Insensible; stupid; gross; savage; cruel.

Bry'o-ny (brī'ŏ-nĭ), *n.* A genus of climbing plants.

Bub'ble (bŭb'b'l), *n.* A small bladder of water; a delusive scheme; a diahonest speculation. — *v. i.* [BUBBLED (-b'ld); BUBBLING (-blĭng).] To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise.

Buc'ca-neer' (bŭk'kȧ-nēr'), **Buc'a-nier'**, *n.* A pirate; a freebooter.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* Lye or suds in which cloth is soaked for bleaching, or clothes are washed. — *v. t.* [Bucked (bŭkt); Bucking.] To soak, steep, or wash (cloth or clothes); to pulverize (ores in mining). — **Buck'-bas'ket** (-bȧs'kĕt), *n.* A basket for taking soiled clothes to the wash.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* The male of deer, goats, sheep, rabbits, etc.; a male Indian or negro; a fop; a dandy. — *v. i.* To copulate, as bucks and does; to spring violently, like a vicious mule. — *v. t.* To throw (a rider) by bucking; to punish (a man) by tying the hands together and holding them over the bent knees by a stick passed over the wrists and under the knees.

Buck (bŭk), *n.* A frame in which to saw firewood; a sawhorse. — **Buck saw.** A saw set in a frame, for sawing wood on a sawhorse.

Buck'board' (bŭk'bōrd'), *n.*, **Buck wagon** (wăg'ŭn). A four-wheeled vehicle, consisting of a board resting on the axletrees.

Buck'et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* A vessel for drawing or carrying water, etc. — **Bucket shop.** A place for betting on market prices of stocks.

Buck'eye' (bŭk'ī), *n.* A tree or shrub of the horse chestnut kind; an inhabitant of Ohio.

Buc'kle (bŭk'k'l), *n.* A device for holding straps in place; a bend or kink in a saw blade or other piece of metal; a curl. — *v. t.* [Buckled (-k'ld); Buckling.] To fasten with a buckle; to bend; to kink. — *v. i.* To bow; to kink; to struggle.

Buc'kler (bŭk'klẽr), *n.* A shield.

Buck'ram (bŭk'rȧm), *n.* Coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue. — *a.* Made of buckram; stiff; precise; formal.

Buck'shot' (bŭk'shŏt'), *n.* Coarse lead shot, used in hunting deer and large game.

Buck'skin' (bŭk'skĭn), *n.* Stuff or leather of a buck. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

Buck'thorn' (bŭk'thôrn'), *n.* A genus of shrubs or trees, some of which are thorny.

Buck'wheat' (bŭk'hwēt'), *n.* A plant, whose seed is used as a grain.

Bud (bŭd), *n.* An undeveloped branch or flower; a prominence on certain animals, which grows into a new animal. — *v. i.* [Budded; Budding.] To put forth buds; to sprout; to germinate; to blossom. — *v. t.* To insert (the bud of a plant) under the bark of another tree; to graft.

Budge (bŭj), *v. i.* [Budged (bŭjd); Budging.] To stir; to go; to move.

Budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* A bag or sack, with its contents; the annual financial statement made in the British House of Commons.

Buff (bŭf), *n.* Leather dressed with oil; a light yellowish color; a polishing wheel covered with buff leather; the bare skin. — *a.* Made of buff leather, or of its color.

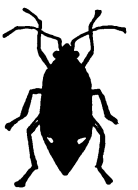
Buf'fa-lo (bŭf'fȧ-lō), *n.* A wild ox of the Eastern hemisphere; the American bison; a buffalo robe, or skin of the American bison prepared with the hair on, as a wrap for cold weather.

Buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* A cushion or fender, to deaden the jar of colliding bodies; a buff; a polisher; a good-humored, slow-witted fellow.

Buf-fet' (bo͝of-fȧ'), *n.* A cupboard; a sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

Buf'fet (bŭf'fĕt), *n.* A blow; a slap; a cuff; an affliction; a trial. — *v. t.* [Buffeted; Buffeting.] To strike; to contend against; to muffle the sound of (a bell). — *v. i.* To strive; to struggle; to force one's way.

Buf-foon' (bŭf-fo͞on'), *n.* A clown; a mimic; a mountebank. — **Buf-foon',** **Buf-foon'ish,** *a.* Like a buffoon; comic; vulgarly droll. — **Buf-foon'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Jests, pranks, tricks, and postures of a buffoon.



Bug.

Bug (bŭg), *n.* An insect of many species; esp., the bedbug. — **Bug'gy** (-gў), *a.* Infested with bugs.

Bug'a-boo' (bŭg'ȧ-bo͞o'), **Bug'bear'** (-bȧr'), *n.* Something frightful; a specter.

Bug'gy, *a.* See under Bug, *n.*

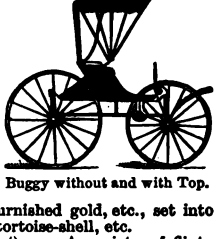
Bug'gy (bŭg'gў), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle with or without a calash top.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* A horn used in hunting or for military music. — **Bu'gler,** *n.* One who plays on a bugle.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* An elongated glass bead. — *a.* Jet black.

Bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* A plant of the mint kind, used in medicine.

Bu'gloss (bū'glŏs), *n.* A plant used in dyeing; oxtongue.



Buggy without and with Top.

Buhl (būl), *n.* Ornamental figure work of brass, unburnished gold, etc., set into surfaces of ebony, tortoise-shell, etc.

Buhr'stone' (bŭr'stōn'), *n.* A variety of flinty quartz, valuable for millstones. [Often written *burrstone.*]

Build (bĭld), *v. t.* [Built (bĭlt); Building. The regular *imp.* & *p. p.* Builded is antiquated.] To raise a structure; to erect; to construct; to increase; to strengthen. — *v. i.* To practice building; to rest or depend (upon); to rely (upon). — *n.* Mode of construction; form; figure; make. — **Build'er,** *n.* — **Build'ing,** *n.* Art of constructing; architecture; the thing built; an edifice; a fabric.

Bulb (bŭlb), *n.* A globular root or expansion. — *v. i.* To swell. — **Bulb'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having round roots or heads; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape; protuberant. — **Bulb'let,** *n.* A small bulb, produced on a larger [illegible] the upper part of a plant, as the

Bulge (bŭlj), *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; bilge of a vessel; a swelling; a bending outward. — *v. i.* [BULGED (bŭljd); BULGING.] — *v. t.* To swell or jut out; to bilge, as a ship.

Bulk (bŭlk), *n.* Magnitude; size; mass; the principal portion; the whole cargo of a ship when stowed. — **Bulk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Big; large.

Bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* A partition in a ship, to form separate apartments on the same deck; a wall to resist pressure of water, earth, etc.

Bull (bo͝ol), *n.* The male of cattle, also of other animals, as of the elephant, whale, etc.; a dealer in stocks who expects a rise in their value. — *a.* Of or like a bull; large; fierce. — *v. t.* [BULLED (bo͝old); BULLING.] To seek to raise the price of (stocks, etc.).

Bull (bo͝ol), *n.* A seal; a sealed letter, edict, or rescript of the pope; a grotesque blunder in language.

Bull'dog' (bo͝ol'dôg'), *n.* A variety of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage. — *a.* Unyielding; tenacious.

Bull'doze' (bo͝ol'dōz'), *v. t.* [BULLDOZED (-dōzd'); BULLDOZING.] To intimidate; to coerce by violence. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Bul'let (bo͝ol'ĕt), *n.* A ball for a gun.

Bul'le-tin (bo͝ol'lĕ-tĭn), *n.* An official report or announcement.

Bull'finch' (bo͝ol'fĭnch'), *n.* A singing bird allied to the grosbeak.

Bull'frog' (bo͝ol'frŏg'), *n.* A large species of American frog, which bellows loudly in spring.

Bul'lion (bo͝ol'yŭn), *n.* Uncoined gold or silver. — **Bul'lion-ist**, *n.* One who favors a metallic currency, or a paper currency always exchangeable for gold.

Bul'lock (bo͝ol'ŭk), *n.* A young male of the ox kind; an ox, or castrated bull.

Bull's'-eye' (bo͝olz'ī'), *n.* A wooden block without sheaves, for connecting rigging; a circular opening for air or light; a policeman's lantern; the center of a target.

Bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BULLIES (-ĭz). A noisy, blustering fellow. — *a.* Joyful; jolly. — *v. i.* [BULLIED (-ĭd); BULLYING.] To bluster; to swagger. — *v. t.* To intimidate; to insult.

Bul'rush' (bo͝ol'rŭsh'), *n.* A large rush, growing in wet land or water.

Bul'wark (bo͝ol'wŭrk), *n.* A fortification; a shelter; *pl.* the sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Bum'ble-bee' (bŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* A large bee, sometimes called *humblebee*, — named from its sound.

Bum'mer (bŭm'mĕr), *n.* A vagrant, worthless fellow; a dissipated sponger.

Bump (bŭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [BUMPED (bŭmt); BUMPING.] To strike; to thump. — *n.* A heavy blow; a swelling; a bruise. — **Bump'er**, *n.*

Bum'per (bŭm'pĕr), *n.* A cup filled to the brim.

Bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown; a lout.

Bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; forward; pushing. — **Bump'tious-ness**, *n.*

Bun (bŭn), **Bunn**, *n.* A small sweet cake.

Bunch (bŭnch), *n.* A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; a collection, cluster, or tuft, of things of the same kind. — *v. i.* [BUNCHED (bŭncht); BUNCHING.] To swell out into a bunch. — *v. t.* To form or collect in bunches. — **Bunch'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of bunches; growing in bunches; having tufts. — **Bunch'i-ness**, *n.*

Bun'combe (bŭn'kŭm), **Bun'kum**, *n.* Speechmaking for mere show; flattering talk for a selfish or partisan purpose.

‖**Bund** (bo͝ond), *n.* League; confederacy; the confederation of German states. — ‖**Bun'desrath'** (bo͝ons'dĕs-rät'), *n.* The federal council of the German Empire, also that of Switzerland.

Bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* A number of things bound together; a parcel; a roll. — *v. t.* [BUNDLED (-d'ld); BUNDLING.] To bind in a bundle. — *v. i.* To set off in a hurry.

Bung (bŭng), *n.* A stopper of the orifice in a cask; the orifice itself. — *v. t.* [BUNGED (bŭngd); BUNGING.] To stop (the orifice of a cask) with a bung; to close. — **Bung'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* An orifice in a cask, for filling it.

Bun'gle (bŭn'g'l), *v. i.* [BUNGLED (-g'ld); BUNGLING (-glĭng).] To act or work clumsily. — *v. t.* To botch. — **Bun'gler** (-glĕr), *n.* — **Bun'gling**, *a.* Unskillful; awkward; clumsily done. — **Bun'gling-ly**, *adv.*

Bun'ion, *n.* See BUNYON.

Bunk (bŭnk), *n.* A case or box, for a seat or bed; a berth. — *v. i.* [BUNKED (bŭnkt); BUNKING.] To go to bed.

Bun'ker (bŭn'kĕr), *n.* A chest; bin for coal, etc.

Bun'ko (bŭn'kō), *n.* A swindling game played with cards; a sham lottery.

Bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), **Bun'yon**, *n.* An inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe.

Bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* A bird of the Finch and Sparrow family.

Bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), **Bun'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* A thin woolen stuff, used for colors, flags, etc.

Bunt'line (bŭnt'lĭn *or* -lin), *n.* One of the ropes to haul up the body of a sail when taking it in.

Buoy (bwoi *or* boi), *n.* A float; a mark to indicate objects beneath the water. — *v. t.* [BUOYED (bwoid *or* boid); BUOYING.] To keep afloat; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency; to mark by buoys. — *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. — **Buoy'ant**, *a.* Floating; light; cheerful; vivacious. — **Buoy'an-cy** (*-an-sy*), *n.* Lightness; the weight just sufficient to submerge a floating body; cheerfulness; vivacity.

Bur (bûr), **Burr**, *n.* A prickly head of a plant; a ridge left by a tool in dressing metal.

Bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* An eel-like, fresh-water fish, having beards on nose and chin; the eelpout; the ling.

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* That which is borne; a load; the cargo or capacity of a ship; an encumbrance; an oppression. — *v. t.* [BURDENED (-d'nd); BURDENING.] To load; to oppress. — **Bur'den-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Heavy; grievous.

Bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* The verse repeated in a song; a chorus; a refrain; anything often re-

peated; the main topic; the drone of a bagpipe.

Bur'dock (bûr'dŏk), *n.* A weed, bearing burs.

Bu'reau (bū'rō *or* bū-rō'), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Bureaus** (-rōz), F. **Bureaux** (bu-rō'). A desk; a chest of drawers for clothes, papers, etc.; an office; an administrative department.

Burg (bûrg), *n.* A borough.

Bur-geois' (bûr-joiz'), *n.* Same as **Bourgeois**.

Bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* A citizen, representative, or magistrate of a borough.

Burg'grave (bûr'grāv), *n.* A German noble.

Burgh (bûrg), *n.* See **Burg** and **Borough**. — **Burgh'al** (bûrg'al), *n.* Belonging to a burgh. — **Burgh'er** (bûrg'ĕr), *n.* A citizen of a burgh or borough.

Bur'glar (bûr'glĕr), *n.* One guilty of burglary. — **Bur'gla-ry** (-glā-rỹ), *n.* Housebreaking by night. — **Bur-gla'ri-ous** (-glā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

Bur'go-mas'ter (bûr'gō-mās'tĕr), *n.* A chief magistrate in Dutch and German towns; an Arctic gull.

Bur'grave, *n.* See **Burggrave**, *n.*

Bur'gun-dy (bûr'gŭn-dỹ), *n.* A superior wine, made in *Burgundy*, France.

Bu'ri-al (bĕr'rĭ-al), *n.* A burying; a funeral; an interment.

Bu'rin (bū'rĭn), *n.* An engraver's tool; a graver.

Burl (bûrl), *v. t.* To dress and finish (cloth). — *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth; an excrescence on a tree; veneer.

Bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A coarse fabric of jute or hemp, for bagging, curtains, etc.

Bur-lesque' (bûr-lĕsk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular; ironical. — *n.* Ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; caricature. — *v. t.* [**Burlesqued** (-lĕskt'); **Burlesquing**.] To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous.

Bur-let'ta (bûr-lĕt'tà), *n.* A comic opera.

Bur'ly (bûr'lỹ), *a.* Of great bulk; stout; lusty.

Burin.

Burn (bûrn), *n.* A brook; a small stream.

Burn (bûrn), *v. t.* [**Burned** (bûrnd) or **Burnt** (bûrnt); **Burning**.] To consume or change the condition of (a thing) by fire or heat. — *v. i.* To be on fire or inflamed. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire. — **Burn'er**, *n.* One who sets on fire; a part of a lamp, etc., where flame is produced. — **Burn'ing**, *a.* Hot; fiery; consuming; intense. — *n.* A consuming; excessive heat. — **Burning glass.** A convex glass for producing intense heat by converging the sun's rays to a focus. — **Burnt offering.** Something burnt on an altar, to atone for sin.

Bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [**Burnished** (-nĭsht); **Burnishing**.] To polish; to brighten. — *n.* Gloss; luster.

Bur'noose (bûr'nōōs *or* bûr-nōōs'), **Bur'nous, Bour'nous, Ber'nouse**, *n.* A garment, of Arab origin, consisting of a cloak and hood in one piece.

Burr. See **Bur**.

Bur'ro (bŭr'rō), *n.* A Mexican donkey.

Bur'row (bŭr'rō), *n.* A borough, or incorporated town; a shelter; a hole in the ground made by rabbits, etc., for shelter and habitation; a heap of rubbish. — *v. i.* [**Burrowed** (-rōd); **Burrowing**.] To excavate, or lodge in, a hole in the earth; to hide.

Bur'sar (bûr'sĕr), *n.* A treasurer; a charity student. — **Bur'sa-ry** (-sā-rỹ), *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery; a charitable foundation in a university.

Burse (bûrs), *n.* A bourse; a merchants' exchange.

Burst (bûrst), *v. i.* [**Burst**; **Bursting**.] To break or fly open. — *v. i.* To break; to rend; to open suddenly. — *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a diaruption; an explosion.

Bur'then (bûr'th'n), *n.* & *v.* See **Burden**.

Bur'y (bĕr'rỹ), *v. t.* [**Buried** (bĕr'rĭd); **Burying** (bĕr'rỹ-ĭng).] To cover out of sight; to inter; to entomb; to conceal; to repress. — **Burying ground, Burying place.** A place for burying the dead.

Bush (bŭsh), *n.* A thicket; a shrub; the brush or tail of a fox. — *v. i.* [**Bushed** (bŭsht); **Bushing**.] To branch thickly. — *v. t.* To support (vines, etc.) or harrow (land) with bushes. — **Bush'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Thick and spreading; full of bushes; overgrown.

Bush (bŭsh), *n.* A ring, or lining of metal, let into an orifice. — *v. t.* To line (a pivot hole, etc.) with a bush.

Bush'el (bŭsh'ĕl), *n.* A dry measure, of 4 pecks.

Bus'i-ly, Busi'ness. See under **Busy**, *a.*

Busk (bŭsk), *n.* A strip of steel or whalebone to stiffen corsets.

Busk (bŭsk), *v. t.* & *i.* To prepare; to array.

Bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* A half boot, formerly worn by hunters and tragic actors. — **Bus'kined** (-kĭnd), *a.* Wearing buskins; tragic.

Buss (bŭs), *n.* A kiss; a smack. — *v. t.* To kiss.

Buss (bŭs), *n.* A small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.

Bust (bŭst), *n.* A statue of the head, shoulders and breast; the trunk of the body.

Bus'tard (bŭs'tĕrd), *n.* A bird of the Ostrich family.

Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *v. i.* [**Bustled** (-s'ld); **Bustling** (-sl'ĭng).] To stir quickly; to be rudely active. — *n.* Great stir; commotion; fuss.

Bus'tle (bŭs's'l), *n.* A cushion worn by women, to expand the skirts behind; a tournure.

Bus'y (bĭz'zỹ), *a.* Engaged in business; occupied with serious affairs; diligent; active; foolishly active; officious; meddling; fussy. — *v. t.* [**Busied** (bĭz'zĭd); **Busying**.] To employ; to occupy. — **Bus'i-ly** (bĭz'zĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **ness** (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* [illegible] concern; mercant[illegible]

Busi'ness-like' (bĭz'nĕs-līk'), *a.* Serious; sagacious; judicious. — **Bus'y-bod'y** (-bŏd'ĭ), *n.* One who officiously concerns himself with others' affairs.

But (bŭt), *prep., adv., & conj.* Except; besides; unless; save; only; solely; merely; yet; further; still; nevertheless.

But, *n.* See Butt.

Butch'er (bŭch'ẽr), *n.* One who slaughters animals) for the market; one who kills wantonly; one given to slaughter. — *v. t.* [Butchered (-ẽrd); Butchering.] To kill or slaughter (animals) for food or for market; to murder. — **Butch'er-ly** (-ẽr-lĭ), *n.* Grossly cruel and barbarous; murderous. — **Butch'er-y** (bŭch'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Business of a butcher; carnage; massacre.

But end, Butt end. See under Butt, *n.*

But'ler, *n.* A servant in charge of liquors, etc.; the head servant in a large house.

Butt (bŭt), **But,** *n.* A limit; a bound; a goal; an end; the larger end of a thing; a mark to be shot at; aim; one at whom ridicule or contempt is directed; a thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal; a square joint in carpentry; a hinge; land left unplowed at the end of a field. — *v. i.* To strike with the head. — *v. t.* To join at the end; to terminate; to strike with the head. — **Butt end, Butt end.** The larger or thicker end.

Butt (bŭt), *n.* A large cask or vessel, containing two hogsheads; a pipe.

Butte (būt *or* bōōt), *n.* An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.

But'ter (bŭt'ẽr), *n.* An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning. — *v. t.* [Buttered (-ẽrd); Buttering.] To cover or spread with butter. — **But'ter-y** (-tẽr-ĭ), *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter. — *n.* A place for keeping milk, butter, etc.; a pantry.

But'ter-cup' (bŭt'tẽr-kŭp'), *n.* A plant having bright yellow flowers; crowfoot; kingcup.

But'ter-fly' (bŭt'tẽr-flī'), *n.* A lepidopterous insect, one species being of a bright yellow color.

But'ter-ine (bŭt'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* An imitation of butter, made from animal fat.

But'ter-milk' (bŭt'tẽr-mĭlk'), *n.* Milk remaining after the butter is separated from it.

But'ter-nut' (bŭt'tẽr-nŭt'), *n.* An American tree of the Walnut family, and its edible oily fruit; the nut of a tree of South America; — called also *Souari nut.*

But'ter-y, *a. & n.* See under Butter, *n.*

But'tock (bŭt'tŭk), *n.* The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

But'ton (bŭt'tn), *n.* A small ball; a knob; a catch, to fasten together parts of a dress, to secure a door, etc.; a bud or germ of a plant. — *v. t. & i.* [Buttoned (-tnd); Buttoning.] To fasten with a button.

But'ton-hole' (bŭt'tn-hōl'), *n.* The hole in which a button is caught. — *v. t.* To hold by the button; to detain in conversation; to bore.

But'ton-wood' (bŭt't'n-wŏŏd'), *n.* The American plane tree, producing rough balls; — called also *buttonball tree,* and *sycamore.*

But'tress (bŭt'trĕs), *n.* A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; support. — *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

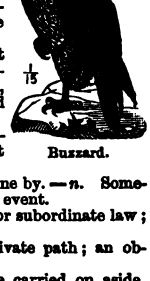
Bu'ty-ra'ceous (bū'tĭ-rā'shŭs), **Bu'ty-rous** (bū'tĭ-rŭs), *a.* Having the qualities of, or like, butter. — **Bu-tyr'ic** (bū-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, butter.

Bux'om (bŭks'ŭm), *a.* Healthful and vigorous; comely; jolly; frolicsome.

Buy (bī), *v. t.* [Bought (bạt); Buying (bī'ĭng).] To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for. — *v. i.* To negotiate or treat about a purchase. — **Buy'er** (bī'ẽr), *n.*

Buzz (bŭz), *v. i.* [Buzzed (bŭzd); Buzzing.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees; to speak with a low, humming voice. — *v. t.* To make known by buzzing; to spread (a report) by whispers; to talk persistently or confidentially. — *n.* A continuous, humming noise; a whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously. — **Buzz saw.** A circular saw, which makes a buzzing sound when revolving rapidly.

Buz'zard (bŭz'zẽrd), *n.* A bird of prey, of the hawk kind.



Buzzard.

By (bī), *prep.* Near; close to; next to; beside; from one to the other side of; past; with; through means of; in presence of. — *adv.* Near; present; past; beyond. — *a.* Out of the common path; aside.

By (bī), **Bye,** *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; an object by the way; in cricket, a run made upon a missed ball.

By'-end' (bī'ĕnd'), *n.* A private end or interest; a secret purpose.

By'gone' (-gŏn'), *a.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event.

By'-law' (bī'lą'), *n.* A local or subordinate law; a private law or regulation.

By'path' (bī'păth'), *n.* A private path; an obscure way; indirect means.

By'play' (bī'plā'), *n.* A scene carried on aside, or in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

By'-prod'uct (bī'prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in manufacture, besides the principal product.

By'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A private or obscure road.

By'stand'er (bī'stănd'dẽr), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator; an observer.

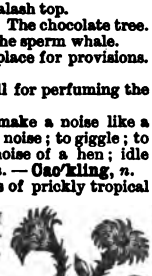
By'way' (bī'wā'), *n.* A secluded or obscure way; a path or road aside from the main one.

By'word' (bī'wûrd'), *n.* A common saying; a proverb; the object of a contemptuous remark.

By-zan'tine (bĭ-zăn'tĭn), *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, now Constantinople.

C.

Cab (kăb), *n.* A kind of carriage; a cabriolet.
Cab (kăb), *n.* A Hebrew dry measure of 2¼ pints.
Ca-bal' (ka-băl'), *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a ring; a junto; an intrigue. — *v. i.* [CABALLED (-băld'), CABALLING.] To plot; to conspire. — **Ca-bal'ler**, *n.*
Cab'bage (kăb'băj), *n.* A garden plant, having an eatable head.
Cab'bage (kăb'băj), *v. t.* To purloin. — *n.* Cloth retained by tailors when cutting out garments.
Cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* A small room; cottage; hut; apartment in a ship. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin. — **Cabin boy.** A boy who waits on persons in a ship.
Cab'in-et (kăb'ĭ-nĕt), *n.* A closet; a private room in which consultations are held; the council of a prince or government; a chest or box, with drawers and doors; a collection of works of art. — *a.* Suited for a cabinet; small. — **Cab'in-et-mak'er** (-mā'kĕr), *n.* One who makes household furniture.
Ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* A large, strong rope or chain, to retain a vessel at anchor, etc.; a metallic rope containing a telegraphic wire. — *v. t.* To fasten with a cable; to transmit (a telegraphic message) through a cable. — **Ca'ble-gram'** (-grăm'), *n.* A telegraphic message sent by a cable.
Ca-boose' (ka-bōōs'), *n.* The cook room of a ship; a galley; a tool car on a railroad.
Cab'ri-o-let' (kăb'rĭ-ō-lā'), *n.* A one-horse carriage with two seats and a calash top.
Ca-ca'o (ka-kā'ō *or* kā'kō), *n.* The chocolate tree.
Cach'a-lot (kăsh'a-lŏt), *n.* The sperm whale.
‖**Cache** (kăsh), *n.* A hiding place for provisions. — *v. t.* To hide goods.
Ca'chou' (ka'shōō'), *n.* A pill for perfuming the breath.
Cac'kle (kăk'k'l), *v. i.* To make a noise like a hen; to laugh with a broken noise; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* The broken noise of a hen; idle talk; prattle. — **Cac'kler**, *n.* — **Cac'kling**, *n.*
Cac'tus (kăk'tŭs), *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.


Cactus.

Cad (kăd), *n.* A doorkeeper of an English omnibus; a vulgar fellow. — **Cad'dish**, *a.* Lowbred and presuming.
Ca-dav'er-ous (ka-dăv'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Like a corpse; pale; ghastly.
Cad'dy (kăd'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CADDIES (-dĭz). A small box for tea.
Ca'dence (kā'dens), *n.* A fall of the voice in reading; modulation of sound.
Ca-det' (ka-dĕt'), *n.* A younger son; a volunteer in the army; a military pupil.
‖**Ca'di** (kā'dĭ), *n.* A Turkish judge.
Cad'mi-um (kăd'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metal related to zinc.
‖**Ca-du'ce-us** (ka-dū'sē-ŭs), *n.* Mercury's rod; a winged wand entwined by serpents.

Cæ'sar (sē'zẽr), *n.* A Roman Emperor; the Kaiser, or Emperor of Germany. — **Cæ'sar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Imperialism; government with unrestricted power by a single person chosen by popular will; advocacy of such government.
‖**Ca'fé'** (ka'fā'), *n.* [F.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.
Cage (kāj), *n.* An inclosure for birds or beasts. — *v. t.* [CAGED (kājd); CAGEING.] To shut up in a cage; to confine.
Cai'man, *n.* See CAYMAN.
Cairn (kārn), *n.* A pile of stones.
Cais'son (kās'sŏn), *n.* A chest for ammunition; a frame for laying foundations of a bridge.
Cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *n.* A mean person; a knave. — *a.* Base; vile.
Ca-jole' (ka-jōl'), *v. t.* To deceive by flattery; to wheedle; to coax; to entrap. — **Ca-jol'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Flattery; deceit.
Cake (kāk), *n.* Baked dough; sweetened bread; a flattened mass. — *v. t. & i.* To form into a mass; to harden.
Cal'a-bash (kăl'a-băsh), *n.* A large gourd.
Cal'a-boose' (kăl'a-bōōs'), *n.* A prison; a jail.
Ca-lam'i-ty (ka-lăm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Any great misfortune or cause of misery; disaster; mishap. — **Ca-lam'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Distressing; grievous; disastrous. — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-lam'i-tous-ness**, *n.*
Cal'a-mus (kăl'a-mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CALAMI (-mĭ). A reed; Indian cane; sweet flag.
Ca-lash' (ka-lăsh'), *n.* A light carriage with movable top; a woman's hood.
Cal-ca're-ous (kăl-kā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of lime.
Cal'ci-mine (kăl'sĭ-mīn), *n.* White or colored wash for plastered walls. — *v. t.* To wash or cover with calcimine.
Cal'ci-nate (kăl'sĭ-nāt), *or* **Cal-cine'** (kăl-sīn' *or* kăl'sĭn), *v. t.* To reduce to powder by heat; to oxidize. — *v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance. — **Cal-cin'er** (-sĭn'ẽr), *n.* — **Cal'ci-na'tion** (kăl'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* The operation of calcining. — **Cal'cite** (kăl'sīt), *n.* Carbonate of lime. — **Cal'ci-um** (-sĭ-ŭm), *n.* The metallic basis of lime.
Cal'cu-late (kăl'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To ascertain by mathematical processes; to compute; to reckon; to count; to estimate. — *v. i.* To make a computation. — **Cal'cu-la-ble** (-la-b'l) [illegible] of being calculated. — **Cal'cu-**

n. Computation; reckoning. — **Cal'cu-la'tive** (kăl'kū-lā'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to calculation. — **Cal'cu-la'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* One who reckons.

Cal'cu-lus (kăl'kū-lŭs), *n.; pl.* CALCULI (-lī). Stone in the bladder; a method of computation. — **Cal'cu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Like stone; gritty; affected with the gravel or stone.

Cal'dron (kal'drŭn), *n.* A large kettle or boiler.

Cal'en-dar (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* An almanac; a register. — *v. t.* [CALENDARED (-dẽrd); CALENDARING.] To enter or write in a calendar.

Cal'en-der (kăl'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* A hot press, used to make cloths, paper, etc., smooth, even, and glossy; one who pursues the business of calendering. — *v. t.* [CALENDERED (-dẽrd); CALENDERING.] To smooth (cloth, paper, etc.), by pressure between rollers.

Calf (kăf), *n.; pl.* CALVES (kăvz). The young of the cow; a stupid person; the fleshy part of the leg below the knee; fine leather made from a calf's skin.

Cal'i-ber (kăl'ĭ-bẽr), **Cal'i-bre**, *n.* Weight of a bullet; bore of a gun; mental capacity.

Cal'i-co (kăl'ĭ-kō), *n.; pl.* CALICOES (-kōz). A stuff woven of cotton.

Ca'lif, *n.* See CALIPH.

Cal'i-pash' (kăl'ĭ-păsh'), *n.* That part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell.

Cal'i-pee' (kăl'ĭ-pē'), *n.* That part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell.

Cal'i-pers (kăl'ĭ-pẽrz), *n. pl.*, **Caliper compasses.** Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the caliber of round bodies.

Calipers.

Ca'liph (kā'lĭf), *n.* Successor or vicar; — a title of the successors of Mohammed. — **Cal'i-phate, Cal'i-fate** (kăl'ĭ-fāt), *n.* Government of a caliph.

Cal'is-then'ics (kăl'ĭs-thĕn'ĭks), *n. sing.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercise.

Ca'lix (kā'lĭks), *n.* A cup. See CALYX.

Calk (kak), *v. t.* [CALKED (kakt); CALKING.] To stop the seams of (a ship), to prevent leaking; to sharpen the shoes of (a horse or ox), to prevent slipping; to wound (one foot) with a calk (on another foot). — *n.* A sharp-pointed iron on a shoe for beast or man, to prevent slipping. — **Calk'er**, *n.*

Call (kal), *v. t.* [CALLED (kald); CALLING.] To name; to invite; to summon; to designate. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a brief visit. — *n.* An address; claim; demand; summons; short visit. — **Call'er**, *n.* — **Call'ing**, *n.* Summons; occupation; vocation; business.

Cal-lig'ra-phy (kăl-lĭg'rà-fy), *n.* Beautiful penmanship. — **Cal-lig'ra-phist** (-fĭst), *n.* An elegant penman.

Cal'li-pash', **Cal'li-pee'**, *n.* See CALIPASH, CALIPER.

Cal'li-pers, *n. pl.* See CALIPERS.

Cal'lis-thon'ics, *n.* See CALISTHENICS.

Cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *a.* Hardened; unfeeling. — **Cal'lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cal'lous-ness**, *n.* — **Callos'i-ty** (-lŏs'ĭ-ty), *n.* A horny hardness of skin.

Cal'low (kăl'ō), *a.* Destitute of feathers; unfledged; immature.

Calm (kăm), *a.* Still; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; tranquil; placid. — *n.* Serenity; quiet. — *v. t.* [CALMED (kămd); CALMING.] To still; to soothe. — **Calm'ly**, *adv.* — **Calm'ness**, *n.*

Cal'o-mel (kăl'ō-mĕl), *n.* A mild chloride of mercury, used as medicine.

Ca-lor'ic (kà-lŏr'ĭk), *n.* Principle or matter of heat. — **Cal'o-rif'ic** (kăl'ō-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing heat; heating.

Cal'u-met (kăl'ū-mĕt), *n.* Indian pipe of peace.

Cal'um-ny (kăl'ŭm-nỹ), *n.* False and malicious accusation; slander; libel; abuse. — **Ca-lum'ni-ate** (kà-lŭm'nĭ-āt), *v. t.* To accuse falsely; to asperse; to defame; to vilify; to traduce; to libel. — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tion** (-nĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* False accusation; slander. — **Ca-lum'ni-a'tor** (kà-lŭm'nĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* A slanderer. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous** (-nĭ-ŭs), **Ca-lum'ni-a-to-ry** (-à-tō-rỹ), *a.* Slanderous; defamatory. — **Ca-lum'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Calve (kăv), *v. i.* To bring forth a calf.

Calx (kălks), *n.; pl.* E. CALXES (-ĕz), L. CALCES (kăl'sēz). The earthy residuum of a calcined mineral.

Ca'lyx (kā'lĭks), *n.; pl.* E. CALYXES (-ĕz); L. CALYCES (kăl'ĭ-sēz). The outer covering of a flower. — **Cal'y-cle** (kăl'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A row of small leaflets, at the base of the calyx; outer covering or crown of a seed.

c c Calyx.

Cam (kăm), *n.* A projecting part of a wheel or moving piece, designed to give variable motion to another piece pressing against it.

Cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* A convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture. — *v. t. & i.* To curve upward.

Cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* A fine white fabric of linen or cotton.

Came, *imp.* of COME.

Cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* A large Asiatic and African

Camel.

ruminant quadruped; a contrivance for lifting ships over shoals.

‖Ca-mel'li-a (ka-mĕl'lĭ-a *or* ka-mē'lya), *n.* A genus of ornamental plants.

Ca-mel'o-pard (ka-mĕl'ō-pärd *or* kăm'ĕl-), *n.* The giraffe; an African ruminant quadruped, remarkable for its long neck.

Cam'e-o (kăm'ē-ō), *n.; pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). A stone or shell carved in relief.

Cam'e-ra (kăm'ē-ra), *n.* A vaulted roof or ceiling; the *camera obscura* used by photographers. — **‖Camera obscura** (ŏb-skū'ra). An apparatus in which images of external objects are thrown upon a surface within a darkened box.

Camera.

Cam'o-mile, Cham'o-mile, *n.* A bitter plant, used in medicine.

Camp (kămp), *n.* Ground on which tents, etc., are erected for shelter; a body of persons encamped in the same spot. — *v. t.* [CAMPED (kămpt); CAMPING.] To afford rest or lodging for (an army, or travelers). — *v. i.* To rest or lodge; to encamp.

Cam-paign' (kăm-pān'), *n.* The time that an army keeps the field; a political canvass. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. — **Cam-paign'er,** *n.* One who has served in campaigns; a veteran.

Cam'phene (kăm'fēn *or* kăm-fēn'), *n.* Oil of turpentine. [Sometimes written *camphine.*]

Cam'phire (kăm'fīr), *n.* Old spelling of *camphor.*

Cam'phor (kăm'fĕr), *n.* The solidified sap of an East Indian tree. — **Cam'phor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor. — **Cam-phor'ic** (kăm-fŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to camphor.

Cam'pi-on (kăm'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* A plant bearing poisonous berries.

Can (kăn), *n.* A cup; a metal case or vessel. — *v. t.* To preserve (fruit, etc.) in airtight cans.

Can (kăn), *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD (kōōd).] To be able; to have power.

Ca-nal' (ka-năl'), *n.* An artificial watercourse; a duct for passage of liquids or solids.

‖Ca-nard' (ka-närd' *or* ka-närr'), *n.* [F.] An extravagant fabrication; a hoax.

Ca-na'ry (ka-nā'rĭ), *n.* Wine made in the Canary Isles; a singing bird of the Finch family. — *a.* Of a pale yellow color.

Can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v. t.* [CANCELED *or* CANCELLED (-sĕld); CANCELING *or* CANCELLING.] To blot out; to annul, or destroy. — **Can'cel-la'ted** (kăn'sĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Marked with cross lines. — **Can'cel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A canceling.

Can'cer (kăn'sĕr), *n.* The Crab, a sign in the zodiac; a tumor, often becoming an ulcer, and rarely cured. — **Can'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To grow into a cancer. — **Can'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like, consisting of, or affected with, cancer. — **Can'cri-form** (kăn'krĭ-fôrm), *a.* Crablike; cancerous.

Can'de-la'brum (kăn'dē-lā'brŭm), *n.; pl.* L. CANDELABRA (-brā), E. CANDELABRUMS (-brŭmz), A branched candlestick; a chandelier.

Can'did (kăn'dĭd), *a.* Fair; ingenuous; just; frank; unreserved; equitable. — **Can'did-ly,** *adv.* — **Can'did-ness,** *n.*

Can'di-date (kăn'dĭ-dāt), *n.* One who seeks, or is selected for, office. — **Can'di-da-cy** (-dā-sy), **Can'di-date-ship, Can'di-da-ture** (-dā-tūr), *n.* Position of a candidate.

Can'dle (kăn'd'l), *n.* A cylinder of combustible substance, inclosing a wick, to furnish light. — **Can'dle-light'** (-līt'), *n.* The light of a candle. — **Can'dle-mas** (-*mas*), *n.* The festival (Feb. 2) of the purification of the Virgin Mary. — **Can'dle-stick'** (-stĭk'), *n.* A utensil to hold a candle.

Can'dor (kăn'dĕr), *n.* Fairness; sincerity.

Can'dy (kăn'dy), *v. t.* To conserve in sugar; to form into crystals, as sugar. — *v. i.* To change into sugar, or be formed into crystals. — *n.* A preparation or confection of sugar.

Cane (kān), *n.* A reed; a walking-stick; a staff. — *v. t.* [CANED (kānd); CANING.] To beat with a cane; to furnish with cane or rattan. — **Cane'-brake'** (kān'brāk'), *n.* A thicket of canes.

Ca-nine' (ka-nīn'), *a.* Like a dog.

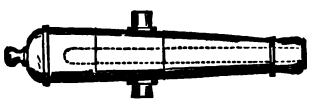
Can'is-ter (kăn'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* A box or case for tea, coffee, etc., also for shot fired from a cannon.

Can'ker (kăn'kĕr), *n.* An ulcer in the mouth; a disease of animals and plants; anything which corrupts or destroys. — *v. t.* [CANKERED (-kĕrd); CANKERING.] To eat; to corrode; to pollute. — *v. i.* To become corrupt or malignant; to waste away.

Can'nel coal' (kăn'nĕl kōl'). A hard black coal.

Can'ni-bal (kăn'nĭ-*bal*), *n.* One who eats human flesh. — **Can'ni-bal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The eating of human flesh by man; cruelty; barbarity.

Can'non (kăn'nŭn), *n.* A great gun; a firearm for

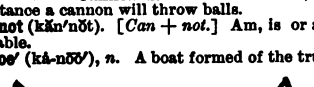


Cannon.

discharging heavy shot. — **Can'non-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* An attack with cannon. — *v. t.* & *i.* To attack with cannon. — **Cannon ball.** Shot thrown by a cannon. — **Cannon shot.** Cannon balls; the distance a cannon will throw balls.

Can'not (kăn'nŏt). [*Can* + *not.*] Am, is or are, unable.

Ca-noe' (ka-nōō'), *n.* A boat formed of the trunk



Canoe.

of a tree, or of bark or skins. — *v. i.* [CANOED (-nōōd'); CANOEING (-nōō'ĭng).] To manage a canoe; to ride in a canoe.

Can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* A law or rule; [illegible] books of the Scriptures; a [illegible]

Can'on-ess (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend. — **Ca-non'ic** (kȧ-nŏn'ĭk), **Ca-non'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to the rule. — **Ca-non'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Can'on-ize** (kăn'ŭn-īz), *v. t.* To place upon the catalogue of saints.

Can'o-py (kăn'ō-pȳ), *n.* A covering over the head. — *v. t.* [CANOPIED (-pīd); CANOPYING.] To cover with a canopy.

Cant (kănt), *v. t.* To incline or place upon the edge; to give a sudden turn or impulse to; to cut off an angle from. — *n.* An angle; an inclination from a horizontal line; a sudden thrust.

Cant (kănt), *n.* An affected, singsong mode of speaking; a phrase hackneyed, corrupt, or peculiar to some profession; religious phraseology; hypocrisy; slang of gypsies, thieves, and beggars. — *a.* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar; — applied to language. — *v. t.* To whine. — **Cant'er**, *n.*

Can't (kănt). Colloquial contraction for *can not*.

Can'ta-loup (kăn'tȧ-lōōp), **Can'ta-loupe**, *n.* A small variety of muskmelon.

Can'ta-lev'er (kăn'tȧ-lĕv'ẽr), **Can'ti-lev'er**, *n.* A bracket for supporting a balcony, the eaves of a house, etc.

Can-ta'ta (kăn-tä'tȧ), *n.* A poem set to music.

Can-teen' (kăn-tēn'), *n.* A vessel for liquor; a barrack tavern. [Written also *cantine*.]

Can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *v. i.* [CANTERED (-tẽrd); CANTERING.] To move in a moderate gallop. — *v. t.* To ride upon a canter. — *n.* A moderate gallop.

Can'ti-cle (kăn'tĭ-k'l), *n.*; *pl.* CANTICLES (-k'lz). A little song; *pl.* the Song of Solomon, a book of the Old Testament.

Can'to (kăn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* CANTOS (-tōs). A section of a long poem.

Can'ton (kăn'tŭn), *n.* A political division of a country. — *v. t.* [CANTONED (-tŭnd); CANTONING.] To divide (territory) into districts; to allot quarters to (troops).

Can'ton crape' (kăn'tŭn krāp'). A soft, thin silk fabric, for ladies' scarfs, shawls, etc. — **Canton flannel**. Cotton flannel.

Can'vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* Coarse cloth for tents, sails, etc. — **Can'vas-back'** (-băk'), *n.* A seaduck, named from the marking of its plumage.

Can'vass (kăn'vȧs), *v. t.* [CANVASSED (-vȧst); CANVASSING.] To sift; to examine thoroughly; to discuss; to debate; to go through in the way of solicitation. — *v. i.* To solicit votes, interest, subscriptions, etc. — *n.* Close inspection; discussion; solicitation. — **Can'vass-er**, *n.*

Can'y (kā'nȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, canes.

Caout'chouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* India rubber; gum elastic.

Cap (kăp), *n.* A covering for the head; top. — *v. t.* [CAPPED (kăpt); CAPPING.] To cover the head or top of; to complete.

Ca'pa-ble (kā'pȧ-b'l), *a.* Possessing ability, capacity, or intellectual power; able; qualified; efficient; skillful. — **Ca'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Ca'pa-ble-ness**, *n.*

Ca-pa'cious (kȧ-pā'shŭs), *a.* Having capacity; large; roomy; spacious; comprehensive. — **Ca-pa'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ca-pac'i-ty (kȧ-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space; ability; skill. — **Ca-pac'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To fit.

‖**Cap'-a-pie'** (kăp'ȧ-pē'), *adv.* [OF.] From head to foot.

Ca-par'i-son (kȧ-păr'ĭ-sŭn), *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously; to adorn.

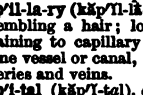
Cape (kāp), *n.* A neck of land extending into the sea; a headland; a neckpiece of a garment.

Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v. i.* [CAPERED (-pẽrd); CAPERING.] To leap sportively; to skip; to dance. — *n.* A frolicsome leap, spring, or jump; a prank.

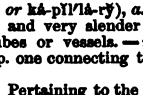
Ca'per (kā'pẽr), *n.* The flower bud of the caper bush, used for pickling. — **Caper bush** *or* **tree**. A genus of shrubs, some of which bear berries, and others pods. — **Ca'per-ber'ry** (-bẽr'rȳ), *n.* The fruit of the caper, used as a condiment.

Cap'il-la-ry (kăp'ĭl-ȧ-rȳ *or* kȧ-pĭl'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Resembling a hair; long and very slender; pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal, esp. one connecting the arteries and veins.

Cap'i-tal (kăp'ĭ-tȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the head, or to the forfeiture of the head (or life); first in importance; principal; excellent. — *n.* Head



Doric Capital.



Ionic Capital.

or upper part of a column; a chief city or town, stock in trade; a capital letter. — **Cap'i-tal-ly**, *adv.* In a capital manner; finely. — **Capital letter**. A letter of different form and size from those in which the body of a page is printed; thus: — pica CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS; nonpareil CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS; diamond CAPITALS and SMALL CAPITALS. — **Capital stock**, the fund of a trading company. — **Cap'i-tal-ist**, *n.* A man of large property. — **Cap'i-tal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To convert (money or stock) into capital; to print in capitals. — **Cap'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A numbering of persons; tax upon each head; poll tax.

Cap'i-tol (kăp'ĭ-tŏl), *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.

Ca-pit'u-late (kȧ-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To surrender on stipulated terms. — **Ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A reducing to heads or articles; act of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms; an instrument containing terms of agreement or surrender. — **Ca-pit'u-la'ter** (-lā'tẽr), *n.*

Ca'pon (kā'p'n *or* kā'pŭn), *n.* A cock gelded, to improve his flesh for the table.

Ca-price' (kȧ-prēs'), *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind; fickleness; a freak; a whim; a

fancy. — **Ca-pri'cious** (-prĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Governed by caprice; whimsical; unsteady; captious. — **Ca-pri'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Ca-pri'cious-ness**, *n.*

Cap'ri-corn (kăp'rĭ-kôrn), *n.* The 10th sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters about Dec. 21.

Cap'si-cum (kăp'sĭ-kŭm), *n.* A plant producing red or Cayenne pepper.

Cap-size' (kăp-sīz'), *v. t.* [CAPSIZED (-sīzd'); CAPSIZING.] To overturn. — *n.* An upset.

Cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* A machine for weighing anchors in ships, or raising a great weight.

Capstan.

Cap'sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* Seed vessel of a plant; cup; shell. — **Cap'su-lar** (-sŭ-lẽr), **Cap'su-la-ry** (-lẽ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or hollow like, a capsule.

Cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* A commander of a ship, company, etc.; a warrior. — **Cap'tain-cy** (-sĭ), *n.* Rank, post, or commission, of a captain; leadership. — **Cap'tain-ship**, *n.* Condition, post, or authority of a captain; skill in war.

Cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* A certificate affixed to a legal instrument; the heading of a chapter, etc.

Cap'tious (kăp'shŭs), *a.* Apt to find fault or to cavil; petulant; fretful; peevish; perverse. — **Cap'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Cap'tious-ness**, *n.*

Cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* A prisoner. — *a.* Made prisoner; confining. — **Cap'ti-vate** (-tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To capture; to overpower with excellence or beauty; to charm; to fascinate. — **Cap'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of captivating. — **Cap-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Imprisonment; bondage; subjection. — **Cap'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* One who takes a prisoner or prize. — **Cap'ture** (-tūr), *n.* A seizing; seizure; thing taken. — *v. t.* To seize.

Car (kär), *n.* A cart; railroad carriage; chariot.

Car'a-bine (kăr'ă-bĭn), *n.* See CARBINE.

Car'a-cole (kăr'ă-kōl), *n.* An oblique movement of a horse; a spiral staircase. — *v. t.* To wheel.

Car'a-mel (kăr'ă-mĕl), *n.* Burnt sugar; a kind of candy or sweet paste.

Car'a-pace (kăr'ă-pās), **Car'a-pax** (-păks), *n.* The upper shell of a turtle, crab, etc.

Car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* A weight of 4 grains, used in weighing gems; 1-24th part (said of the fineness of gold).

Car'a-van (kăr'ă-văn *or* kăr'ă-vän'), *n.* A company of travelers, pilgrims, traders, or showmen; a wagon or train of wagons, for conveying beasts or goods; a van. — **Car'a-van'sa-ry** (-văn'să-rĭ), *n.* An Oriental inn.

Car'a-vel (kăr'ă-vĕl), *n.* A light, round, old-fashioned ship; a French fishing boat.

Car'a-way (kăr'ă-wā), *n.* An aromatic plant and its seed.

Car'bine (kär'bĭn), *n.* A short gun, used by mounted troops. — **Car'bi-neer'** (-bĭ-nēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine.

Car-bol'ic (kär-bŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an acid derived from coal tar and other sources, called *carbolic acid*, *phenic acid*, and *phenol*, and used as a disinfectant.

Car'bon (kär'bŏn), *n.* Pure charcoal. — **Car'bo-na'ceous** (kär'bŏ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of, carbon. — **Car'bon-ate** (kär'bŏn-ăt), *n.* A salt formed by union of carbonic acid with a base. — **Car-bon'ic** (-bŏn'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to carbon. — **Car'bon-if'er-ous** (-bŏn-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing, or containing, carbon or coal.

Car'boy (kär'boi), *n.* A globular bottle protected by basket work.

Car'bun-cle (kär'bŭn-k'l), *n.* A gem, of deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet; a garnet; a malignant boil. — **Car-bun'cu-lar** (-bŭn'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Like a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Car'cass (kär'kas), *n.* The dead body of an animal; a corpse.

Card (kärd), *n.* A piece of pasteboard, prepared for various uses; a written or published note; *pl.* a game played with pieces of pasteboard bearing distinguishing marks. — **Card'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* Stiff pasteboard. — **Card'case'** (-kās'), *n.* A case for holding cards.

Card (kärd), *n.* An instrument for combing wool or flax, or cleaning the hair of animals. — *v. t.* To comb with a card.

Car'da-mom (kär'dă-mŭm), *n.* A plant yielding an aromatic seed used in medicine.

Car'di-nal (kär'dĭ-nal), *a.* Principal; chief. — *n.* One of the ecclesiastical princes constituting the pope's council; a woman's short, hooded cloak.

Care (kâr), *n.* Anxiety; solicitude; concern; trouble; oversight. — *v. i.* [CARED (kârd); CARING.] To be anxious; to be disposed; to heed. — **Care'ful** (kâr'fŭl), *a.* Anxious; cautious; watchful; saving. — **Care'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Care'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Care'less**, *a.* Without care; heedless; inattentive; remiss. — **Care'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Care'less-ness**, *n.* — **Care'worn'** (-wōrn'), *a.* Worn or wearied with care.

Ca-reen' (kă-rēn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [CAREENED (-rēnd'); CAREENING.] To incline to one side, as a ship.

Ca-reer' (kă-rēr'), *n.* A race; course; procedure. — *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

Ca-ress' (kă-rĕs'), *v. t.* [CARESSED (-rĕst'); CARESSING.] To treat with fondness or kindness; to fondle; to court; to flatter. — *n.* An act of endearment. — **Ca-ress'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ca'ret (kā'rĕt *or* kăr'ĕt), *n.* A mark [∧] noting omission in written matter.

Car'go (kär'gō), *n.* Freight of a ship.

Car'i-bou (kăr'ĭ-bōō), *n.* A quadruped of the reindeer kind. [Written also *carribou*.]

Car'i-ca-ture (kăr'ĭ-kă-tūr), *n.* A ridiculous likeness. — *v. t.* To burlesque. — **Car'i-ca-tu'rist** (-tū'rĭst), *n.* One who caricatures.

Car'i-ole (kăr'ĭ-ōl), *n.* A small, open carriage.

Carl (kärl), *n.* A robust, hardy man; a rude, rustic man; a kind of hemp.

Car'man (kär'măn), *n.* A man who drives a cart.

Car'mine (kär'mĭn), *n.* A pigment, of red or crimson color, prepared from cochineal.

Car'nage (kär'nĕj), *n.* Slaughter.

Car'nal (kär'nal), *a.*

— **Car'nal-ly** (kär'nal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Car-nal'i-ty** (kär-nāl'I-tȳ), *n.* Sensuality; grossness.

Car-na'tion (kär-nā'shŭn), *n.* Flesh color; a flower, a species of clove pink. — *a.* Pink.

Car-nel'ian (kär-nēl'yan), *n.* A variety of chalcedony, of a deep red or reddish white color; cornelian.

Car'ne-ous (kär'nē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or like, flesh. — **Car'ni-fy** (-nI-fī), *v. i.* To form flesh.

Car'ni-val (kär'nI-val), *n.* A festival celebrated with merriment before Lent; riotous revel.

Car-niv'o-rous (kär-nIv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Car-nos'I-ty (kär-nŏs'I-tȳ), *a.* A fleshy excrescence; a fungous growth.

Car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* A song of joy or of devotion. — *v. t.* [CAROLED (-ŭld) or CAROLLED; CAROLING or CAROLLING.] To praise in song. — *v. i.* To sing; to warble.

Car'om (kăr'ŭm), *n.* A shot in billiards, in which the ball struck by the cue touches two or more other balls. — *v. i.* To make a carom.

Ca-rot'id (kȧ-rŏt'Id), *n.* One of the two great arteries in the neck.

Ca-rouse' (kȧ-rouz'), *v. i.* To drink in a jovial manner. — **Ca-rouse'**, **Ca-rous'al** (-rouz'al), *n.* A drinking match; a jovial banquet.

Carp (kärp), *v. i.* [CARPED (kärpt); CARPING.] To censure, cavil, or find fault. — **Carp'ing**, *a.* & *n.* Fault-finding. — **Carp'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Carp (kärp), *n.* A soft-finned, fresh-water fish.

Car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* A simple pistil, or a part of a compound pistil.

Carp.

Car'pen-ter (kär'pĕn-tēr), *n.* A builder of houses or ships. — **Car'pen-try** (-trȳ), *n.* Art of building; woodwork.

Car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* Heavy fabric for covering floors. — *v. t.* [CARPETED; CARPETING.] To cover with a carpet. — **Car'pet-ing**, *n.* Materials for carpets; carpets in general; act of covering with a carpet. — **Car'pet-bag'**, *n.* A traveler's hand bag.

Car'riage (kăr'rIj), *n.* Act of carrying; conveyance; vehicle; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

Car'ri-er (kăr'rI-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, carries; a kind of pigeon.

Car'ri-on (kăr'rI-ŭn), *n.* The dead and putrefying flesh of animals. — *a.* Relating to, or feeding on, carrion.

Car'rom, *n.* & *v.* See CAROM.

Car'rot (kăr'rŭt), *n.* A garden vegetable, of a reddish-yellow color. — **Car'rot-y**, *a.* Like a carrot in color or taste.

Car'ry (kăr'rȳ), *v. t.* [CARRIED (-rId); CARRYING.] To convey; to bear; to urge; to transfer (from one column, page, book, etc., to another); to effect; to behave; to demean. — *v. i.* To convey or propel; to bear.

Car'ry-all' (kăr'rI-ąl'), *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle.

Cart (kärt), *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey on a cart. — **Cart'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Act of carrying in a cart; price paid for carting. — **Cart'er**, *n.* A teamster.

Car-tel' (kär-tĕl' *or* kär'tĕl), *n.* An agreement for exchange of prisoners; a challenge.

Car'ti-lage (kär'tI-lĕj), *n.* Gristle; an elastic tissue. — **Car'ti-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'I-nŭs), *a.* Gristly.

Car'tridge (kär'trIj), *n.* A charge for a firearm, inclosed in a case or shell.

Car'un-cle (kăr'ŭn-k'l), *n.* A small, fleshy excrescence.

Carve (kärv), *v. t.* & *i.* [CARVED (kärvd); CARVING.] To cut (wood, stone, etc.) in a decorative manner; to cut (meat, etc.) into slices; to apportion to. — **Carv'er**, *n.* — **Carv'ing**, *n.* A cutting wood, stone, etc.; a device or figure carved.

Cas-cade' (kăs-kād'), *n.* A small waterfall.

Case (kās), *n.* A covering, box, or sheath; a box and its contents; the quantity contained in a box. — *v. t.* [CASED (kāst); CASING.] To cover with or put in a case. — **Case knife.** A knife carried in a sheath; a large table knife.

Case (kās), *n.* That which falls, comes, or happens; event; circumstance; condition; plight; state; an instance of sickness or injury; a patient under treatment; matters of fact in a law suit; variation in form of a substantive, indicating its grammatical relation to other words.

Case'hard'en (kās'här'd'n), *v. t.* To harden (iron) by converting the surface into steel.

Case'mate (kās'māt), *n.* A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.

Case'ment (kās'ment), *n.* A glazed and hinged window frame.

Ca'se-ous (kā'sē-ŭs), *a.* Of or like cheese.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* A Chinese copper coin, worth about one tenth of a cent.

Cash (kăsh), *n.* Coin or specie; ready money. — *v. t.* [CASHED (kăsht); CASHING.] To convert into, or exchange for, money. — **Cash'book**, *n.* A book for recording receipts and expenditures of money. — **Cash-ier'** (-ēr'), *n.* One in charge of the money of a bank, etc.

Cash-ier' (kăsh-ēr'), *v. t.* [CASHIERED (-ērd'); CASHIERING.] To dismiss from office or discard from service or from society.

Cash'mere (kăsh'mēr), *n.* A rich and costly woolen stuff for shawls, etc.

Cas'ing (kās'sIng), *n.* A covering; a case or box.

Cask (kăsk), *n.* A small barrel-shaped vessel. — *v. t.* To put into a cask.

Cas'ket (kăs'kĕt), *n.* A small chest for jewels, etc.; a burial case.

Casque (kăsk), *n.* A helmet.

Cas'sa-va (kăs'sȧ-vȧ), *n.* A species of manihot, yielding tapioca.

Cas'sia (kăsh'ȧ), *n.* A species of laurel; a cheap kind of cinnamon.

Cas'si-mere (kăs'sI-mēr), *n.* A thin, twilled woolen cloth.

Cas'sock (kăs'sŭk), *n.* A close, long coat worn by clergymen.

Cas'so-wa-ry (kăs'sō-wȧ-rȳ), *n.* A large bird, resembling the ostrich.

Cast (kăst), *v. t.* & *i.* [CAST; CASTING.] To throw; to fling; to bound; to form; to calculate. — *n.* A casting or throwing; a throw; the thing thrown, or distance through which it is thrown; motion; turn; appearance; mien.

Cas'ta-net (kăs'tă-nĕt'), *n.* An instrument rattled, to keep time in dancing.

Cast'a-way (kăst'ă-wā), *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate. — *a.* Rejected; useless.

Caste (kăst), *n.* A fixed class or order in society.

Cas'tel-lan (kăs'tĕl-lăn), *n.* A governor of a castle.

Cas'tel-la'ted (kăs'tĕl-lā'tĕd), *a.* Turreted like a castle.

Caster.

Cast'er (kăst'ĕr), *n.* One who casts; a cruet, to contain condiments at the table; a small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.

Cas'ti-gate (kăs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise. — **Cas'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Punishment; chastisement. — **Cas'ti-ga'tor**, *n.* — **Cas'ti-ga-te-ry** (-gă-tŭ-rў), *a.* Corrective; punitive.

Cas'tile soap' (kăs'tēl *or* kăs-tēl' sōp'). A fine soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Cast'ing (kăst'ĭng), *n.* The act of one who casts; a thing cast in a mold; warping of a board. — **Casting net.** A net cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left. — **Casting vote, Casting vote.** The vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question, when the votes of the house are equally divided.

Cas'tle (kăs''l), *n.* A fortified residence; fortress;

Castle at Pierrefonds, France.

a piece resembling a castle, used in the game of chess. — *v. t.* & *i.* In chess, to cover (the king) with a castle.

Cas'tor (kăs'tĕr), *n.* A beaver; a hat; a heavy kind of broadcloth.

Cas'tor oil' (kăs'tĕr oĭl'). Cathartic vegetable oil.

Cas'trel (kăs'trĕl), *n.* A kind of hawk.

Cas'u-al (kăzh'ū-*a*l), *a.* Happening without design; coming without regularity; accidental; fortuitous; occasional. — *n.* A vagrant. — **Cas'u-al-ly**, *adv.* By chance; accidentally; occasionally. — **Cas'u-al-ty** (-*a*l-tў), *n.* An accident; death; misfortune.

Cat (kăt), *n.* A domestic animal; tackle used in ships; a whip; a game of ball.

Cat'a-clysm (kăt'ă-klĭz'm), *n.* An extensive overflow; a deluge.

Cat'a-comb (kăt'ă-kōm), *n.* A cave or subterraneous place for burial of the dead.

Cat'a-lep'sy (kăt'ă-lĕp'sў), *n.* Sudden suspension of the senses and of volition. — **Cat'a-lep'tic**, (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, catalepsy.

Cat'a-logue (kăt'ă-lŏg), *n.* A list or enumeration of names or articles arranged methodically. — *v. t.* To make a list of.

Ca-tal'pa (kă-tăl'pă), *n.* A tree having large leaves and flowers.

Cat'a-ma-ran' (kăt'ă-mă-răn'), *n.* A kind of raft consisting of pieces of wood lashed together; a vessel with twin hulls; a scold.

Cat'a-mount (kăt'ă-mount), *n.* A beast of prey; the cougar; the puma; a lynx.

Cat'a-plasm (kăt'ă-plăz'm), *n.* A poultice; a plaster.

Cat'a-pult (kăt'ă-pŭlt), *n.* An engine for throwing stones, arrows, etc.

Cat'a-ract (kăt'ă-răkt), *n.* A great waterfall; an opacity of the lens of the eye.

Ca-tarrh' (kă-tär'), *n.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages; a cold in the head or lungs. — **Ca-tarrh'al** (-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to catarrh.

Ca-tas'tro-phe (kă-tăs'trō-fē), *n.* The final event; a disaster; a calamity.

Ca-taw'ba (kă-tą'bă), *n.* An American red grape; wine made from it.

Cat'boat' (kăt'bōt'), *n.* A sail boat with one mast, placed well forward.

Catch (kăch), *v. t.* [CAUGHT (kạt), or CATCHED (kăcht); CATCHING.] To seize; to take; to receive; to overtake. — *v. i.* To be held or impeded; to spread by infecting. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; thing caught; gain; a snatch; a song for several voices. — **Catch'er**, *n.* — **Catch'ing**, *a.* Contagious; alluring.

Catch'penny (kăch'pĕn-nў), *a.* Made to gain money *from the ignorant; worthless.*

Catch'up (kăch'ŭp), **Cat'sup** (kăt'sŭp), *n.* Sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.

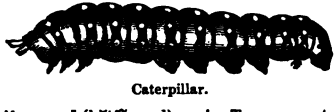
Cat'e-chise (kăt'ĕ-kīz), *v. t.* To instruct by questions and answers; to interrogate. — **Cat'e-chist** (kăt'ĕ-kĭst), *n.* One who catechises. — **Cat'e-chism** (-kĭz'm), *n.* Instruction by questions and answers; a summary of doctrine.

Cat'e-chu (kăt'ĕ-kū *or* -chū), *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

Cat'e-go-ry (kăt'ĕ-gō-rў), *n.* One of the highest classes to which objects of knowledge can be reduced; predicament; state; condition. — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al** (-gŏr'ĭ-*k*a*l*), *a.* Pertaining to a category; declarative; absolute; positive; express. — **Cat'e-gor'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ca'ter (kā'tĕr), *v. i.* [CATERED (-tĕrd); CATERING.] To provide food; to purvey. — **Ca'ter-er, Ca'ter-ess**, *n.*

Cat'er-pil'lar (kăt'ĕr-pĭl'lĕr), *n.* The larval or worm state of insects.



Caterpillar.

Cat'er-waul (kăt'ĕr-wąl), *v. i.* To cry as cats.

Cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.* A voracious fish; the bullhead, horned pout, etc.

Cat'gut' (kăt'gŭt'), *n.* Cord made from intestines.

Ca-thar'tic (kȧ-thär'tĭk), *a.* Cleansing the bowels; laxative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

Ca-the'dral (kȧ-thē'drȧl), *n.* The principal church in a diocese.

Cath'o-lic (kăth'ō-lĭk), *a.* Universal or general; not partial or narrow-minded; pertaining to the Church of Rome or its adherents. — *n.* An adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Cath'o-lic'i-ty** (-lĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Doctrine of the Christian church; catholicism. — **Ca-thol'i-cism** (kȧ-thŏl'ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Liberality; adherence to the Church of Rome. — **Ca-thol'i-cize** (-sĭz), *v. t.* & *i.* To become or to make catholic or a Roman Catholic.

Cat'kin (kăt'kĭn), *n.* An ament; a kind of inflorescence.

Cat'ling (kăt'lĭng), *n.* A little cat; a surgeon's double-edged dismembering knife.

Cat'nip' (kăt'nĭp'), **Cat'mint'** (-mĭnt'), *n.* An aromatic plant sometimes used in medicine.

Cat's'-eye' (kăts'ī'), *n.* A quarts or chalcedony, exhibiting reflections from within, like the eye of a cat; chrysoberyl.

Cat's'-paw' (kăts'pȧ'), *n.* A light air, rippling the surface of the water; a dupe or tool of another.

Cat'tle (kăt't'l), *n. pl.* Domestic quadrupeds collectively, esp. those of the bovine genus.

Cau'cus (kȧ'kŭs), *n.* A preparatory meeting for political purposes. — *v. i.* [CAUCUSED (-kŭst); CAUCUSING.] To hold, or meet in, a caucus.

Cau'dal (kȧ'dȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the tail. — **Cau'date** (-dāt), **Cau'da-ted** (-dā-tĕd), *a.* Having a tail, or tail-like appendage.

Cau'dle (kȧ'd'l), *n.* A warm drink for sick persons. — *v. t.* To make into caudle.

Caught (kȧt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CATCH.

Caul (kȧl), *n.* A net for the head; a membrane covering part of the lower intestines.

Cau'li-flow'er (kȧ'lĭ-flou'ĕr), *n.* A variety of cabbage.

Cause (kȧz), *n.* That which produces or effects a result, or is the occasion of an action; a suit in court; a legal process; a case; a side of a question. — *v. t.* [CAUSED (kȧzd); CAUSING.] To make; to effect. — **Cause'less**, *a.* Uncaused or uncreated; without just cause or motive.

Cause'way (kȧz'wā), **Cau'sey** (kȧ'zў), *n.* A raised way over wet ground.

Caus'tic (kȧs'tĭk), *a.* Destructive to the texture of any thing; burning; corrosive; satirical; sharp. — *n.* A burning or corrosive application.

Cau'ter (kȧ'tĕr), *n.* A hot searing iron. — **Cau'ter-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To burn or sear (morbid flesh, etc.) with fire or hot iron. — **Cau'ter-ism** (-Ĭz'm), *n.* Application of caustics; cautery. — **Cau'ter-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of burning or searing. — **Cau'ter-y** (kȧ'tĕr-ў), *n.* A burning (morbid flesh).

Cau'tion (kȧ'shŭn), *n.* Prudence; care; wariness; counsel; admonition; warning. — *v. t.* To warn. — **Cau'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.* Containing warning; given as a pledge. — **Cau'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Prudent; wary; circumspect. — **Cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* — **Cau'tious-ness**, *n.*

Cav'al-cade' (kăv'ȧl-kād'), *n.* A procession of horsemen.

Cav'a-lier' (kăv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* A horseman; a knight. — *a.* Gay; sprightly; brave; supercilious; disdainful. — **Cav'a-lier'ly**, *adv.*

Cav'al-ry (kăv'ăl-rў), *n.* Mounted troops.

Cave (kāv), *n.* A hollow place in the earth; a den; a cavern; a grotto. — *v. t.* [CAVED (kāvd); CAVING.] To make hollow. — *v. i.* To dwell in a cave; to fall (in); to collapse.

Cav'ern (kăv'ĕrn), *n.* A deep, hollow place in the earth; a cave. — **Cav'ern-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

Cav'il (kăv'ĭl), *v. i.* [CAVILED or CAVILLED (-ĭld); CAVILING or CAVILLING.] To raise captious objections. — *n.* A false or frivolous objection. — **Cav'il-er**, *or* **Cav'il-ler**, *n.*

Cav'i-ty (kăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* A hollow place; hollowness.

Caw (kȧ), *v. i.* To cry like a raven. — *n.* The noise of the crow or raven.

Cay-enne' (kā-ĕn' *or* kĭ-ĕn'), *n.* A very pungent red pepper.

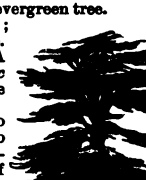
Cay'man (kā'măn), *n.* An American reptile of the Crocodile family; the alligator.

Cease (sēs), *v. t.* [CEASED (sēst); CEASING.] To come to an end; to desist; to fail; to stop. — *v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end. — **Cease'less**, *a.* Without cessation or end; incessant. — **Cease'less-ly**, *adv.*

Ce'dar (sē'dĕr), *n.* An evergreen tree.

Cede (sēd), *v. t.* To yield; to surrender; to give up.

Ce-dil'la (sĕ-dĭl'lȧ), *n.* A mark under the letter *c* [thus, ç], to give it the sound of *s*.



Cedar.

Ceil (sēl), *v. t.* [CEILED (sēld); CEILING.] To line the roof of. — **Ceil'ing**, *n.* The covering of the inner roof; inside planking of a ship.

Cel'e-brate (sĕl'ĕ-brāt), *v. t.* To praise; to extol; to commemorate; to solemnize. — **Cel'e-brant**, *n.* One who performs a public religious rite. — **Cel'e-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having celebrity; illustrious; famous; renowned; well

known. — **Cel'e-bra'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Cel'e-bra'tion** (-brā'shŭn), *n.* Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration. — **Ce-leb'ri-ty** (sẽ-lĕb'rĭ-tў), *n.* The condition of being celebrated; renown; repute; fame; a person of distinction.

Ce-ler'i-ty (sẽ-lĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Swiftness; speed.

Cel'er-y (sĕl'ẽr-ў), *n.* A salad plant of the Parsley family.

Ce-les'tial (sẽ-lĕs'chal), *a.* Heavenly; belonging to China. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven; a Chinaman. — **Ce-les'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Cell (sĕl), *n.* A small and close room; a closed cavity; a minute sac or vesicle. — **Cel'lu-lar** (-ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

Cel'lar (sĕl'lẽr), *n.* A room under a building. — **Cel'lar-age** (-ăj), *n.* Excavation for a cellar; a series of cellars connected; storage in a cellar.

Cel'lu-loid (sĕl'ū-loid), *n.* A composition made in imitation of ivory, coral, amber, etc.

Celt (sĕlt), *n.* One of an ancient race from whom sprung the Irish, Welsh, Gael, and Bretons; a stone or metal implement used by early Celtic nations. — **Celt'ic** (sĕl'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language. — *n.* The language of the Celts. [Written also *Kelt*, and *Keltic*.]

Ce-ment' (sẽ-mĕnt' *or* sēm'ĕnt), *n.* An adhesive substance for uniting bodies to each other, as mortar, glue, etc.; bond of union. — (sẽ-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To unite by the use of cement; to unite firmly and closely. — **Cem'en-ta'tion** (sĕm'ĕn-tā'shŭn *or* sẽ'mĕn-), *n.* A cementing.

Cem'e-ter-y (sĕm'ẽ-tẽr-ў), *n.* A burial place.

Cen'ser (sĕn'sẽr), *n.* A vase in which incense is burned.

Cen'sor (sĕn'sŏr), *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who decides as to the publication of books, etc.; a harsh critic. — **Cen-so'ri-al** (-sō'rĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a censor. — **Cen-so'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Fault-finding; caviling; captious; severe. — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-so'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Cen'sure (sĕn'shŭr), *n.* Blame; disapproval; reprimand. — *v. t.* [CENSURED (-shŭrd); CENSURING.] To condemn; to reprove; to reprehend. — **Cen'sur-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of censure; culpable; reprehensible. — **Cen'sur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cen'sur-a-bly**, *adv.*

Cen'sus (sĕn'sŭs), *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

Cent (sĕnt), *n.* A hundred; as, 10 *per cent;* an American coin, worth the 100th part of a dollar. — **Cent'age** (-ăj), *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred; percentage.

Cen'taur (sĕn'tạr), *n.* A fabulous being, half man and half horse.

Cen'te-na-ry (sĕn'tẽ-nā-rў), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; occurring once in 100 years. — *n.* The aggregate of 100 single things; a century. — **Cen'te-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-an), *a.* Of or relating to 100 years. — *n.* A person 100 years old. — **Cen-ten'ni-al** (-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to the hundredth anniversary; happening once in a hundred years. — *n.* A celebration of an event which occurred 100 years before.

Cen'ter (sĕn'tẽr), **Cen'tre**, *n.* The middle point. — *v. t.* [CENTERED (-tẽrd) or CENTRED; CENTERING or CENTRING.] To place on the middle point; to concentrate. — *v. i.* To be placed in a center; to be central or concentrated.

Cen'ter-bit' (sĕn'tẽr-bĭt'), **Cen'tre-bit'**, *n.* A boring instrument turning on a central point.

Cen-tes'i-mal (sĕn-tĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Hundredth; by the hundred.

Cen'ti-grade (sĕn'tĭ-grād), *a.* Having 100 degrees.

Cen'ti-gram, **Cen'ti-gramme**, *n.* A measure of weight, the 100th part of a gramme, equal to .15432 of a grain.

Cen'ti-li'ter (sĕn'tĭ-lē'tẽr *or* sĕn-tĭl'ĭ-), **Cen'ti-li'tre**, *n.* A measure of capacity, the 100th part of a liter, or six-tenths of a cubic inch.

Cen'ti-me'ter (sĕn'tĭ-mē'tẽr *or* sĕn'tĭm'ẽ-), **Cen'ti-me'tre**, *n.* A measure of length, the 100th part of a meter, or .3937 of an English inch.

Cen'ti-ped (sĕn'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* A species of land articulates, having many feet. [Written also *centipede* (-pēd).]

Cen'tral (sĕn'tral), *a.* Relating to, in, or near, the center. — **Cen'tral-ly**, *adv.* — **Cen-tral'i-ty** (-trăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being central. — **Cen'tral-ize** (sĕn'tral-iz), *v. t.* To bring to a center. — **Cen'tral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of centralizing. — **Cen'tre** (sĕn'tẽr), *n.* Same as CENTER. — **Cen'tric** (-trĭk), **Cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Placed in the middle; central. — **Cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* In a central position.

Cen-trif'u-gal (sĕn-trĭf'ū-gal), *a.* Tending to recede from the center. — **Cen-trip'e-tal** (-trĭp'ẽ-tal), *a.* Tending toward the center.

Cen'tu-ple (sĕn'tū-p'l), *a.* Hundredfold. — *v. t. & i.* To increase a hundredfold.

Cen-tu'ri-on (sĕn-tū'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* A Roman captain of 100 men.

Cen'tu-ry (sĕn'tū-rў), *n.* A hundred; a hundred years.

Ceph'a-lo-pod (sĕf'ă-lō-pŏd), **Ceph'a-lo-pode** (-pōd), *n.* A mollusk having long arms, which in some species are furnished with suckers, — as the devilfish and octopus.

Ce-ram'ic (sẽ-răm'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to pottery. — **Ce-ram'ics**, *n.* The art of making pottery, tiles, etc., of baked clay; work formed of clay and baked. [Written also *keramic*, etc.]

Ce'rate (sē'rāt), *n.* Ointment composed of wax, oil, etc. — **Ce'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Covered with wax.

Ce're-al (sē'rẽ-al), *a.* Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, etc. — *n.* Any edible grain.

Cer'e-mo-ny (sĕr'ẽ-mō-nў), *n.* Outward rite; forms of civility. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual. — *n.* An established system of rules and ceremonies. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or according to, prescribed or customary rules and forms; precise; formal. — **Cer'e-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Cer'tain (sẽr'tĭn), *a.* Sure; regular; undeniable; one or some. — **Cer'tain-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in t

failure. — **Cer'tain-ty** (sẽr'tĭn-tў), *n.* Full assurance; established fact; truth.

Cer-tif'i-cate (sẽr-tĭf'ĭ-kāt), *n.* A written testimony or declaration. — (-kāt), *v. t.* To verify by, or furnish with, a certificate. — **Cer'ti-fi-ca'tion** (sẽr'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of certifying.

Cer'ti-fy (sẽr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To testify to in writing; to give certain information of or to. — **Cer'ti-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

Cer'ti-tude (sẽr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Freedom from doubt; certainty.

Cer'vi-cal (sẽr'vĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the neck.

Cer'vine (sẽr'vīn), *a.* Pertaining to deer.

Ces-sa'tion (sẽs-sā'shŭn), *n.* A stop; a rest; a pause; an intermission.

Ces'sion (sẽsh'ŭn), *n.* A giving up; a surrender.

Cess'pool' (sẽs'pōōl'), *n.* A sink; a pool for drainage; a sesspool.

Chafe (chāf), *v. t.* [CHAFED (chāft); CHAFING.] To excite heat or irritation in by means of friction; to irritate; to fret; to vex; to provoke. — *v. i.* To be excited or heated; to fret; to be worn by rubbing. — *n.* Heat or irritation. — **Chaf'er,** *n.*

Chaf'er (chā'fẽr), *n.* An insect, the cockchafer or May-bug.

Chaff (chăf), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse; light talk; banter. — *v. t.* [CHAFFED (chăft); CHAFFING.] To quiz; to make fun of. — **Chaff'y** (-ў), *a.* Containing or like chaff; light or worthless.

Chaf'fer (chăf'fẽr), *v. i.* [CHAFFERED (-fẽrd); CHAFFERING.] To bargain; to haggle. — *v. t.* To buy; to exchange. — **Chaf'fer-er,** *n.*

Chaf'finch (chăf'fĭnch), *n.* A singing bird of the Finch family.

Chaf'ing dish' (chāf'ĭng dĭsh'). A dish or grate for hot coals.

Cha-green' (shą-grēn'), *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Cha-grin' (shą-grĭn' *or* -grēn'), *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* [CHAGRINED (shą-grĭnd' *or* -grēnd'); CHAGRINING.] To vex; to mortify.

Chain (chān), *n.* A line of connected links; a surveyor's measure, 4 rods or 66 feet in length, and containing 100 links. — *v. t.* [CHAINED (chānd); CHAINING.] To fasten with chains; to enslave. — **Chain bridge.** A bridge hung on chains; a suspension bridge. — **Chain gang.** A gang of convicts chained together. — **Chain pump.** A pump consisting of an endless chain carrying disks or buckets. — **Chain shot.** Two balls, etc., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, etc. — **Chain stitch.** A kind of stitch in sewing, made by interlocking threads.

Chain Pump.

Chair (chār), *n.* A movable seat with a back, for one person; a presiding officer of an assembly; a small carriage; a sedan; a gig; an iron block used on railroads to hold the rails in place. — **Chair'man** (-*man*), *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly; one who carries a chair or sedan. — **Chair'man-ship,** *n.* The office of a chairman.

Chaise (shāz), *n.* A two-wheeled, covered, one-horse carriage.

Chal-ced'o-ny (kăl-sĕd'ō-nў *or* kăl'sē-dō-nў), *n.* A translucent quartz, usually whitish in color, and having a luster like wax.

Chal'dron (chăl'drŭn *or* chą'-), *n.* A measure for coals (generally 36 bushels).

Chal'ice (chăl'ĭs), *n.* A bowl; a communion cup.

Chalk (chąk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* [CHALKED (chąkt); CHALKING.] To rub or mark with chalk. — **Chalk'y** (-ў), *a.* Containing or like chalk. — **Chalk'i-ness,** *n.*

Chal'lenge (chăl'lĕnj), *n.* A summons to contest; a demand; an exception to a juror or voter. — *v. t.* To summon to a contest; to defy; to claim; to object to (a juror or voter). — **Chal'lenge-a-ble** (-ą-b'l), *a.* — **Chal'len-ger,** *n.*

Cham'ber (chām'bẽr), *n.* A retired room; a compartment; a closed space; a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself. — *v. i.* To lodge; to be wanton. — *v. t.* [CHAMBERED (-bẽrd); CHAMBERING.] To shut up.

Cham'ber-lain (chām'bẽr-lĭn), *n.* One in charge of chambers; a high court officer; a treasurer.

Cham'ber-maid' (chām'bẽr-mād'), *n.* A woman in charge of bedchambers.

Cha-me'le-on (ká-mē'lē-ŏn), *n.* A lizardlike reptile, whose color is changeable.

Cham'ois (shăm'mў *or* shą-moi'), *n.* A small European antelope; a kind of soft leather.

Chamois.

Cham'o-mile, *n.* See CAMOMILE.

Champ (chămp), *v. t. & i.* [CHAMPED (chămt); CHAMPING.] To chew; to bite; to gnaw.

Cham-pagne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.

Cham-paign' (shăm-pān'), *a.* Flat; open; level. — *n.* A flat country; a plain.

Cham'pi-on (chăm'-pĭ-ŭn), *n.* A combatant for another or for a cause; a hero; a defender. — *v. t.* To defend; to protect; to maintain.

Chance (chăns), *n.* An unforeseen occurrence; accident; luck; possibility; opportunity. — *v. i.* [CHANCED (chănst); CHANCING.] To happen. — *a.* Casual; fortuitous; accidental.

Chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* That part of a church where the altar stands.

Chan'cel-lor (chăn'sĕl-lẽr), *n.* An officer of state; the chief justice of a court of chancery. — **Chan'cer-y** (-sẽr-ў), *n.* A high court of equity

Chan'cre (shăng'kĕr), *n.* An ulcer. — **Chan'crous** (-krŭs), *a.* Ulcerous.

Chan'de-lier' (shăn'dĕ-lēr'), *n.* A support for candles, lights, etc.

Chandelier.

Chan'dler (chăn'dlĕr), *n.* A dealer in candles or certain other goods. — **Chan'dler-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.

Change (chānj), *v. t.* & *i.* [CHANGED (chānjd); CHANGING.] To alter; to exchange; to vary. — *n.* Alteration; variety; small money. — **Change'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to change; variable; fickle; unstable; mutable. — **Change'a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Change'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Change'a-bly** (-ā-blĭ), *adv.* — **Change'ful** (chānj'fŭl), *a.* Inconstant; full of change.

Chan'nel (chăn'nĕl), *n.* The bed of a stream of water; course; furrow; groove. — *v. t.* [CHANNELED (-nĕld) or CHANNELLED; CHANNELING or CHANNELLING.] To cut into channels.

Chant (chănt), *v. t.* or *i.* To sing; to celebrate in song. — *n.* A song; a melody; a musical recitation without musical measure. — **Chant'er**, *n.*

Chan'ti-cleer (chăn'tĭ-klēr), *n.* A cock.

Cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* A confused mass of matter. — **Cha-ot'ic** (kā-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Confused.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. t.* & *i.* [CHAPPED (chăpt *or* chŏpt); CHAPPING.] To crack; to split. — *n.* A cleft; a gap; a chink.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* The jaw; — generally in plural.

Chap (chăp), *n.* A man or boy; youth; fellow.

‖**Cha'par-ral'** (chă'pàr-răl'), *n.* A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

Cha'peau' (shă'pō'), *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX (-pōz'). A hat.

Chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* A place of worship.

Chap'er-on (shăp'ĕr-ŏn), *n.* A matron who accompanies a young lady in public. — *v. t.* To guide and protect; to matronize.

Chap'fall'en (chŏp'fal'n), *a.* Having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited.

Chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* A clergyman in the army, navy, public institution, etc. — **Chap'lain-cy** (-sĭ), **Chap'lain-ship**, *n.* Office, business, or revenue of a chaplain.

Chap'let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* A garland or wreath; a string of beads used in counting prayers.

Chap'man (chăp'măn), *n.* A dealer; a peddler.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chap'ter (chăp'tĕr), *n.* A division of a book or treatise; a branch of some society.

Char (chär), *v. t.* [CHARRED (chärd); CHARRING.] To reduce to coal; to burn to a cinder.

Char'ac-ter (kăr'ăk-tĕr), *n.* A mark or letter; distinctive quality; a person; reputation. — **Char'ac-ter-is'tic** (kăr'ăk-tĕr-ĭst'ĭk), *a.* Constituting or indicating character; peculiar. — *n.* That which constitutes or marks the character; trait. — **Char'ac-ter-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Char'ac-ter-ize** (kăr'ăk-tĕr-īz), *v. t.* To express the character of; to describe; to entitle.

Cha-rade' (shā-rād'), *n.* An enigma in which a word and its syllables are to be guessed from descriptions or representations.

Char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* Coal made by charring wood.

Charge (chärj), *v. t.* [CHARGED (chärjd); CHARGING.] To impose; to enjoin or request earnestly; to put to the account of (as a debt); to accuse of (a crime); to load; to rush upon; to attack. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; injunction; cost; price; onset. — **Charge'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Ascribable; expensive; burdensome. — **Char'ger** (-jĕr), *n.* A war horse; a large dish.

Char'i-ly, Char'i-ness. See under CHARY.

Char'i-ot (chăr'ĭ-ŭt), *n.* A carriage of state or pleasure. — **Char'i-ot-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

Char'i-ty (chăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Kindly feeling to others; love; liberality; alms. — **Char'i-ta-ble** (-tā-b'l), *a.* Full of love and kindness. — **Char'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Char'la-tan (shär'lā-tăn), *n.* A quack; mountebank. — **Char'la-tan-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Char'la-tan-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Quackery.

Char'lotte Russe' (shär'lŏt rŭs'). A dish composed of custard or cream inclosed in cake.

Charm (chärm), *n.* Magic power; enchantment; spell; fascination. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CHARMED (chärmd); CHARMING.] To delight; to please greatly; to bewitch; to fascinate. — **Charm'er**, *n.* — **Charm'ing**, *a.* Enchanting; delightful.

Char'nel (chär'nĕl), *a.* Containing remains of the dead. — **Charnel house.** A tomb.

Chart (chärt), *n.* A map of the sea with its coasts, etc. — *v. t.* To map.

Char'ter (chär'tĕr), *n.* A deed, or conveyance; a patent; a grant. — *v. t.* [CHARTERED (-tĕrd); CHARTERING.] To establish by charter; to hire or let (a ship, etc.).

Char'y (chăr'ĭ *or* chā'rĭ), *a.* Careful; cautious; wary; saving; frugal.

Chase (chās), *v. t.* [CHASED (chāst); CHASING.] To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Hunt; pursuit; the game hunted; hunting ground. — **Chas'er**, *n.*

Chase (chās), *v. t.* To ornament (a metallic surface) by engraving, embossing, etc. — **Chas'er**, *n.* An engraver; a tool for engraving.

Chase (chās), *n.* An iron frame for holding pages of imposed type; the forward part of a cannon; a groove or channel in the face of a wall.

Chasm (kăz'm), *n.* A cleft; a gap; an opening.

Chas'seur' (shăs'sûr'), *n.* A light-armed soldier; a uniformed attendant upon persons of rank.

Chaste (chāst), *a.* Pure; undefiled. — **Chaste'ly**, *adv.* — **Chaste'ness, Chas'ti-ty** (chăs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Chas'ten (chā's'n), *v. t.* [CHASTENED (-s'nd); CHASTENING.] To correct by punishment; to purify. — **Chas'ten-ing**, *n.* Correction.

Chas-tise' (chăs-tīz'), *v. t.*

CHASTISING.] To correct by punishing. — **Chas'tis'er** (chăs-tīz'ẽr), *n.* — **Chas'tise-ment** (chăs'-tīz-ment), *n.* Corrective punishment.

Chas'ti-ty (chăs'tĭ-tў), *n.* See under CHASTE, *a.*

Chat (chăt), *v. i.* [CHATTED; CHATTING.] To talk in a familiar manner. — *n.* Light, familiar talk; a small bird, allied to the warblers. — **Chat'ty** (-tў), *a.* Talkative; sociable.

‖**Cha'teau'** (shă'tō'), *n.; pl.* CHATEAUX (-tōz'). A castle; a country seat.

Chat'tel (chăt'tl), *n.* Any movable property.

Chat'ter (chăt'tẽr), *v. i.* To jabber; to talk idly; to prate. — *n.* A prating; the noise of birds. — **Chat'ter-box'** (-bŏks'), *n.* One who talks incessantly and idly. [*Colloq.*]

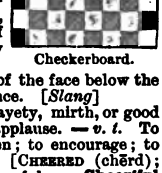
Chat'ty (-tў), *a.* See under CHAT, *v. t.*

Cheap (chēp), *a.* Of low price; of little value; common. — **Cheap'en** (chē'p'n), *v. t.* [CHEAPENED (-p'nd); CHEAPENING.] To attempt to buy; to chaffer for; to beat down the price of. — **Cheap'ly,** *adv.* — **Cheap'ness,** *n.*

Cheat (chēt), *n.* A deception; a fraud; a trick; a person who cheats. — *v. t.* To defraud; to deceive; to impose on. — **Cheat'er,** *n.*

Check (chĕk), *n.* Restraint; curb; an order for money; a mark for verification; a printed design in squares. — *v. t.* To put restraint upon; to hinder; to rebuke; to identify (a trunk, etc.); to mark off (a list, etc.). — *v. i.* [CHECKED (chĕkt); CHECKING.] To stop; to interfere.

Check'er (chĕk'ẽr), *v. t.* [CHECKERED (-ẽrd); CHECKERING.] To variegate with cross-lines; to form into little squares; to diversify. — *n.* A piece in the game of checkers; a pattern in checks; checkerwork. — **Check'er-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* A board with 64 squares of alternate colors, on which to play checkers. — **Check'ers** (-ẽrz), *n.* A game for two persons, each having 12 men (or checkers); draughts. — **Check'er-work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work consisting of checkers varied alternately in color or material.



Checkerboard.

Cheek (chēk), *n.* The side of the face below the eye; assurance or impudence. [*Slang*]

Cheer (chēr), *n.* State of gayety, mirth, or good spirits; entertainment; applause. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to encourage; to salute by cheers. — *v. i.* [CHEERED (chērd); CHEERING.] To grow cheerful. — **Cheer'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Lively; animated; gay; jolly. — **Cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Cheer'ful-ness,** *n.* — **Cheer'less,** *a.* Without cheer; gloomy; dreary.

Cheese (chēz), *n.* Curd of milk, coagulated and pressed. — **Chees'y** (-ў), *a.* Like cheese.

Chee'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* Hunting leopard of India.

‖**Chef'-d'œuvre'** (shĕ'dûvr'), *n.; pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE (shĕ'-). [F.] A masterpiece; a capital work in art, literature, etc.

Chem'ic, etc. See under CHEMISTRY, *n.*

Che-mise' (she-mēz'), *n.* A shift; a woman's under-garment. — **Chem'i-sette'** (shĕm'ĭ-zĕt'), *n.* An under-garment worn over the chemise.

Chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* One versed in chemistry; a dealer in drugs. — **Chem'is-try** (kĕm'ĭs-trў), *n.* Science of the composition and constitutional changes of substances. — **Chem'ic** (-ĭk), **Chem'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chemistry. — **Chem'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Chem'ic-al,** *n.* A substance producing chemical effects.

Cheque (chĕk), *n.* See CHECK.

Cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v. t.* [CHERISHED (-ĭsht); CHERISHING.] To treat with tenderness; to indulge; to support. — **Cher'ish-er,** *n.*

Che-root' (chē-rōōt'), *n.* A kind of cigar.

Cher'ry (chĕr'rў), *n.* A tree and its stone fruit, also, its timber; a red color, like that of the fruit. — *a.* Red, like the cherry.

Cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.; pl.* CHERUBS, Heb. CHERUBIM (-û-bĭm). A celestial spirit; an angel; a beautiful child. — **Che-ru'bic** (chē-rū'bĭk), **Che-ru'bic-al** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Angelic.

Chess (chĕs), *n.* A game played by two persons, on a board like that used in checkers. — **Chess'-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* The board for this game. — **Chess'man** (-măn), *n.* One of the 16 pieces used by each player in this game.

Chess (chĕs), *n.* A kind of grass; a weed.

Chest (chĕst), *n.* A large box; the thorax, or part of the body inclosed by the ribs.

Chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt), *n.* A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.

Chev'a-lier' (shĕv'ȧ-lēr'), *n.* A horseman; a knight; a cavalier.

Chew (chụ), *v. t. & i.* [CHEWED (chụd); CHEWING.] To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

Chick (chĭk), **Chick'en** (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* The young of fowls; a young person. — **Chick'en-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Timid; cowardly. — **Chicken pox** (pŏks). A mild, contagious, eruptive disease. — **Chick'-pea** (-pē'), *n.* A species of dwarf pea. — **Chick'weed'** (-wēd'), *n.* A species of weeds of which small birds are fond.

Chic'o-ry (chĭk'ō-rў), *n.* A plant used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive.

Chide (chīd), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* CHID (chĭd), *Obs.* CHODE (chōd); *p. p.* CHIDDEN (chĭd'd'n), CHID; *p. pr.* CHIDING.] To rebuke; to scold; to reprimand. — **Chid'er,** *n.*

Chief (chēf), *a.* Highest in rank; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a tribe. — **Chief'ly,** *adv.* Principally; above all; mostly. — **Chief'tain** (-tĭn), *n.* Captain; leader. — **Chief'tain-cy** (-sў), **Chief'tain-ship,** *n.* Rank of a chieftain; leadership.

‖**Chi'gnon** (shĭn'yŏn; F. shē'nyôn'), *n.* A knot of hair at the back of a woman's head.

Chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* A sore caused by cold.

Child (child), *n.; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). A son or daughter; a descendant. — **Child'birth'** (-bĕrth'), *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor. — **Child'hood** (-hōōd), *n.* The state of a child; time of being a child. — **Child'-ish,** *a.* Like a child; simple; puerile. — **Child'-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Child'ish-ness,** *n.* — **Child'less,**

a. Having no child. — **Child'less-ness,** *n.* — **Child'like',** *a.* Becoming a child; dutiful.

Chill (chĭl), *n.* A disagreeable sensation of coolness; discouragement. — *a.* Cold; raw; formal. — *v. t. & i.* [CHILLED (chĭld); CHILLING.] To cool. — **Chill'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Somewhat cold; causing a chill. — **Chill'i-ness, Chill'ness,** *n.*

Chime (chīm), *n.* Harmonious sound of musical instruments; a set of bells arranged to ring in tune. — *v. i. & t.* [CHIMED (chīmd); CHIMING.] To sound in harmony; to agree or suit (with).

Chime (chīm), *n.* The edge or brim of a cask.

Chi-me'ra (kĭ-mē'rȧ), *n.* A mythological monster; a vain fancy. — **Chi-mer'ic-al** (-mĕr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Merely imaginary; fantastic; wild; delusive. — **Chi-mer'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS (-nĭz). A flue or passage for smoke.

Chim-pan'zee (chĭm-păn'zē), *n.* The African orang-outang, a manlike monkey.

Chin (chĭn), *n.* The lower extremity of the face.

Chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* A species of earthenware.

Chin'ca-pin, *n.* See CHINQUAPIN, *n.*

Chinch (chĭnch), *n.* The bedbug; also, an insect destructive to grain.

Chin-chil'la (chĭn-chĭl'lȧ), *n.* A small rodent animal, having soft gray fur.

Chin' cough' (chĭn' kŏf'). Hooping cough.

Chine (chīn), *n.* The backbone; part of a barrel inclosing the head. — *v. t.* To sever the spine of.

Chi-nese' (chī-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to China. — *n.* A native, the people (collectively), or the language, of China.

Chink (chĭnk), *n.* A cleft or fissure; a gap or crack. — *v. t.* To crack; to open. — *v. t.* To part or open; to fill up the chinks of.

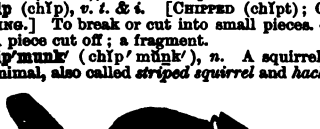
Chink (chĭnk), *n.* A short, sharp sound, as of metal lightly struck; money; cash. — *v. t. & i.* [CHINKED (chĭnkt); CHINKING.] To jingle.

Chin'qua-pin (chĭn'kȧ-pĭn), *n.* A North American nut-bearing tree or shrub, allied to the chestnut; its small edible fruit.

Chintz (chĭnts), *n.* Colored printed cotton cloth.

Chip (chĭp), *v. t. & i.* [CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIPPING.] To break or cut into small pieces. — *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment.

Chip'munk' (chĭp' mŭnk'), *n.* A squirrel-like animal, also called *striped squirrel* and *hackee.*



Chipmunk.

Chi-rog'ra-pher (kĭ-rŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* A penman. — **Chi-rog'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* One's own handwriting; penmanship.

Chirp (chẽrp), *v. i.* [CHIRPED (chẽrpt); CHIRPING.] To make the sharp noise of birds, crickets, etc. — *v. t.* To enliven. — *n.* A short, sharp noise. — **Chirp'er,** *n.*

Chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v. t.* [CHIRRUPED (-rŭpt); CHIRRUPING.] To animate by chirping. — *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* A chirp.

Chis'el (chĭz'ĕl), *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* [CHISELED (-ĕld) or CHISELLED; CHISELING or CHISELLING.] To cut with a chisel; to gouge; to cheat; to swindle.

Chisel.

Chit (chĭt), *n.* The first shooting of a plant; a sprout; a child.

Chit'chat (chĭt'chăt), *n.* Familiar talk; gossip.

Chiv'al-ry (shĭv'ȧl-rĭ), *n.* Knight errantry; valor; courtesy. — **Chiv'al-ric** (-rĭk), **Chiv'al-rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Relating to chivalry; knightly; magnanimous. — **Chiv'al-rous-ly,** *adv.*

Chive (chīv), *n.* A small species of onion.

Chlo'ral (klō'rȧl), *n.* A sedative drug obtained by action of chlorine upon alcohol. — **Chlo'rine** (klō'rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* A heavy gas of greenish color.

Chlo'ro-form (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* A liquid, used to produce insensibility. — *v. t.* To treat with chloroform, or place under its influence.

Chock (chŏk), *v. t.* [CHOCKED (chŏkt); CHOCKING.] To fasten as with a wedge or block; to scotch. — *v. i.* To fill up. — *n.* A block, to prevent motion. — *adv.* Entirely; quite. — **Chock'-full'** (-fŭl'), *a.* Completely full.

Choc'o-late (chŏk'ō-lĭt), *n.* A paste made from the cacao nut; a beverage made by dissolving this paste in water.

Choice (chois), *n.* Act or power of choosing; thing chosen; option. — *a.* Select; precious.

Choir (kwīr), *n.* A company of singers; a part of a church appropriated to singers; a chancel.

Choke (chōk), *v. i.* [CHOKED (chōkt); CHOKING.] To stifle; to suffocate; to strangle. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped; to be obstructed. — **Chok'er,** *n.* — **Chok'y,** *a.* Tending to choke.

Chol'er (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* Bile; anger; wrath. — **Chol'er-ic** (-ẽr-ĭk), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

Chol'er-a (kŏl'ẽr-ȧ), *n.* A dangerous epidemic disease characterized by vomiting and purging. — **Cholera morbus.** A milder form of cholera.

Choose (chōōz), *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE (chōz); *p. p.* CHOSEN (chō'z'n), *Obs.* CHOSE; *p. pr.* CHOOSING.] To make choice of; to prefer; to elect. — *v. i.* To make a selection. — **Choos'er,** *n.*

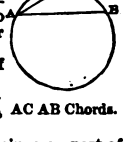
Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* [CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOPPING.] To cut into pieces; to mince; to divide; to sever. — *v. i.* To strike quickly. — *n.* A chopping; a stroke; a piece chopped off. — **Chop'per,** *n.*

Chop (chŏp), *v. t.* To barter; to exchange. — *v. i.* To purchase by trading; to wrangle; to shift suddenly (as the wind). — *n.* A change.

Chop'stick' (chŏp'stĭk'), *n.* A small stick with which the Chinese and Japanese convey food to the mouth.

Cho'ral (kō'rȧl), *a.* Belonging to [illegible] A hymn-tune. — **Cho[illegible]**

Chord (kôrd), *n.* A string of a musical instrument; a harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed; a line uniting the extremities of an arc. — *v. t.* To provide with musical chords or strings.



AC AB Chords.

Chore (chôr), *n.* A small job of work.

Chor'is-ter (kŏr'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A singer in a choir; the leader of a choir.

Cho'rus (kō'rŭs), *n.* A band of singers; part of a song in which all join.

Chose (chōz), *imp. & p. p.* of Choose.

Chos'en (chō'z'n), *p. p.* of Choose.

Chough (chŭf), *n.* A bird of the Crow family.

Chow'chow' (chou'chou'), *a.* Consisting of several kinds mingled together; mixed. — *n.* A kind of mixed pickles.

Chough.

Chow'der (chou'dẽr), *n.* A dish of fish, biscuit, onions, etc., stewed together. — *v. t.* To make a chowder of.

Christ (krīst), *n.* The Anointed; the Savior; the Messiah. — **Chris'ten** (krĭs'n), *v. t.* [Christened (-'nd); Christening.] To baptize; to give a name to; to denominate. — **Chris'ten-dom** (krĭs'n-dŭm), *n.* The Christian part of the world. — **Chris'tian** (krĭs'chan), *n.* One who believes in Christ; esp., one whose life conforms to Christ's doctrines. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ, his religion, or his church; characteristic of Christian people; civilized; gentle; beneficent. — **Chris-tian'i-ty** (krĭs-chăn'ĭ-tỹ *or* krĭs'chĭ-ăn'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The religion of Christ. — **Chris'tian-ize** (krĭs'chan-īz), *v. t.* To make Christian. — **Christ'mas** (krĭs'mas), *n.* The festival of Christ's nativity, observed December 25th.

Chro-mat'ic (krō-măt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to colors, also to a scale in music which proceeds by semitones. — **Chro-mat'ics**, *n.* The science of colors.

Chrome (krōm), **Chro'mi-um** (krō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* A hard, brittle metal of grayish-white color.

Chro'mo-lith'o-graph (krō'mō-lĭth'ō-grăf), *n.* A lithograph printed in colors.

Chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), **Chron'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to time; of long duration; lingering. — **Chron'i-cle** (krŏn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A register of events in the order of time; a record. — *v. t.* To record; to register. — **Chron'i-cler** (-klẽr), *n.*

Chro-nol'o-gy (krō-nŏl'ō-jỹ), *n.* Science of measuring time or assigning to events their proper dates. — **Chro-nol'o-ger** (-jẽr), **Chro-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in chronology. — **Chron'o-log'ic** (krŏn'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Chron'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time. — **Chron'o-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Chro-nom'e-ter (krō-nŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A very exact timepiece.

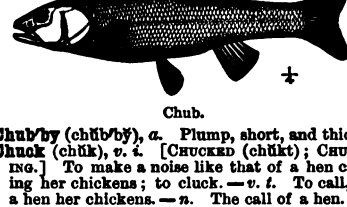
Chrys'a-lis (krĭs'ā-lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Chrysalides (krĭ-săl'ĭ-dēz). The pupa state of butterflies and some other insects.

Chrys-an'the-mum (krĭs-ăn'thē-mŭm), *n.* A genus of composite plants.

Chrys'o-lite (krĭs'ō-līt), *n.* A greenish mineral.

Chrys'o-prase (krĭs'ō-prāz), *n.* A kind of quartz.

Chub (chŭb), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the Carp family; the cheven.


Chub.

Chub'by (chŭb'bỹ), *a.* Plump, short, and thick.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. i.* [Chucked (chŭkt); Chucking.] To make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens; to cluck. — *v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens. — *n.* The call of a hen.

Chuck (chŭk), *v. t.* To strike gently; to toss; to secure upon a lathe. — *n.* A fling; a slight blow; a clamp.

Chuc'kle (chŭk'k'l), *n.* A short laugh. — *v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner.

Chum (chŭm), *n.* A chamber-fellow, especially in college; an intimate friend. — *v. i.* To occupy a chamber with; to fraternize with.

Chunk (chŭnk), *n.* A short, thick piece of anything. — **Chunk'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Short and thick.

Church (chûrch), *n.* A place of worship; an associated body of Christians. — **Church'man** (-man), *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; an Episcopalian. — **Church'ward'en** (-wạr'd'n), *n.* A layman in charge of the pecuniary interests of a church or parish. — **Church'yard'** (-yärd'), *n.* Ground adjoining a church; a cemetery.

Churl (chûrl), *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard. — **Churl'ish**, *a.* Surly; rude; uncouth.

Churn (chûrn), *n.* A vessel in which butter is made. — *v. t. & i.* [Churned (chûrnd); Churning.] To shake or agitate, as cream in making butter. — **Churn'ing**, *n.* Act or motion of one who churns; quantity of butter made at once.

Chute (shōōt), *n.* A trough through which objects slide to a lower level.

Chyle (kīl), *n.* The milky fluid derived from chyme.

Chyme (kīm), *n.* The pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.

Chym'is-try (kĭm'ĭs-trỹ), etc. See Chemistry.

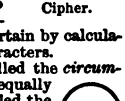
Ci-ca'da (sĭ-kā'dà), *n.*; *pl.* Cicadæ (-dē). An hemipterous insect; — called also *locust*.

Cic'a-trice (sĭk'ā-trĭs), **Ci-ca'trix** (sĭ-kā'trĭks), *n.* A scar of a healed wound.

Cī'der (sī'dẽr), *n.* Expressed juice of apples.

Ci-gar' (sĭ-gär'), *n.* A small roll of tobacco, for

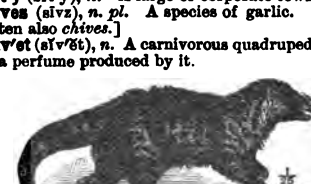
smoking. — **Cig'a-rette'** (sĭg'ȧ-rĕt'), *n.* A little cigar; fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.
Cil'ia-ry (sĭl'yȧ-rȳ *or* -ĭ-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes.
Ci-li'cious (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Made of hair.
Cim'e-ter (sĭm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* See SCIMITER, *n.*
Cin-cho'na (sĭn-kō'nȧ), *n.* A Peruvian tree yielding a medicinal bark; Jesuits' bark.
Cin'der (sĭn'dĕr), *n.* A small coal; a scale.
Cin'na-mon (sĭn'nȧ-mŭn), *n.* The aromatic inner bark of a tree of Ceylon.
Cinque (sĭnk), *n.* The number 5 on dice or cards.
Cinque'foil' (sĭnk'foil'), *n.* A five-leaved plant or architectural foliation.
Ci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* A shoot or twig of a tree for grafting; a scion.
Ci'pher (sī'fĕr), *n.* The figure 0; interwoven initial letters; secret writing. — *v. t.* [CIPHERED (-fērd); CIPHERING.] To practice arithmetic. — *v. t.* To ascertain by calculation; to write in concealed characters.


Cipher.

Cir'cle (sĕr'k'l), *n.* A curve (called the *circumference*) every part of which is equally distant from a point within (called the *center*); circuit; compass; orb; sphere; company; province. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CIRCLED (-k'ld); CIRCLING (-klĭng).] To move round. — **Cir'clet** (-klĕt), *n.* A little circle; a bracelet; a ring; an orb. — **Cir'cu-lar** (-kū-lĕr), *a.* Like a circle; round; ending in itself; concerning many persons having a common interest. — *n.* A letter addressed to various persons. — **Cir'cu-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being circular.

Circle.

Cir'cuit (sĕr'kĭt), *n.* A circular space; a judicial district; regular journeying, as of a judge. — *v. t.* To move or make to go round. — **Cir-cu'i-tous** (-kū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect. — **Cir-cu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*
Cir'cu-lar, etc. See under CIRCLE.
Cir'cu-late (sĕr'kū-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To move or pass round. — **Cir'cu-la'tion** (sĕr'kū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A circulating; a passing around; currency. — **Cir'cu-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Cir'cu-la-to-ry** (-lȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Circular; circulating; going round.
Cir'cum-cise (sĕr'kŭm-sīz), *v. t.* [CIRCUMCISED (-sizd); CIRCUMCISING.] To cut off the foreskin of. — **Cir'cum-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* The act of circumcising; spiritual purification.
Cir-cum'fer-ence (sĕr-kŭm'fĕr-ĕns), *n.* The line bounding a circular figure; a periphery.
Cir'cum-flex (sĕr'kŭm-flĕks), *n.* An accent, marked thus [ˆ or ˆ], and in Latin denoting a long and contracted syllable, marked [ˆ].
Cir'cum-lo-cu'tion (sĕr'kŭm-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Indirect expression; periphrase.
Cir'cum-nav'i-gate (sĕr'kŭm-năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To sail around; to pass round by water. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* The act of circumnavigating. — **Cir'cum-nav'i-ga'tor**, *n.*
Cir'cum-po'lar (sĕr'kŭm-pō'lĕr), *a.* About the pole; near the pole.
Cir'cum-scribe' (sĕr'kŭm-skrīb'), *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose; to limit; to restrict; to confine. — **Cir'cum-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Limitation; bound; confinement; limit.
Cir'cum-spect (sĕr'kŭm-spĕkt), *a.* Attentive to all circumstances of a case; cautious; vigilant. — **Cir'cum-spec'tion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Attention; watchfulness; forecast. — **Cir'cum-spect'ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cum-spect'ness**, *n.*
Cir'cum-stance (sĕr'kŭm-stăns), *n.* A condition of things attending an event, though not essential thereto; *pl.* worldly estate; the state of one's property. — *v. t.* To place relatively or in a particular situation. — **Cir'cum-stan'tial** (-stăn'shal), *a.* Abounding with circumstances; particular; minute. — **Cir'cum-stan'tial-ly**, *adv.* — **Cir'cum-stan'ti-ate** (-shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances; to enter into details concerning.
Cir'cum-vent' (sĕr'kŭm-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To deceive; to impose upon. — **Cir'cum-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Deception; fraud.
Cir'cus (sĕr'kŭs), *n.* A place for athletic games or feats of horsemanship.
Cis-al'pine (sĭs-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* On this (the Roman) side of the Alps; south of the Alps.
Cis'at-lan'tic (sĭs'ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* On this side of the Atlantic Ocean.
Cis'tern (sĭs'tĕrn), *n.* A reservoir; a tank.
Cit'a-del (sĭt'ȧ-dĕl), *n.* A fortress in a city.
Cite (sīt), *v. t.* To summon; to quote. — **Cit'er**, *n.* — **Ci-ta'tion** (sī-tā'shŭn), *n.* A summons; a notice; quotation.
Cith'ern (sĭth'ĕrn), *n.* A kind of guitar.
Cit'i-zen (sĭt'ĭ-z'n), *n.* A dweller in a city; a native or naturalized inhabitant of a country. — **Cit'i-zen-ship**, *n.* State of being a citizen.
Cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn), *n.* A tree and its fruit, resembling the lemon; a kind of melon. — **Cit'ric** (-rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to an acid found in the lemon and similar fruits.
Cit'y (sĭt'ȳ), *n.* A large or corporate town.
Cives (sīvz), *n. pl.* A species of garlic. [Written also *chives*.]
Civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped; also, a perfume produced by it.


Civet.

Civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *a.* Relating to civil life.
Civ'il (sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a city, state, citizen, or society; polite; courteous. — **Civ'il-ly**, *adv.* — **Ci-vil'i-ty** (sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Politeness; courtesy. — **Ci-vil'ian** (-vĭl'yan), *n.* One skilled in civil law; one engaged in the pursuits of civil life, not military or clerical.

Civ'i-lize (sĭv'ĭ-līz), *v. t.* To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine. — **Civ'i-lized** (-līzd), *a.* Refined; cultivated. — **Civ'i-li'zer**, *n.* — **Civ'i-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* State of being civilized; refinement; culture.

Clab'ber (klăb'bẽr), *n.* Milk turned and thickened. — *v. i.* To curdle.

Clack (klăk), *v. i.* [CLACKED (klăkt); CLACKING.] To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click; to talk rapidly and continually. — *n.* A sudden sharp noise; continuous talk. — **Clack'er**, *n.*

Clad (klăd), *p. p.* of CLOTHE, *v.*

Claim (klām), *v. t.* [CLAIMED (klāmd); CLAIMING.] To call for; to demand as due. — *v. i.* To be entitled to anything as a right. — *n.* Demand, as of right; title to anything; that to which one has a right. — **Claim'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being claimed. — **Claim'ant** (klām'ȧnt), *n.* One who claims.

Clam (klăm), *n.* A bivalve shellfish; a kind of vise or pincers. — *v. t.* [CLAMMED (klămd); CLAMMING.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter. — **Clam'my** (-mĭ), *a.* Soft and sticky; glutinous; slimy. — **Clam'mi-ness**, *n.*

Clam'ber (klăm'bẽr), *v. i.* [CLAMBERED (-bẽrd); CLAMBERING.] To climb with hands and feet.

Clam'my, *a.* See under CLAM, *n.*

Clam'or (klăm'ẽr), *n.* Loud and continued noise; uproar; vociferation. — *v. i.* & *t.* CLAMORED (-ẽrd); CLAMORING.] To demand noisily. — **Clam'or-ous** (-ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy; turbulent. — **Clam'or-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Clam'or-ous-ness**, *n.*

Clamp (klămp), *n.* A piece of wood or metal for pressing objects together. — *v. t.* To unite firmly.

Clamp.

Clamp (klămp), *n.* A heavy footstep; tramp. — *v. i.* To tread heavily or clumsily; to clump.

Clan (klăn), *n.* A family; a race; a tribe; a sect. — **Clans'man** (klănz'-măn), *n.* Fellow member of a clan. — **Clan'nish**, *a.* Pertaining to a clan; closely united and exclusive as to all without one's clan. — **Clan'nish-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan'nish-ness**, *n.*

Clan-des'tine (klăn-dĕs'tĭn), *a.* Hidden; secret; private; underhand; sly. — **Clan-des'tine-ly**, *adv.* — **Clan-des'tine-ness**, *n.*

Clang (klăng), *v. t.* [CLANGED (klăngd); CLANGING.] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound. — *v. i.* To resound. — *n.* A sound like that made by striking metal.

Clan'gor (klăn'gẽr), *n.* A sharp, shrill, harsh sound. — **Clan'gor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Making clangor.

Clank (klăngk), *n.* A ringing sound, duller than a clang. — *v. t.* & *i.* To sound with a clank.

Clan'nish, etc. See under CLAN, *n.*

Clap (klăp), *v. t.* & *i.* [CLAPPED (klăpt); CLAPPING.] To strike together; to strike noisily; to applaud. — *n.* A noise of sudden collision; a burst of sound; explosion; bang. — **Clap'per**, *n.*

Clap'board (klăb'bōrd), *n.* A board thicker at one edge than the other, — used for sheathing houses. — *v. t.* To cover with clapboards.

Clap'trap' (klăp'trăp'), *n.* A trick or device to gain applause; humbug. — *a.* Sham; unreal.

Clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* A French red wine.

Clar'i-fy (klăr'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [CLARIFIED (-fid); CLARIFYING.] To make clear; to purify. — *v. i.* To become clear or bright. — **Clar'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.*

Clar'i-net' (klăr'ĭ-nĕt'), **Clar'i-o-net'** (-ō-nĕt'), *n.* A reed instrument of music.

Clar'i-on (klăr'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A kind of trumpet, of clear and shrill note.

Clash (klăsh), *v. i.* [CLASHED (klăsht); CLASHING.] To dash noisily together; to come in collision; to interfere. — *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *n.* Noisy collision; conflict.

Clasp (klăsp), *v. t.* [CLASPED (klăspt); CLASPING.] To embrace; to grasp; to inclose and cling to. — *n.* A catch; close embrace. — **Clasp'er**, *n.*

Class (klăs), *n.* A group; rank; order, division, or set of persons or things. — *v. t.* [CLASSED (klăst); CLASSING.] To arrange in classes; to rank. — *v. i.* To be grouped or classed. — **Class'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* One in the same class.

Clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), **Clas'sic-al** (-sĭ-kal), *a.* Of the first class or rank, esp. in literature or art; pertaining to the Greek and Latin authors and artists; pure; refined. — **Clas'sic**, *n.* A work of repute or its author. — **Clas'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Clas'si-fy (klăs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To distribute into classes; to arrange; to rank; to systematize. — **Clas'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A classifying; systematic arrangement or enumeration.

Clat'ter (klăt'tẽr), *v. i.* [CLATTERED (-tẽrd); CLATTERING.] To make rattling sounds; to talk noisily. — *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise. — *n.* A rattling. — **Clat'ter-er**, *n.*

Clause (kląz), *n.* A separate portion of a sentence or of a document.

Clav'i-cle (klăv'ĭ-k'l), *n.* The collar bone.

Claw (klą), *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. — *v. t.* [CLAWED (klądd); CLAWING.] To pull, tear, or scratch.

Clay (klā), *n.* Plastic earth. — *v. t.* — **Clay'ey** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding in, or like clay.

Clean (klēn), *a.* Free from dirt or defect; pure; neat; complete; entire. — *adv.* Without limitation; quite; entirely. — *v. t.* [CLEANED (klēnd); CLEANING.] To purify; to cleanse. — **Clean'ly**, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly. — **Clean'ness**, *n.* — **Clean'ly** (klĕn'lĭ), *a.* Habitually clean; pure. — **Clean'li-ness**, *n.*

Cleanse (klĕnz), *v. t.* To make clean.

Clear (klēr), *a.* Free from opaqueness, fault, etc.; pure; unmixed; plain; distinct; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *adv.* Plainly; completely; wholly; quite. — *v. t.* [CLEARED (klērd); CLEARING.] To free from impurity, obscurity, impediment, etc.; to pass over; to obtain above all expenses. — *v. i.* To become fair or free. — **Clear'er**, *n.* — **Clear'ly**, *adv.* — **Clear'ness**, *n.* — **Clear'ance** (-ans), *n.* A clearing; a certificate that a ship is free to sail. — **Clear'ing**, *n.* A making clear; justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; a method adopted by bankers for settling balances.

Clear'starch' (klēr'stärch'), *v. t.* To stiffen uniformly with starch.

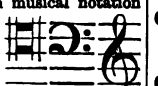
Cleat (klēt), *n.* A strip for fastening. — *v. t.* To secure with a cleat.

Cleat.

Cleave (klēv), *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED (klēvd), *Obs.* CLAVE (klāv); *p. p.* CLEAVED; *p. pr.* CLEAVING.] To stick; to hold; to adhere; to cling.

Cleave (klēv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* CLEFT (klĕft), *Obs.* CLAVE (klāv), *Obsoles.* CLOVE (klōv); *p. p.* CLEFT, CLEAVED (klēvd), or CLOVEN (klō'v'n); *p. pr.* CLEAVING.] To part; to divide; to split; to crack. — **Cleav'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of cleaving or being divided. — **Cleav'age** (-āj), *n.* A splitting; lamination; fracturing. — **Cleav'er**, *n.* One that cleaves; a butcher's chopping instrument.

Clef (klĕf), *n.* A character in musical notation to show the key.



C Clef. F Clef. G Clef.

Cleft (klĕft), *n.* Opening made by splitting; crack; chink; cranny. — *a.* Split; divided.

Clem'a-tis (klĕm'ā-tĭs), *n.* A climbing flowering plant.

Clem'ent (klĕm'ent), *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; kind. — **Clem'en-cy** (-ĕn-sy), *n.* Mildness; lenity.

Cler'gy (klēr'jy), *n.* The body of ecclesiastics, or ministers of the gospel, in distinction from the laity. — **Cler'gy-man** (-man), *n.* An ordained minister; one of the clergy.

Cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* A clerk, or clergyman. — **Cler'ic, Cler'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the clergy, also to a clerk or copyist.

Clerk (klērk; *in Eng.* klärk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; a shopkeeper's assistant. — **Clerk'ship**, *n.* Office of a clerk.

Clev'er (klĕv'ĕr), *a.* Expert; dexterous; skillful. — **Clev'er-ly**, *adv.* — **Clev'er-ness**, *n.*

Clew (klū), *n.* A ball of thread; guide; corner of a sail. [Also written *clue*.] — *v. t.* [CLEWED (klūd); CLEWING.] To truss up (a sail).

Click (klĭk), *v. i.* [CLICKED (klĭkt); CLICKING.] To make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick. — *n.* A small, sharp sound.

Click (klĭk), *n.* A small piece of iron, falling into a notched wheel; a detent; a pawl.

Cli'ent (klī'ent), *n.* One under the protection of another; the employer of a legal adviser.

Cliff (klĭf), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice.

Cli'mate (klī'mĕt), *n.* A region or tract of country; the condition of a place as to atmosphere, temperature, moisture, etc.

Cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* Upward movement; ascent; highest point or degree; acme.

Climb (klīm), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLIMBED (klīmd), *Obs.* or *Vulgar* CLOMB (klōm); *p. pr.* CLIMBING.] To mount by the hands and feet, or laboriously. — **Climb'er**, *n.*

Clime (klīm), *n.* Climate; region.

Clinch (klĭnch), *v. t.* [CLINCHED (klĭncht); CLINCHING.] To grasp; to gripe; to establish. — *n.* Fast hold. — **Clinch'er**, *n.*

Cling (klĭng), *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLUNG (klŭng), *Obs.* CLONG (klŏng); *p. pr.* CLINGING.] To adhere; to hang (to, upon, or together). — **Cling'y** (-y), *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

Clink (klĭnk), *v. t. & i.* [CLINKED (klĭnkt); CLINKING.] To make a small, sharp, ringing sound. — *n.* A sharp, ringing sound. — **Clink'er**, *n.* Slag in furnaces, stoves, etc.

Clip (klĭp), *v. t.* [CLIPPED (klĭpt); CLIPPING.] To cut off; to cut short; to curtail. — *v. i.* To move quickly. — *n.* A cutting; shearing; amount cut off; blow or stroke; clasp or strap holding parts together. — **Clip'per**, *n.* One who, or a machine which, clips (coin, hair, etc.); a fast sailing vessel. — **Clip'ping**, *n.* A cutting.

Clique (klēk), *n.* A party; a coterie.

Cloak (klōk), *n.* A loose outer garment; a disguise; a pretext. — *v. t.* [CLOAKED (klōkt); CLOAKING.] To cover with a cloak; to hide.

Clock (klŏk), *n.* An instrument for measuring time; figured work on the side of a stocking. — **Clock'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Machinery and movements of a clock, or regular as those of a clock.

Clod (klŏd), *n.* A lump of earth; a dull, stupid fellow. — *v. i.* To harden into a lump. — **Clod'dy** (-dy), *a.* Containing clods; hard; gross. — **Clod'hop'per** (-hŏp'pĕr), *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; a clown.

Clog (klŏg), *n.* That which hinders motion; obstruction; impediment; a kind of heavy shoe. — *v. t.* [CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOGGING.] To obstruct; to encumber. — *v. i.* To become encumbered; to coalesce; to adhere. — **Clog'gy** (-gy), *a.* Apt to clog; adhesive. — **Clog'gi-ness**, *n.*

Cloke, *n.* See CLOAK.

Close (klōz), *v. t.* [CLOSED (klōzd); CLOSING.] To stop; to shut; to inclose. — *v. i.* To come together; to end. — (klōs *or* klōz), *n.* Union of parts; junction; end; a small inclosed piece of land. — (klōs), *a.* Shut fast; tight; confined; secret; stagnant; reticent; niggardly; dense; solid; near; strict; precise. — **Close, Close'ly** *adv.* — **Close'ness**, *n.*

Clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* A private apartment. — *v. t.* [CLOSETED; CLOSETING.] To shut up in privacy.

Clot (klŏt), *n.* A concretion; coagulation. — *v. i.* To coagulate; to be formed into clots or clods; to become gross. — **Clot'ty** (-ty), *a.* Full of clots.

Cloth (klŏth), *n.* Woven stuff of fibrous material; a profession, or the members of it, esp. the clerical profession. — **Clothe** (klōth), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* CLOTHED (klōthd), CLAD (klăd), *p. pr.* CLOTHING.] To put garments upon; to cover or invest, as with a garment. — **Cloth'ier** (klōth'yĕr), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fulls cloth. — **Cloth'ing**, *n.* Garments; clothes; dress; covering. — **Clothes** (klōthz *or* klōz), *n.*, *pl.* of CLOTH. Covering for the body or of a bed, etc.; dress; raiment; garb.

Clot'ty, *a.* See under CLOT, *n.*

Cloud (kloud), *n.* A collection of visible vapor in the air; a dark mass (of smoke, men, insects, etc.); obscurity. — *v. t.* To darken or obscure; to stain in patches. — *v. i.* [illegible] obscure. — **Cloud'less**, *a.* [illegible]

unclouded. — **Cloud'y** (klŏud'ȳ), *a.* Covered with clouds; obscure; gloomy; unintelligible. — **Cloud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Cloud'i-ness**, *n.*

Clout (klout), *n.* A patch; rag; swaddling cloth; the center of a target; a flat-headed wrought-iron rail. — *v. t.* To patch; to mend; to strike.

Clove (klōv), *n.* A tree of the Molucca Isles, and its flower bud, yielding a pungent spice.

Clo'ven (klō'vn), *p. p.* from CLEAVE. Parted; split. — **Clo'ven-foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *or* **-hoofed'** (-ho͝ft'), *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clo'ver (klō'vẽr), *n.* A three-leaved plant; trefoil.

Clown (kloun), *n.* A rustic; a boor; a churl; a buffoon. — **Clown'ish**, *a.* Coarse; boorish.

Cloy (kloi), *v. t.* [CLOYED (kloid); CLOYING.] To glut; to satiate; to surfeit; to disgust.

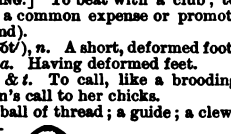
Club (klŭb), *n.* A heavy stick or staff; a playing card of the suit marked with a figure supposed to represent a club; an association of persons for social or other purposes. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUBBING.] To beat with a club; to join (in meeting a common expense or promoting a common end).

Club'foot' (klŭb'fo͝ot'), *n.* A short, deformed foot. — **Club'foot'ed**, *a.* Having deformed feet.

Cluck (klŭk), *v. i.* & *t.* To call, like a brooding hen. — *n.* A hen's call to her chicks.

Clue (klū), *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; a clew.

Clum'ber (klŭm'bẽr), *n.* A stout, short-legged field spaniel, which hunts silently.



Clumber.

Clump (klŭmp), *n.* A shapeless mass; cluster. — *v. t.* To group; to clustre. — *v. i.* To tread heavily. — **Clump'y**, *a.* Shapeless.

Clum'sy (klŭm'zȳ), *a.* [CLUMSIER; CLUMSIEST.] Without grace; awkward; uncouth. — **Clum'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Clum'si-ness**, *n.*

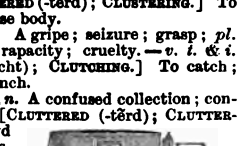
Clung (klŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CLING.

Clus'ter (klŭs'tẽr), *n.* A collection; a bunch. — *v. i.* & *t.* [CLUSTERED (-tẽrd); CLUSTERING.] To collect into a close body.

Clutch (klŭch), *n.* A gripe; seizure; grasp; *pl.* hands; claws; rapacity; cruelty. — *v. t.* & *i.* [CLUTCHED (klŭcht); CLUTCHING.] To catch; to snatch; to clinch.

Clut'ter (klŭt'tẽr), *n.* A confused collection; confusion. — *v. t.* [CLUTTERED (-tẽrd); CLUTTERING.] To crowd together in disorder; to litter. — *v. i.* To bustle.

Coach (kōch), *n.* A large, close four-wheeled carriage; a tutor; a trainer. — *v. t.* [COACHED (kōcht); COACHING.] To convey in a coach; to instruct; to prepare for examination. — **Coach'man** (-*man*), *n.* The driver of a carriage.



Coach.

Co-ad'ju-tant (kō-ăd'jū-*tant*), *a.* Mutually assisting or operating. — **Co'ad-ju'tor** (kō'ăd-jū'tẽr), *n.* One who aids another; a colleague. — **Co'ad-ju'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female assistant.

Coal (kōl), *n.* Wood charred, or partially burnt; a black, combustible mineral substance. — *v. t.* & *i.* [COALED (kōld); COALING.] To fill with coal. — **Coal'pit'** (-pĭt'), *n.* A place where coal is dug, or charcoal made. — **Coal gas.** Carbureted hydrogen, procured from bituminous coal, and used for heating, lighting, etc. — **Coal heaver.** One who carries and loads coal. — **Coal oil.** Petroleum. — **Coal tar.** A thick, black liquid, yielded by distilling bituminous coal.

Co'a-lesce' (kō'ă-lĕs'), *v. i.* [COALESCED (-lĕst'); COALESCING (-lĕs'sĭng).] To grow together; to unite. — **Co'a-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), *n.* Act of coalescing; union.

Co'a-li'tion (kō'ă-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Union in a body or mass; alliance; league; conspiracy.

Coam'ings (kōm'ĭngz), *n. pl.* The raised rim of a ship's hatches. [Written also *combings*.]

Coarse (kōrs), *a.* Large; gross; rude; vulgar. — **Coarse'ly**, *adv.* — **Coarse'ness**, *n.*

Coast (kōst), *n.* Land next to the sea; seashore. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore; to slide down hill on a sled. — **Coast'er**, *n.* A man or vessel employed in commerce along the coast.

Coat (kōt), *n.* A man's outer garment; fur or hair of a beast; external covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat or with layers. — **Coat'ing**, *n.* A covering; an outside layer; cloth for coats.

Coax (kōks), *v. t.* [COAXED (kōkst); COAXING.] To persuade by flattery; to entice. — **Coax'er**, *n.*

Cob (kŏb), *n.* The top or head; a spike of maize; a pony.

Co'balt (kō'bôlt), *n.* A tough, reddish-gray mineral.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), **Cob'ble-stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A large pebble or rounded stone.

Cob'ble (kŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [COBBLED (-b'ld); COBBLING.] To make or mend coarsely; to patch; to botch. — **Cob'bler**, *n.* A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a mixed drink.

‖**Co'bra de ca-pel'lo** (kō'brȧ dȧ kȧ-pĕl'lō). The hooded snake, a venomous reptile of the East Indies.

Cobra de Capello.

Cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* A spider's web or net; a snare; rubbish.

Co'ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* The dried leaf of a South American shrub. — **Co'ca-ine** (kō'kȧ-ĭn), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, which produces insensibility to pain.

Coch'i-neal (kŏch'ĭ-nēl'), *n.* A red dyestuff, consisting of dried bodies of a Mexican insect.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* The male of birds; a faucet or valve; a vane or weathercock.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* A pile of hay; a stack. — *v. t.* [Cocked (kŏkt); Cocking.] To arrange (hay, etc.) in cocks.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* A turning or setting up (the eye, hat, etc.); a thing set up. — *v. t.* To turn up.

Cock (kŏk), *n.* The hammer of a gunlock. — *v. t.* To draw back (the hammer of), in order to fire.

Cock-ade' (kŏk-ād'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the hat.

Cock'a-too' (kŏk'ȧ-tōō'), *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

Cock'crow' (kŏk'krō'), **Cock'crow'ing,** *n.* The time at which cocks first crow; early morning.

Cock'er (kŏk'ẽr), *n.* A dog of the spaniel kind.

Cock'horse' (kŏk'hôrs'), *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

Cocker.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* An edible bivalve shellfish. — **Coc'kle-shell'** (-shĕl'), *n.* One of the shells or valves of a cockle; a light boat.

Coc'kle (kŏk'k'l), *n.* The corn rose, a weed growing among grain; also, the darnel.

Cock'ney (kŏk'nȳ), *n.; pl.* Cockneys (-nĭz). A native of London.

Cock'roach' (kŏk'rōch'), *n.* An insect infesting houses and ships.

Cocks'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* A caruncle or comb of a cock; a plant bearing broad spikes of bright colors; a fop or coxcomb.

Cock'swain (kŏk'swān, *colloq.* kŏk's'n), *n.* A steersman of a boat.

Co'coa (kō'kō), *n.* A preparation made from seeds of the chocolate tree; a beverage made from it.

Co'coa, Co'coa palm' (kō'-kō pām'), *n.* A tropical palm tree. — **Co'coa-nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* The large nut of this tree, containing milky liquid and a white edible meat, yielding oil.

Co-coon' (kŏ-kōōn'), *n.* A silken case spun by the silkworm before leaving its larval state; a case made by other insects and worms to protect their eggs.

Cocoa Palm.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* A husk; a pod; a bag.

Cod (kŏd), *n.* A food fish of the northern seas.

Cod'dle (kŏd'd'l), *v. t.* To pet; to pamper.

Code (kōd), *n.* A system or digest of laws.

Codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* A miser; an odd old person.

Cod'i-cil (kŏd'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* A supplement to a will.

Co'di-fy (kō'dĭ-fī *or* kŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To reduce (laws) to a code or digest.

Cod'lin (kŏd'lĭn), **Cod'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* An immature apple; a cooking apple.

Co'ef-fi'cient (kō'ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end. — *n.* That which unites in action with something else; in mathematics, a known quantity put before quantities, known or unknown, to show how many times they are to be taken.

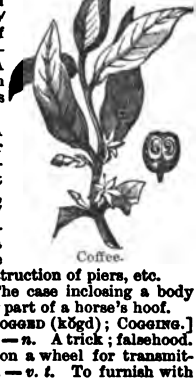
Co-e'qual (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* Equal with another. — *n.* One who is equal.

Co-erce' (kō-ẽrs'), *v. t.* [Coerced (-ẽrst'); Coercing (-ẽr'sĭng).] To restrain by force; to compel. — **Co-er'cion** (-shŭn), *n.* Compulsion; restraint. — **Co-er'cive** (-ẽr'sĭv), *a.* Compelling; forcing.

Co-e'val (kō-ē'val), *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* One of equal age with another; a contemporary.

Co'ex-ist' (kō'ĕgz-Ist'), *v. i.* To exist together. — **Co'ex-ist'ence** (-ens), *a.* Existence at the same time with another.

Cof'fee (kŏf'fē), *n.* The kernel of the berry of a tropical tree; a beverage decocted from it. — **Cof'fee-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house of entertainment. — **Cof'fee-pot'** (-pŏt'), *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled or is served.



Coffee.

Cof'fer (kŏf'fẽr), *n.* A chest, esp. one for money; a panel; a caisson. — *v. t.* To put into, or furnish with, coffers. — **Cof'fer-dam'** (-dăm'), *n.* An inclosure in the bed of a river, etc., to exclude water during the construction of piers, etc.

Cof'fin (kŏf'fĭn), *n.* The case inclosing a body for burial; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.

Cog (kŏg), *v. t. & i.* [Cogged (kŏgd); Cogging.] To wheedle; to cheat. — *n.* A trick; falsehood.

Cog (kŏg), *n.* A tooth on a wheel for transmitting motion; a tenon. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs. — **Cog'wheel'** (-hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs for transmitting motion; a gear wheel.

Cog (kŏg), **Cog'gle** (kŏg'g'l), *n.* A fishing boat.

Co'gent (kō'jent), *a.* Having great force; urgent; convincing; resistless. — **Co'gent-ly,** *adv.* — **Co'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.* Strength; force.

Cog'i-tate (kŏj'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To reflect; to meditate. — *v. t.* To plan; to consider. — **Cog'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Thought; meditation.

Co'gnac' (kō'nyăk'), *n.* A kind of French brandy.

Cog'nate (kŏg'nāt), *a.* Born together; allied by blood, birth, origin, etc.; akin. — *n.* One of a number of related things.

Cog'nize (kŏg'nīz), *v. t.* [Cognized (-nīzd); Cognizing.] To know; to perceive; to recognize. — **Cog-ni'tion** (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of knowing; thing known; apprehension. — **Cog'ni-zant** (kŏg'nĭ-zant *or* kōn'ĭ-), *a.* Having

aware. — **Cog'ni-zance** (kŏg'nĭ-*zans or* kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* Knowledge; jurisdiction; badge.
Cog-no'men (kŏg-nō'mĕn), *n.* A family name.
Cog'wheel', *n.* See under Cog, a tooth.
Co-here' (kō-hēr'), *v. i.* [COHERED (-hērd'); COHERING.] To stick together; to unite; to adhere; to suit; to fit. — **Co-her'ent** (-hēr'ent), *a.* Sticking together; consistent. — **Co-her'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-her'ence** (*-ens*), **Co-her'en-cy** (*-en-sy*), *n.* A sticking together; consistency.
Co-he'sion (kō-hē'zhŭn), *n.* The act of sticking together; union. — **Co-he'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power of cohering. — **Co-he'sive-ness**, *n.*
Co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* A body of soldiers.
Coif (koif), *n.* A headdress; a cap. — **Coif'ure** (koif'fŭr), *n.* A headdress.
Coil (koil), *v. t.* [COILED (koild); COILING.] To wind in rings, as a rope. — *n.* A ring into which a rope is wound; a circle; a convolution.
Coin (koin), *n.* A piece of metal stamped as money. — *v. t.* [COINED (koind); COINING.] To make (metal) into money by stamping it; to mint; to fabricate; to invent. — **Coin'age** (-ăj), *n.* The act, art, or cost of coining; invention; fabrication. — **Coin'er**, *n.*
Co'in-cide' (kō'ĭn-sīd'), *v. i.* To agree; to concur; to correspond; to be consistent or identical. — **Co-in'ci-dent** (kō-ĭn'sĭ-*dent*), *a.* Agreeing; corresponding. — **Co-in'ci-dence** (*-dens*), *n.* Agreement; concurrence of events at the same time.
Coir (koir), *n.* Fiber of cocoanut husks, used for cordage, matting, etc.
Coke (kōk), *n.* Mineral coal charred. — *v. t.* To convert into coke.
Col'chi-cum (kŏl'kĭ-kŭm), *n.* Saffron, a plant; a medicinal preparation from the roots or seeds of saffron.

Colander.

Col'an-der (kŭl'*an*-dĕr), *n.* A perforated vessel for straining liquors.
Cold (kōld), *a.* Without warmth; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Absence of heat; chilliness; catarrh. — **Cold'ly**, *adv.* — **Cold'ness**, *n.* — **Cold chisel.** A hard chisel for cutting cold metal.
Cole (kōl), *n.* A plant of the Cabbage family; — called also *rape*, and *coleseed*. — **Cole'slaw'** (-slą'), *n.* A salad made of sliced cabbage. — **Cole'wort'** (-wŭrt'), *n.* A cabbage cut before the head has become firm, or of a kind which does not form a compact head.
‖**Co'le-op'te-ra** (kō'lē-ŏp'tē-rą), *n. pl.* An order of insects having horny wing cases. — **Co'le-op'ter-al** (*-al*), **Co'le-op'ter-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having sheathed wings.
Col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* Pain in the bowels. — **Col'ick-y** (-ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to colic.
Col-lapse' (kŏl-lăps'), *v. i.* [COLLAPSED (-lăpst'); COLLAPSING.] To fall together suddenly; to shrink up. — *n.* A sudden falling together; complete prostration.
Col'lar (kŏl'lĕr), *n.* Something worn round the neck; a ring. — *v. t.* [COLLARED (-lĕrd); COLLARING.] To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.
Col-lat'er-al (kŏl-lăt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* On the side *of*; indirect. — **Col-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*
Col-la'tion (kŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A comparing or bestowing; a repast or lunch.
Col'league (kŏl'lēg), *n.* One united with another; a partner; an associate.
Col-lect' (kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To gather or bring together; to infer as a consequence. — *v. i.* To be assembled together; to accumulate; to infer; to conclude. — **Col'lect** (kŏl'lĕkt), *n.* A short, comprehensive prayer. — **Col-lect'ed** (-lĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not disconcerted; cool; composed. — **Col-lect'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Col-lect'or** (-lĕk'tĕr), *n.* One who collects; a receiver of taxes, duties, etc. — **Col-lect'or-ship, Col-lect'or-ate** (-āt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a collector. — **Col-lect'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being collected. — **Col-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of collecting; thing gathered; contribution; assemblage; group; meeting; mass; selection. — **Col-lect'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; comprehending many. — **Col-lect'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a mass, or body; unitedly.
Col'lege (kŏl'lĕj), *n.* An assemblage or society; a learned body; a seminary of learning. — **Col-le'gi-al** (kŏl-lē'jĭ-*al*), **Col-le'gi-ate** (-āt), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college. — *n.* A member of a college. — **Col-le'gi-an** (-jĭ-*an*), *n.* A collegiate.
Col-lide' (kŏl-līd'), *v. i.* To dash together.
Col'lie (kŏl'lĭ), **Col'ly, Col'ley**, *n.* The Scotch shepherd dog.

Collie.

Col'lier (kŏl'yĕr), *n.* A digger of coal; a dealer in coal; a vessel employed in the coal trade. — **Col'lier-y** (-ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COLLIERIES (-ĭz). A place where coal is dug; the coal trade.
Col-li'sion (kŏl-lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A colliding or striking together; a state of opposition; a clash; antagonism.
Col-lo'di-on (kŏl-lō'dĭ-ŏn), *n.* An adhesive solution of gun cotton in ether, used in photography and to close up wounds.
Col'lo-quy (kŏl'lŏ-kwĭ), *n.* Mutual discourse of two or more persons; dialogue; conference. — **Col-lo'qui-al** (-lō'kwĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation; conversational; informal. — **Col-lo'qui-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Col-lo'qui-al-ism**

(-ĭz'm), *n.* **An expression** used in free conversation, but not in formal discourse or writing.

Col-lude' (kŏl-lūd'), *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert. — **Col-lud'er**, *n.* — **Col-lu'sion** (-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Secret agreement and coöperation for a fraudulent purpose; deceit; connivance. — **Col-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful. — **Col-lu'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Co-logne' (kŏ-lōn'), *n.* Perfumed alcoholic liquid used in the toilet.

Co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* The largest of the large intestines; a character used in punctuation [:], marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period.

Colo'nel (kûr'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment. — **Colo'nel-cy** (-sȳ), **Colo'nel-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The office of a colonel.

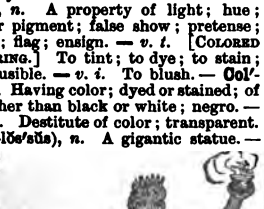
Co-lo'ni-al, Col'o-nist, etc. See under COLONY, *n.*

Col'on-nade' (kŏl'ŏn-nād'), *n.* A row or range of columns.

Col'o-ny (kŏl'ŏ-nȳ), *n.* A company of people transplanted to a remote country, and subject to the parent state; a country planted or colonized. — **Co-lo'ni-al** (kŏ-lō'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a colony. — **Col'o-nist** (kŏl'ŏ-nĭst), *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony. — **Col'o-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To establish a colony in; to people by colonies. — *v. i.* To settle in a strange country. — **Col'o-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A colonizing, or state of being colonized; formation of colonies; a populating by means of colonies.

Col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* A property of light; hue; tint; paint or pigment; false show; pretense; *pl.* a banner; flag; ensign. — *v. t.* [COLORED (-ẽrd); COLORING.] To tint; to dye; to stain; to make plausible. — *v. i.* To blush. — **Col'ored** (-ẽrd), *a.* Having color; dyed or stained; of some color other than black or white; negro. — **Col'or-less,** *a.* Destitute of color; transparent.

Co-los'sus (kŏ-lŏs'ŭs), *n.* A gigantic statue. — **Co-los'sal** (-sal), *a.* Gigantic.



Colossus.

Colt (kōlt), *n.* The young of the horse. — **Colt'ish,** *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.

Col'ter (kōl'tẽr), **Coul'ter,** *n.* The sharp fore iron of a plow, to cut the sod.

Col'u-brine (kŏl'ū-brĭn), *a.* Relating to serpents; cunning; artful.

Col'um-bine (kŏl'ŭm-bĭn), *n.* A flowering plant of several species; the sweetheart of Harlequin in pantomimes.

Col'umn (kŏl'ŭm), *n.* A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, etc.; a pillar; a body of troops drawn up in files; a perpendicular set of lines in a book or newspaper. — **Co-lum'nar** (kŏ-lŭm'nẽr), *a.* Having the form of columns.

Col'za (kŏl'zȧ), *n.* A cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lighting and lubricating.

‖**Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* Propensity to sleep; lethargy. — **Co'ma-tose'** (kō'mȧ-tōs' *or* kŏm'ȧ-), **Co'ma-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Lethargic; drowsy.

‖**Co'ma** (kō'mȧ), *n.* The envelope of a comet. — **Co'mate** (-māt), *a.* Hairy; bushy.

Comb (kōm), *n.* A toothed implement for cleansing or adjusting hair, wool, flax, etc.; the crest of a cock, also of a wave; the waxen framework of the cells in which bees store honey, etc. — *v. t.* [COMBED (kōmd); COMBING.] To disentangle, cleanse, or adjust (hair, etc.), with a comb. — *v. i.* To break in foam, as waves. — **Comb'er,** *n.* — **Comb'ing,** *n.* The act or process of using a comb; *pl.* hair, etc., collected by a comb; coamings, or borders of a ship's hatches.

Com'bat (kŏm'bȧt *or* kŭm'-), *v. i.* [COMBATED; COMBATING.] To struggle; to contend. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose; to contest; to resist. — *n.* A battle; conflict; encounter; strife. — **Com'bat-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. — *n.* One who engages in combat. — **Com'bat-ive** (kŏm'bȧt-ĭv *or* kŏm-bȧt'-), *a.* Pugnacious. — **Com'bat-ive-ness,** *n.*

Com-bine' (kŏm-bīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [COMBINED (-bīnd'); COMBINING.] To unite; to agree. — **Com'bi-na'tion** (kŏm'bĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Union; association; conspiracy.

Com-bus'ti-ble (kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; quick; irascible. — *n.* A substance that will burn. — **Com-bus'ti-ble-ness, Com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com-bus'tion** (-bŭs'chŭn), *n.* A burning; a conflagration.

Come (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME (kām); *p. p.* COME (kŭm); *p. pr.* COMING.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. — **Com'er,** *n.*

Com'e-dy (kŏm'ẽ-dȳ), *n.* An amusing drama. — **Co-me'di-an** (kŏ-mē'dĭ-*an*), *n.* An actor in comedy; a writer of comedy.

Come'ly (kŭm'lȳ), *a.* Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned. — **Come'li-ness,** *n.*

Com'et (kŏm'ĕt), *n.* A member of the solar system, with luminous train and eccentric orbit. — **Com'et-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), **Co-met'ic** (kŏ-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to comets.

Comet.

Com'fort (kŭm'fẽrt), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression; to solace; to console; to encourage; to strengthen. — *n.* Relief from pain; ease; consolation; quiet enjoyment; cheer. —

Com'fort-er (kŭm'fĕrt-ĕr), *n.* — **Com'fort-a-ble**, *a.* Affording or enjoying comfort. — *n.* A bedquilt. — **Com'fort-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Com'fort-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com'fort-less**, *a.* Without comfort; miserable; forlorn.

Com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), **Com'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to comedy; droll; laughable; ridiculous. — **Com'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'ic-al-ness**, **Com'i-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Approaching; future; the next. — *n.* Approach; advent; arrival.

Com'ma (kŏm'má), *n.* A character [,] marking the smallest division of a sentence.

Com-mand' (kŏm-mănd'), *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern; to claim. — *v. i.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* An order; injunction; sway; naval or military force under an officer. — **Com'man-dant'** (-măn-dănt'), *n.* Commanding officer. — **Com-mand'er** (-mănd'ĕr), *n.* A chief; a leader; a naval officer next below a captain.

Com-mand'ment (kŏm-mănd'ment), *n.* An order; an injunction; a charge; a precept; one of the ten laws given by God at Mount Sinai.

Com-mem'o-rate (kŏm-mĕm'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act. — **Com-mem'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Celebration. — **Com-mem'o-ra-tive** (-mĕm'ŏ-rā-tĭv), **Com-mem'o-ra-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Serving to commemorate.

Com-mence' (kŏm-mĕns'), *v. i. & t.* [COMMENCED (-mĕnst'); COMMENCING.] To begin; to originate. — **Com-mence'ment** (-ment), *n.* First existence of anything; rise; origin; beginning; the day when degrees are conferred by colleges.

Com-mend' (kŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To praise; to recommend. — **Com-mend'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Laudable; praiseworthy. — **Com-mend'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Com'men-da'tion** (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* Praise; approbation.

Com-men'su-rate (kŏm-mĕn'shu-rāt), *a.* Having a common measure; equal in measure or extent; proportional. — **Com-men'su-rate-ly**, *adv.*

Com'ment (kŏm'mĕnt), *v. i.* To explain by remarks, observations, or criticisms. — *n.* An explanatory remark or criticism.

Com'men-ta-ry (-mĕn-tă-rў), *n.* Annotation; explanation; memoir of particular transactions. — **Com'men-ta'tor** (-tā'tŏr), **Com'ment'er** (kŏm'mĕnt'ĕr), *n.* One who comments.

Com'merce (kŏm'mĕrs), *n.* Interchange of commodities; trade; personal intercourse. — **Com-mer'cial** (-mĕr'shal), *a.* Pertaining to commerce; mercantile. — **Com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Com-mis'er-ate (kŏm-mĭz'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to pity; to lament; to condole. — **Com-mis'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Pity; sympathy; condolence.

Com-mis'sion (kŏm-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of committing, doing, or perpetrating; charge; trust; body of persons intrusted with the exercise of some duty; warrant; authority; thing to be done as agent for another; compensation to a factor or agent. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower; to depute. — **Com-mis'sion-er**, *n.* One empowered to act.

Com-mit' (kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* [COMMITTED; COMMITTING.] To give in trust; to do; to perform; to consign; to pledge. — **Com-mit'ment**, *n.* Act of committing, esp. to prison.

Com-mit'tee (kŏm-mĭt'tē), *n.* A body of persons appointed to attend to any business.

Com-mo'di-ous (kŏm-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Affording ease and convenience; comfortable. — **Com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

Com-mod'i-ty (kŏm-mŏd'ĭ-tў), *n.* Interest; advantage; an article of merchandise.

Com'mo-dore' (kŏm'mŏ-dōr'), *n.* The commander of a squadron.

Com'mon (kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Belonging to many; general; frequent; usual; public; vulgar; mean. — *n.* A tract of ground uninclosed or belonging to the public. — *v. t.* To use together; to board together. — **Com'mons** (-mŭnz), *n. pl.* Common people; the lower house of the British parliament; food at a common table; fare. — **Com'mon-er**, *n.* One not noble. — **Com'mon-ly**, *adv.* Usually; generally. — **Com'mon-ness**, *n.* — **Com'mon-place'** (kŏm'mŭn-plās'), *a.* Common; hackneyed; ordinary. — *n.* A trite remark; a platitude.

Com'mon-weal' (kŏm'mŭn-wēl'), **Com'mon-wealth'** (-wĕlth'), *n.* Public government; state; body politic.

Com-mo'tion (kŏm-mō'shŭn), *n.* Violent motion; agitation; tumult.

Com-mune' (kŏm-mūn'), *v. i.* [COMMUNED (-mūnd'); COMMUNING.] To converse familiarly; to confer; to receive the communion; to partake of the Lord's supper. — **Com-mu'ni-cant** (-mū'nĭ-kant), *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's supper.

Com'mune (kŏm'mūn), *n.* A small territorial district in France, its people, or its government. — **Com'mu-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to a commune. — **Com'mu-nal-ism**, *n.* A French political doctrine that each commune forms a state, largely independent of the national government. — **Com'mu-nal-ist**, *n.* An advocate of communalism. — **Com'mu-nal-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to communalism.

Com-mu'ni-cate (kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To impart; to reveal. — *v. i.* To share; to participate; to have or afford means of intercourse. — **Com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* — **Com-mu'ni-ca-ble** (-kă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being communicated or imparted. — **Com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-nĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of communicating; intercourse; correspondence; a letter; news. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-kă-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to communicate; unreserved. — **Com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.*

Com-mun'ion (kŏm-mūn'yŭn), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; concord; unity; a body of Christians united in faith and discipline; celebration of the Lord's supper.

Com'mu-nism (kŏm'mŭ-nĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of community of property among all citizens of a state or society; a scheme for equalizing social conditions. — **Com'mu-nist**, *n.* An advocate of

communism. — **Com'mu-nis'tic** (-nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to communism or communists; living in common, as certain birds, etc.

Com-mu'ni-ty (kŏm-mū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Common possession or enjoyment; society at large; a number of persons living under similar conditions.

Com-mute' (kŏm-mūt'), *v. t.* To exchange; to lessen; to diminish. — *v. i.* To bargain for exemption or substitution; to pay in gross, instead of part by part. — **Com-mut'or**, *n.* — **Com-mut'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being commuted. — **Com-mut'a-ble-ness**, **Com-mut'a-bil'i-ty** (-ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com'mu-ta'tion**, *n.* Exchange.

Com-pact' (kŏm-păkt'), *a.* Closely and firmly united; succinct; solid; dense. — *v. t.* To press together; to consolidate; to league with. — **Com'pact** (kŏm'păkt), *n.* An agreement between parties; a covenant; a contract. — **Com-pact'ly** (-păkt'lȳ), *adv.* — **Com-pact'ness**, *n.*

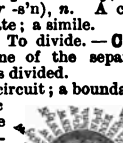
Com-pan'ion (kŏm-păn'yŭn), *n.* An associate; a comrade; a mate; an accomplice. — **Com-pan'ion-a-ble**, *a.* Agreeable as a companion; sociable. — **Com-pan'ion-ship**, *n.* Fellowship.

Com'pa-ny (kŭm'pȧ-nȳ), *n.* The state of being a companion; fellowship; persons assembled or acting together; a band; a crew; a firm.

Com-pare' (kŏm-pâr'), *v. t.* [Compared (-pârd'); Comparing.] To examine the mutual relations of; to liken; to inflect (an adjective, according to degrees of comparison). — *v. t.* To be like; to admit of comparison. — **Com'pa-ra-ble** (kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy, or capable, of being compared. — **Com'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Com-par'a-tive** (-păr'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive. — **Com-par'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-par'i-son** (-ĭ-sŭn *or* -s'n), *n.* A comparing; comparative estimate; a simile.

Com-part' (kŏm-pärt'), *v. t.* To divide. — **Com-part'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* One of the separate parts into which anything is divided.

Com'pass (kŭm'pas), *n.* A circuit; a boundary; extent; capacity; a magnetic instrument, indicating the north; *pl.* drawing instrument for measuring, describing circles, etc. — *v. t.* [Compassed (-past); Compassing.] To surround; to contrive; to obtain; to grasp; to plot.



Compass.

Com-pas'sion (kŏm-păsh'ŭn), *n.* A suffering with another; pity; sympathy. — **Com-pas'sion-ate** (-ȧt), *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful; kind. — **Com-pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pas'sion-ate** (-ȧt), *v. t.* To commiserate.

Com-pel' (kŏm-pĕl'), *v. t.* [Compelled (-pĕld'); Compelling.] To drive by force; to coerce.

Com'pend (kŏm'pĕnd), *n.* A brief compilation; an abridgment; a summary. — **Com-pen'di-ous** (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Summed up briefly; short; comprehensive. — **Com-pen'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pen'di-um** (-pĕn'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* An epitome.

Com'pen-sate (kŏm'pĕn-sāt *or* kŏm-pĕn'sāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To recompense; to requite; to counterbalance. — **Com'pen-sa'tion** (kŏm'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Recompense; reward; amends; satisfaction.

Com-pete' (kŏm-pēt'), *v. i.* To contend; to rival. — **Com'pe-ti'tion** (kŏm'pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A competing; a contest; a strife for the same object or for superiority; emulation; rivalry. — **Com-pet'i-tive** (-pĕt'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to competition. — **Com-pet'i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* A rival.

Com'pe-tent (kŏm'pĕ-*tent*), *a.* Adequate; sufficient; qualified; fit. — **Com'pe-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pe-tence** (-*tens*), **Com'pe-ten-cy** (-*ten*-sȳ), *n.* Sufficiency; adequacy.

Com'pe-ti'tion, etc. See under Compete, *v. i.*

Com-pile' (kŏm-pīl'), *v. t.* [Compiled (-pīld'); Compiling.] To collect from other authors; to compose out of materials from other books, etc. — **Com-pil'er**, *n.* — **Com'pi-la'tion** (kŏm'pĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A compiling; work compiled.

Com-pla'cent (kŏm-plā'*sent*), *a.* Gratified; displaying satisfaction. — **Com-pla'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-pla'cence** (-*sens*), **Com-pla'cen-cy** (-*sen*-sȳ), *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; civility.

Com-plain' (kŏm-plān'), *v. i.* [Complained (-plānd'); Complaining.] To murmur; to lament; to repine; to bring accusation. — **Com-plain'er**, *n.* — **Com-plain'ant** (-*ant*), *n.* A plaintiff. — **Com-plaint'** (-plānt'), *n.* Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment; cause or subject of complaining; malady; disease.

Com'ple-ment (kŏm'plē-*ment*), *n.* That which completes something else; the full number. — **Com'ple-men'tal** (-mĕn'*tal*), **Com'ple-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Serving to complete.

Com-plete' (kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Finished; perfect; entire; whole. — *v. t.* To fulfill; to accomplish; to finish; to end. — **Com-plete'ly**, *adv.* — **Com-plete'ness**, *n.* — **Com-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.* A completing; accomplishment.

Com'plex (kŏm'plĕks), *a.* Of many parts; intricate; composite. — *n.* Assemblage; collection. — **Com'plex-ly**, *adv.* — **Com-plex'i-ty** (-plĕks'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being complex; intricacy.

Com-plex'ion (-plĕk'shŭn), *n.* Color or hue of the skin, esp. of the face; appearance; aspect.

Com-pli'ance (kŏm-plī'*ans*), *n.* The act of complying; assent. — **Com-pli'ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Yielding; obliging. — **Com-pli'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Com'pli-cate (kŏm'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To twist together; to interweave; to render complex; to involve. — *a.* Composed of two or more parts united; complex; intricate. — **Com'pli-cate-ly** (-kāt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Com'pli-cate-ness**, *n.* — **Com'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A confused blending of parts; entanglement; complexity.

Com-plic'i-ty (kŏm-plĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.

Com'pli-ment (kŏm'plĭ-*ment*), *n.* An act or expression of approbation, regard, or admiration; delicate flattery. — *v. t.* & *i.* To praise; to flatter; to commend. — **Com'pli-men'tal** (-mĕn'*tal*), **Com'pli-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Expressive of civility or praise; flattering.

Com-ply' (kŏm-plī'), *v. i.* [Complied Complying.] To yield assent

Com-po'nent (kŏm-pō'nent), *a.* Serving or helping to form; constituting. — *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

Com-port' (kŏm-pōrt'), *v. i.* To agree; to suit. — *v. t.* To behave; to conduct (one's self).

Com-pose', *v. t.* [Composed (-pōzd'); Composing.] To put together (thoughts in writing, type for printing, etc.); to originate; to constitute; to form; to soothe; to allay; to quiet. — **Com-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* Calm; quiet; tranquil. — **Com-pos'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Com-pos'er**, *n.* One who composes; an author (esp. of music). — **Com-pos'ite** (-pŏz'ĭt), *a.* Made up of parts; compounded. — **Com'-po-si'tion** (kŏm'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A composing; a mixture; combination; production; adjustment; written work. — **Com-pos'i-tor** (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who composes; one who sets type.

Com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* A mixture for fertilizing land. — *v. t.* To manure.

Com-po'sure (kŏm-pō'zhur), *n.* Calmness; sedateness; order.

Com-pound' (kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* To put together; to mix in one mass; to combine; to unite. — *v. i.* To come to an agreement. — **Com'pound** (kŏm'-pound), *a.* Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts. — *n.* A mixture.

Com'pre-hend' (kŏm'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To put together; to include; to comprise; to understand. — **Com'-pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A comprehending; capacity; perception. — **Com'pre-hen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Including much in small space; large; full; capacious. — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Com'pre-hen'sive-ness**, *n.*

Com-press' (kŏm-prĕs'), *v. t.* [Compressed (-prĕst'); Compressing.] To press together; to squeeze; to condense. — **Com'press** (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* A pad used by surgeons. — **Com-press'i-ble** (-prĕs'ĭ-b'l) *a.* Capable of being pressed together. — **Com-press'i-bil'ness**, **Com-press'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Com-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of pressing; state of being compressed. — **Com-pres'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compress.

Com-prise' (kŏm-prīz'), *v. t.* [Comprised (-prīzd'); Comprising.] To include; to imply.

Com'pro-mise (kŏm'prō-mīz), *n.* Agreement in which mutual concessions are made. — *v. t.* To adjust by mutual concessions; to commit; to put to hazard. — *v. i.* To make an agreement.

Comp-trol'ler (kŏn-trōl'lẽr), *n.* A controller; — an officer who examines and certifies accounts.

Com-pul'sion (kŏm-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* The act of compelling; force applied; constraint. — **Com-pul'sa-to-ry** (-sā-tō-rȳ), **Com-pul'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), **Com-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to compel; forcing. — **Com-pul'so-ri-ly** (-sō-rĭ-lȳ), **Com-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.*

Com-punc'tion (kŏm-pŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Remorse; reproach of conscience.

Com-pute' (kŏm-pūt'), *v. t.* To determine by calculation; to reckon; to estimate. — **Com-put'er**, **Com'pu-tist** (kŏm'pū-tĭst), *n.* — **Com'pu-ta'tion** (kŏm'pū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A reckoning; calculation.

Com'rade (kŏm'rĕd *or* -rād), *n.* A mate, companion, or associate.

Con (kŏn), *v. t.* [Conned (kŏnd); Conning.] To study over; to peruse; to memorise.

Con'cave (kŏn'kāv *or* kŏn'-), *a.* Hollow and curved or rounded. — *n.* A hollow; an arch; a vault. — **Con-cav'i-ty** (kŏn-kăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.

Con-ceal' (kŏn-sēl'), *v. t.* [Concealed (-sēld'); Concealing.] To hide; to disguise; to dissemble; to secrete. — **Con-ceal'a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being concealed. — **Con-ceal'ment**, *n.* A hiding; hiding place; disguise.

Con-cede' (kŏn-sēd'), *v. t.* To yield; to grant; to admit to be true; to surrender. — *v. i.* To yield.

Con-ceit' (kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Fancy; vanity; pride of opinion. — *v. t.* To fancy; to imagine. — **Con-ceit'ed**, *a.* Vain; egotistical. — **Con-ceit'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

Con-ceive' (kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* [Conceived (-sēvd'); Conceiving.] To form (a plan, idea, etc.), in the mind); to suppose; to think. — *v. i.* To become pregnant; to think. — **Con-ceiv'a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Capable of being comprehended; intelligible. — **Con-ceiv'a-bly** (-blȳ), *adv.*

Con-cen'trate (kŏn-sĕn'trāt *or* kŏn'sĕn-), *v. t.* To bring to a common center; to unite more closely; to combine. — **Con'cen-tra'tion** (kŏn'sĕn-trā'-shŭn), *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated. — **Con-cen'tra-tive** (-sĕn'trā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to concentrate. — **Con-cen'tra-tive-ness**, *n.* — **Con'cen-tra'tor** (kŏn'sĕn-trā'tẽr), *n.*

Con-cen'tric (kŏn-sĕn'trĭk), **Con-cen'tric-al** (-trĭ-kal), *a.* Having a common center. — **Con-cen'tric-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'cen-tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

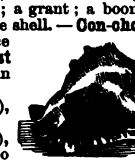
Con'cept (kŏn'sĕpt), *n.* An abstract general conception; notion. — **Con-cep'tion** (kŏn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A conceiving; that which is conceived; formation in the mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension.

Con-cern' (kŏn-sẽrn'), *v. t.* [Concerned (-sẽrnd'); Concerning.] To belong or relate to; to affect; to disturb. — *n.* An affair; care; anxiety; regard; a business; a firm. — **Con-cern'ing**, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; with respect to.

Con-cert' (kŏn-sẽrt'), *v. t. & i.* To plan together; to devise; to contrive. — **Con'cert** (kŏn'sẽrt), *n.* Agreement; plan; harmony; a musical entertainment. — **Con-cer-ti'na** (-sẽr-tē'nà), *n.* A musical instrument of the accordion species.

Con-ces'sion (kŏn-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A conceding or granting; a thing yielded; a grant; a boon.

Conch (kŏngk), *n.* A marine shell. — **Con-chol'o-gy** (-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of shells. — **Con-chol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in conchology.



Conch.

‖**Con'cierge'** (kŏn'syẽrzh'), *n.* A janitor.

Con-cil'i-ate (kŏn-sĭl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over; to propitiate; to pacify. — **Con-cil'i-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Con-cil'i-a-to-ry** (-à-tō-rȳ), *a.*

Tending to conciliate. — **Con-cil'i-a'tion** (-ē'-shŭn), *n.* A conciliating; reconciliation.

Con-cise' (kŏn-sīs'), *a.* Expressing much in few words; terse; brief; comprehensive; succinct. — **Con-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-cise'ness**, *n.*

Con'clave (kŏn'klāv *or* kŏn'-), *n.* A private apartment; a meeting of the cardinals to elect a pope.

Con-clude' (kŏn-klūd'), *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish; to determine; to decide; to infer. — *v. t.* To come to an end; to close; to terminate. — **Con-clud'er**, *n.* — **Con-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* End; decision; inference. — **Con-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Final; ultimate; definitive. — **Con-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Con-coct' (kŏn-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to devise; to contrive; to plan; to plot. — **Con-coct'er**, *n.* — **Con-coc'tion** (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* Digestion; contrivance.

Con'cord (kŏn'kôrd), *n.* Agreement; harmony; union; a dark blue American grape. — **Con-cord'ance** (kŏn-kôrd'ans), *n.* Agreement; consonance; a minute verbal index to a book. — **Con-cord'ant** (-ant), *a.* Agreeing; harmonious. — **Con-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.*

Con'course (kŏn'kôrs), *n.* A moving or running together; an assembly; a crowd.

Con'crete (kŏn' krēt *or* kŏn'-), *a.* United in growth; formed by coalition of particles into one body; not abstract. — *n.* A compound; a mass; artificial stone. — **Con-crete'** (kŏn-krēt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To unite in a mass. — **Con-crete'ly**, *adv.* — **Con-crete'ness**, *n.* — **Con-cre'tion** (-krē'shŭn), *n.* A concreting; a mass; a lump.

Con'cu-bine (kŏn'kū-bīn), *n.* A woman who cohabits with a man without marriage.

Con-cur' (kŏn-kûr'), *v. i.* [CONCURRED (-kûrd'); CONCURRING.] To meet in the same point; to act jointly; to unite in opinion; to assent. — **Con-cur'rence** (-kŭr'rens), *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement. — **Con-cur'rent** (-rent), *a.* Acting in conjunction; coöperating; associate.

Con-cus'sion (kŏn-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A shaking; a shock; a jar.

Con-demn' (kŏn-dĕm'), *v. t.* [CONDEMNED (-dĕmd'); CONDEMNING (-dĕm'nĭng *or* -dĕm'ĭng).] To pronounce to be wrong; to censure; to doom; to sentence. — **Con-dem'ner** (-dĕm'nĕr *or* -dĕm'ĕr), *n.* — **Con-dem'na-ble** (-nà-b'l), *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blameworthy; culpable. — **Con'dem-na'tion** (kŏn'dĕm-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of condemning; blame; sentence.

Con-dense' (kŏn-dĕns'), *v. t.* & *i.* [CONDENSED (-dĕnst'); CONDENSING.] To make or become more dense; to consolidate; to thicken. — **Con-dens'er** (-dĕn'sĕr), *n.* — **Con-den'sa-ble** (-dĕn'sà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being condensed. — **Con'den-sa'tion** (kŏn'dĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Consolidation.

Con'de-scend' (kŏn'dē-sĕnd'), *v. i.* To let one's self down; to waive a privilege of rank or position; to deign; to vouchsafe. — **Con'de-scend'ing-ly**, *adv.* By way of condescension. — **Con'de-scen'sion** (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Complaisance; courtesy; affability.

Con-dign' (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* Deserved; suitable.

Con'di-ment (kŏn'dĭ-ment), *n.* Something to give relish to food; seasoning.

Con-di'tion (kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* State; quality; term or article of agreement. — *v. i.* & *t.* [CONDITIONED (-dĭsh'ŭnd); CONDITIONING.] To contract; to stipulate. — **Con-di'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Containing, implying, or depending on, conditions; not absolute. — **Con-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Con-dole' (kŏn-dōl'), *v. i.* [CONDOLED (-dōld'); CONDOLING.] To grieve; to express sorrow. — **Con-dol'er**, *n.* — **Con-dole'ment** (-dōl'ment), **Con-do'lence** (-dō'lens), *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy.

Con-done' (kŏn-dōn'), *v. t.* [CONDONED (-dōnd'); CONDONING.] To pardon; to forgive. — **Con'do-na'tion** (kŏn'dō-nā'shŭn), *n.* Forgiveness.

Con'dor (kŏn'dôr), *n.* A South American vulture.

Con-duce' (kŏn-dūs'), *v. i.* [CONDUCED (-dūst'); CONDUCING.] To tend; to contribute; to promote. — **Con-du'ci-ble** (-dū'sĭ-b'l), **Con-du'cive** (kŏn-dū'sĭv), *a.* Tending to promote.

Con'duct (kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Behavior; deportment; guidance; guard; escort. — **Con-duct'** (kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To lead; to guide; to direct; to control; to manage; to carry. — *v. i.* To behave. — **Con-duct'or** (-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* — **Con-duct'ress** (-trĕs), *n. fem.*

Con'duit (kŏn'dĭt *or* kŭn'dĭt), *n.* A water pipe; a canal; a duct.

Cone (kōn), *n.* A solid body, tapering to a point from a circular base; the fruit of several evergreen trees, the pine, fir, cedar, etc.

Cone.

Con'fect (kŏn'fĕkt), **Con-fec'tion** (kŏn-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* A preparation of fruit, etc., with sugar; a comfit; a sweetmeat. — **Con-fec'tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes or sells confections, candies, etc. — **Con-fec'tion-er-y** (-ĕr-ў *or* -ĕr-ў), *n.* Sweetmeats; candies; a place where sweetmeats, etc., are sold.

Con-fed'er-ate (kŏn-fĕd'ĕr-āt), *a.* United in a league; engaged in a confederacy. — *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice. — **Con-fed'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite in a league; to band together. — **Con-fed'er-a-cy** (-ĕr-à-sў), *n.* A league; a coalition; a conspiracy. — **Con-fed'er-a'tion** (-fĕd'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A confederating; a league.

Con-fer' (kŏn-fĕr'), *v. t.* [CONFERRED (-fĕrd'); CONFERRING.] To bestow; to grant; to award. — *v. i.* To discourse seriously; to consult; to advise. — **Con'fer-ence** (kŏn'fĕr-ens), *n.* Serious conversation; an interview.

‖**Con-fer'va** (kŏn-fĕr'và), *n.*; *pl.* CONFERVÆ (-vē). A fresh-water plant.

Con-fess' (kŏn-fĕs'), *v. t.* & *i.* [CONFESSED (-fĕst'); CONFESSING.] To acknowledge or avow (a fault, crime, debt, etc.); to assert; to attest; to make confession. — **Con-fess'er**, **Con-fes'sor** (-sĕr), *n.* — **Con-fess'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* By confession; without d

(-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Acknowledgment; act of confessing (one's sins to a priest); a formulary stating the articles of one's belief. — **Con-fes'sion-al** (kŏn-fĕsh'ŭn-*al*), *n.* Place where confession of sins is made. — *a.* Pertaining to a creed or confession of faith.

Con'fi-dant' (kŏn'fĭ-dănt'), *n. m.*, **Con'fi-dante'**, *n. f.* A friend to whom secrets are intrusted.

Con-fide' (kŏn-fīd'), *v. t.* To put faith; to believe. — *v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge. — **Con'fi-dence** (kŏn'fĭ-dens), *n.* Act of confiding; trust; boldness; self-reliance; courage. — **Con'fi-dent** (-dent), *a.* Having confidence; secure. — **Con'fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'fi-den'tial** (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Trusted; trusty; private; secret. — **Con'fi-den'tial-ly**, *adv.* In confidence.

Con'fine (kŏn'fĭn), *n.* Common boundary; border; limit. — **Con-fine'** (kŏn-fīn'), *v. t.* [Confined (-fīnd'); Confining.] To restrain within limits; to bound; to restrict. — **Con-fine'ment**, *n.* Restraint; imprisonment.

Con-firm' (kŏn-fĕrm'), *v. t.* [Confirmed (-fĕrmd'); Confirming.] To make firm; to verify; to corroborate; to assure; to admit to church privileges by administering the rite of confirmation. — **Con-firm'er**, *n.* — **Con'fir-ma'tion** (kŏn'fĕr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A confirming, or establishing; proof; the rite of admitting a baptized person to full church privileges. — **Con-firm'a-tive** (-fĕrm'ā-tĭv), **Con-firm'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative.

Con'fis-cate (kŏn'fĭs-kāt *or* kŏn-fĭs'kāt), *v. t.* To forfeit to the public treasury. — **Con'fis-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Forfeiture. — **Con'fis-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.*

Con'fla-gra'tion (kŏn'flā-grā'shŭn), *n.* A fire on a great scale.

Con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* A contest; struggle; strife; pang. — **Con-flict'** (kŏn-flĭkt'), *v. i.* To strike or dash together; to engage in strife.

Con'flu-ent (kŏn'flŭ-ent), *a.* Flowing together. — *n.* A stream flowing into a larger one. — **Con'flu-ence** (-ens), *n.* A flowing together; concourse; crowd; multitude.

Con-form' (kŏn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with. — *v. i.* To comply; to yield. — **Con-form'er**, *n.* — **Con-form'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Corresponding in form, shape, etc.; similar; like. — **Con-form'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Con'for-ma'tion** (kŏn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A conforming or producing conformity; agreement; structure of a body; form; make; arrangement. — **Con-form'ist** (-fôrm'ĭst), *n.* One who complies with the worship of the Church of England. — **Con-form'i-ty** (-ĭ-tў), *n.* Resemblance; congruity.

Con-found' (kŏn-found'), *v. t.* To mix; to mingle; to perplex; to disorder; to abash. — **Con-found'ed**, *a.* Confused; enormous; abominable.

‖**Con'frère'** (kŏn'frâr'), *n.* A fellow member of a fraternity; an intimate associate.

Con-front' (kŏn-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To face; to set face to face; to oppose; to compare.

Con-fuse' (kŏn-fūz'), *v. t.* To confound; to perplex. — **Con-fus'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Con-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* Disorder; tumult.

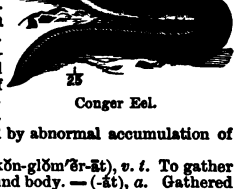
Con-fute' (kŏn-fūt'), *v. t.* To put to silence; to disprove; to refute. — **Con-fut'er**, *n.* — **Con'fu-ta'tion** (kŏn'fŭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Disproof.

Con-geal' (kŏn-jēl'), *v. t. & i.* To freeze; to thicken; to stiffen. — **Con-geal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being congealed. — **Con-geal'ment** (-*ment*), **Con'go-la'tion** (kŏn'jĕ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A congealing; mass congealed; concretion.

Con'ge-ner (kŏn'jĕ-nĕr), *n.* A thing of the same genus, nature, or origin. — **Con-gen'ial** (kŏn-jēn'yal), *a.* Of the same nature or disposition; kindred; agreeable; sympathetic. — **Con-ge'ni-al'i-ty** (-jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tў *or* -jēn-yăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Con-gen'i-tal (kŏn-jĕn'ĭ-*tal*), **Con-gen'ite** (-ĭt), *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.

Con'ger (kŏn'gĕr), *n.*, **Conger eel** (ēl). A large species of eel.



Conger Eel.

Con-gest' (kŏn-jĕst'), *v. t.* To collect into a mass; to heap up. — **Con-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body. — **Con-gest'ive** (-jĕs'tĭv), *a.* Marked by abnormal accumulation of blood.

Con-glom'er-ate (kŏn-glŏm'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To gather into a ball or round body. — (-ăt), *a.* Gathered into a mass; collected; clustered. — *n.* A collection; an accumulation; a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. — **Con-glom'er-a'tion** (-ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A gathering into a mass; a collection; an accumulation.

Con'go (kŏn'gō), **Con'go** (-gō), *n.* A species of black tea.

Con-grat'u-late (kŏn-grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To wish joy to; to felicitate. — **Con-grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* The act of congratulating; a compliment. — **Con-grat'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Con-grat'u-la-to-ry** (-ū-lā-tō-rў), *a.* Expressing satisfaction or joy.

Con'gre-gate (kŏn'grĕ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To collect into an assembly or assemblage; to gather. — **Con'gre-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Act of congregating; assembling; assemblage; assembly of persons, esp. a religious assembly. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalism. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ism** (-*al*-ĭz'm), *n.* A system of church government wherein each local church is an independent body; Independency. — **Con'gre-ga'tion-al-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational society.

Con'gress (kŏn'grĕs), *n.* A meeting; a formal assembly (of deputies, representatives, envoys, etc.); legislative assembly of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, esp. of a republic. — **Con-gres'sion-al** (kŏn-grĕsh'ŭn-*al*

or kŏn-), *a.* Pertaining to a congress. — **Con'gress-man** (-*man*), *n.* A member of the United States Congress, esp. of the House of Representatives.

Con'gru-ent (kŏn'grụ-ent), *a.* Agreeing; corresponding; consistent. — **Con'gru-ence** (-*ens*), **Con-gru'i-ty** (kŏn-grụ'ĭ-tȳ *or* kŏn-), *n.* Fitness; harmony; consistency. — **Con'gru-ous** (kŏn'grụ-ŭs), *a.* Having congruity; fit.

Con'ic (kŏn'ĭk), **Con'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or like a cone. — **Con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a cone. — **Con'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Con'ics** (-ĭks), *n. sing.* Science of the mathematical properties of a cone; *pl.* curves formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone. — **Con-if'er-ous** (kŏ-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, etc.

Con-jec'ture (kŏn-jĕk'tŭr), *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; presumption; guess. — *v. t. & i.* To surmise; to infer; to suspect. — **Con-jec'tur-al**, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Con-join' (kŏn-join'), *v. t. & i.* [Conjoined (-joind'); Conjoining.] To connect; to unite; to join; to associate. — **Con-joint'** (-joint'), *a.* United; associated. — **Con-joint'ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gal (kŏn'jŭ-*gal*), *a.* Relating to marriage; nuptial. — **Con'ju-gal-ly**, *adv.*

Con'ju-gate (kŏn'jŭ-gāt), *v. i.* To inflect, as verbs. — (-gāt), *n.* One of two or more words of the same stock. — *a.* United in pairs; agreeing in derivation with other words. — **Con'ju-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Inflection (of verbs).

Con-junct' (kŏn-jŭnkt'), *a.* United; conjoined; concurrent. — **Con-junct'ly** (kŏn-jŭnkt'lȳ), *adv.* — **Con-junc'tion** (-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* Union; connection; a connective or connecting word. — **Con-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Closely united; serving to unite; contingent. — **Con-junc'tive-ly**, *adv.* In union. — **Con-junc'ture** (-jŭnk'tŭr), *n.* Union; combination; critical time; crisis.

Con-jure' (kŏn-jŭr'), *v. t.* [Conjured (-jŭrd'); Conjuring.] To call on or summon solemnly; to adjure. — **Con-jur'er** (-jŭr'ẽr), *n.* — **Con'ju-ra'tion** (-jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Earnest entreaty.

Con'jure (kŭn'jŭr), *v. t.* To charm; to enchant; to bewitch. — *v. i.* To practice magical acts. — **Con'jur-er**, *n.* One who practices magic or legerdemain; an enchanter. — **Con'ju-ra'tion** (kŏn'jŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* Incantation; magic spell.

Con'nate (kŏn'nāt *or* kŏn-nāt'), *a.* Born with another; united in origin. — **Con-nat'u-ral** (-nat'ŭ-ral), *a.* Connected by nature; inborn; inherent; natural.

Connate Leaf.

Con-nect' (kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To knit together; to unite; to join. — **Con-nect'or** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Con-nect'ed-ly** (-nĕkt'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* By connection; unitedly. — **Con-nec'tion, Con-nex'ion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of joining; thing united; relationship; relation by blood or marriage. — **Con-nect'ive** (-nĕk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* Anything that connects; a word connecting other words or sentences; a conjunction. — **Con-nect'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-nive' (kŏn-nīv'), *v. i.* [Connived (-nīvd'); Conniving.] To close the eyes upon; to wink at; to purposely fail to see. — **Con-niv'ance** (-*ans*), *n.* Voluntary oversight; collusion.

Con'nois-seur' (kŏn'nĭs-sûr' *or* -sụr'), *n.* A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, music, and sculpture.

Con-nu'bi-al (kŏn-nū'bĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial.

Co'noid (kō'noid), *n.* A figure resembling a cone. — *a.* Nearly conical.

Con'quer (kŏn'kẽr), *v. t. & i.* [Conquered (-kẽrd); Conquering.] To overcome; to subdue; to master. — **Con'quer-a-ble** (-*a*-b'l), *a.* Capable of being conquered. — **Con'quer-or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Con'quest** (-kwĕst), *n.* A conquering; thing conquered; victory; subjection; mastery.

Con'san-guin'e-ous (kŏn'săn-gwĭn'ē-ŭs), *a.* Of the same blood; related by birth. — **Con'san-guin'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Relation by blood or birth.

Con'science (kŏn'shens), *n.* Self-knowledge; sense of right and wrong; truth. — **Con'sci-en'tious** (-shĭ-ĕn'shŭs), *a.* Governed by the dictates of conscience; just; upright. — **Con'sci-en'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Con'scious (kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Able to know one's own thoughts; aware; sensible. — **Con'scious-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'scious-ness**, *n.*

Con'script (kŏn'skrĭpt), *a.* Enrolled; written; registered. — *n.* An enrolled soldier. — **Con-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* An enrolling; a registering; a draft.

Con'se-crate (kŏn'sẽ-krāt), *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare sacred; to dignify. — (-krāt), *a.* Consecrated; devoted; sacred. — **Con'se-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating; dedication. — **Con'se-cra'tor** (-krā'tẽr), *n.*

Con-sec'u-tive (kŏn-sĕk'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* Following in order; successive. — **Con-sec'u-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Con-sent' (kŏn-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to assent; to comply; to concur. — *n.* Agreement; accord; harmony. — **Con-sent'er**, *n.*

Con'se-quence (kŏn'sẽ-kwĕns), *n.* That which follows; effect; result; importance. — **Con'se-quent** (-kwĕnt), *a.* Following as a result or inference. — *n.* That which follows; effect; conclusion or inference. — **Con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* By consequence; therefore. — **Con'se-quen'tial** (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Following as a consequence or result; assuming an air of consequence; pompous. — **Con'se-quen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Con-serve' (kŏn-sẽrv'), *v. t.* [Conserved (-sẽrvd'); Conserving.] To save; to protect; to preserve (fruit, etc.) with sugar. — *n.* Thing conserved; sweetmeat. — **Con-serv'er**, *n.* — **Con'ser-va'tion** (-sẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Preservation from injury. — **Con-serv'a-tive** (-sẽr'vă-tĭv), *a.* Preservative; disposed or calculated to maintain things as they are. — *n.* One opposed to changes. — **Con-serv'a-tism** (-tĭz'm), *n.* Opp[illegible] to change; desire to preserve wh[illegible] — **Con'ser-va'tor** (kŏn'sẽr-

preserves. — **Con-serv'a-to-ry** (kŏn-sĕr'vȧ-tō-rȳ), *n.* Preservatory. — *n.* That which preserves; a greenhouse for plants; an art school.

Con-sid'er (kŏn-sĭd'ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [CONSIDERED (-ẽrd); CONSIDERING.] To study; to ponder; to weigh; to examine. — **Con-sid'er-er**, *n.* — **Con-sid'er-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of regard; noteworthy; important; moderately large. — **Con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Con-sid'er-ate** (-ẽr-ĭt), *a.* Given to reflection; mindful of others; careful; discreet. — **Con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Con-sid'er-a'tion** (-ẽr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; motive; reason; equivalent.

Con-sign' (kŏn-sīn'), *v. t.* [CONSIGNED (-sīnd'); CONSIGNING.] To give formally; to assign; to commit; to intrust. — **Con'sign-ee'** (kŏn'sī-nē'), *n.* One to whom goods are consigned for sale, etc.; a factor. — **Con-sign'er** (kŏn-sīn'ẽr), **Con-sign'or** (kŏn-sīn'ẽr *or* kŏn'sī-nôr'), *n.* — **Con-sign'ment**, *n.* A consigning; goods consigned.

Con-sist' (kŏn-sĭst'), *v. i.* To be made up (of); to be; to exist; to subsist; to be consistent or harmonious. — **Con-sist'ent** (-sĭs'tent), *a.* Accordant; harmonious; compatible; uniform. — **Con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-sist'ence, Con-sist'en-cy** (-tĕn-sȳ), *n.* Fixed state; agreement; congruity; density.

Con-sole' (kŏn-sōl'), *v. t.* To cheer in distress; to comfort; to soothe; to support. — **Con-sol'er**, *n.* — **Con-sol'a-ble** (-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting consolation. — **Con'so-la'tion** (kŏn'sŏ-lā'shŭn), *n.* Comfort; solace; alleviation. — **Con-sol'a-to-ry** (-sŏl'ȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Affording consolation; comforting.

Con-sol'i-date (kŏn-sŏl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become solid or firm; to unite; to condense. — *a.* Formed into a solid mass. — **Con-sol'i-da'tion** (-ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* A consolidating; combination of several actions into one.

‖**Con'som'mé'** (kŏn' sŏ' mā'), *n.* A clear, rich soup; bouillon.

Con'so-nant (kŏn'sŏ-nant), *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; letter representing such a sound. — **Con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'so-nance** (-nans), Accord; unison.

Con'sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* A companion or partner; wife or husband; spouse. — **Con-sort'** (kŏn-sôrt'), *v. i.* To associate. — *v. t.* To join.

Con-spic'u-ous (kŏn-spĭk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Obvious to the eye; manifest; prominent; celebrated. — **Con-spic'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-spic'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

Con-spire' (kŏn-spīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* [CONSPIRED (-spīrd'); CONSPIRING.] To plot; to concert; to contrive. — **Con-spir'er** (-spīr'ẽr), **Con-spir'a-tor** (-spĭr'ȧ-tẽr), *n.* A plotter. — **Con-spir'a-cy** (-ȧ-sȳ), *n.* A plot; a cabal.

Con'sta-ble (kŭn'stȧ-b'l), *n.* An officer of the peace. — **Con-stab'u-la-ry** (kŭn-stăb'ū-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to constables. — *n.* Constables, collectively.

'stant (kŏn'stant), *a.* Firm; unchanging; l; steadfast; continual. — *n.* A thing not subject to change. — **Con'stant-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'stan-cy** (-stan-sȳ), *n.* Stability; resolution.

Con'stel-la'tion (kŏn'stĕl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.

Con'ster-na'tion (kŏn'stẽr-nā'shŭn), *n.* Terror; horror.

Con'sti-pate (kŏn'stĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To stop (a passage) by filling it, and preventing motion through it; to render costive. — **Con'sti-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Costiveness.

Con-stit'u-ent (kŏn-stĭt'ū-ent), *a.* Composing; component; essential. — *n.* One who, or that which, establishes, determines, or constructs; an element; an elector. — **Con-stit'u-en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* A body of constituents.

Con'sti-tute (kŏn'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To establish; to make; to appoint. — **Con'sti-tu'tor** (-tū'tẽr), *n.* — **Con'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Act of constituting; state of being; natural condition; frame of body, mind, or government. — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Belonging to, inherent in, in accordance with, or authorized by, the constitution. — *n.* Exercise for health. — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Consistency with the constitution. — **Con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly** (-al-lȳ), *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.

Con-strain' (kŏn-strān'), *v. t.* To secure, hold back, or impel by irresistible force; to compel; to press. — **Con-strain'er**, *n.* — **Con-straint'** (-strānt'), *n.* Compulsion; violence; urgency.

Con-strict' (kŏn-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To bind; to contract; to cause to shrink. — **Con-stric'tion** (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* Act of constricting; state of being constricted. — **Con-stric'tive** (-strĭk'tĭv), *a.* Serving to bind. — **Con-stric'tor** (-strĭk'tẽr), *n.* That which draws together or contracts; a serpent which secures prey by crushing it within its folds.

Con-struct' (kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To put together; to build; to form; to arrange; to devise. — **Con-struct'er**, *n.* — **Con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* A constructing; thing constructed; fabrication; interpretation; sense.

Con'strue (kŏn'strų; *Archaic* kŏn'stẽr), *v. t.* [CONSTRUED (-strųd); CONSTRUING.] To translate; to interpret; to explain.

Con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* A chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent of a government, in a foreign country. — **Con'su-lar** (-sŭ-lẽr), **Con'su-la-ry** (-lȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to a consul. — **Con'su-late** (-lăt), *n.* Office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul. — **Con'sul-ship**, *n.* Consulate; term of office of a consul.

Con-sult' (kŏn-sŭlt'), *v. i.* To seek opinion or advice; to take counsel; to deliberate. — *v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of; to act in favor of; to deliberate upon. — **Con-sult'er**, *n.* — **Con'sul-ta'tion** (-sŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of consulting or deliberating; a meeting of persons, to consult together.

Con-sume' (kŏn-sūm'), *v. t.* [CONSUMED (-sūmd'); CONSUMING.] To destroy; to waste. — *v. i.* To waste away slowly. — **Con-sum'er**, *n.*

Con'sum-mate (kŏn'sŭm-māt *or* kŏn-sŭm'-), *v. t.*

To bring to completion; to perfect; to achieve. — **Con-sum'mate** (-sŭm'mĭt), *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect. — **Con-sum'mate-ly**, *adv.* — **Con'sum-ma'tion** (kŏn'sŭm-mā'-shŭn), *n.* Completion; close; perfection.

Con-sump'tion (kŏn-sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Act of consuming; state of being consumed, wasted, or diminished; a disease in the lungs, with fever, cough, etc. — **Con-sump'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Destructive; wasting; affected with consumption. — *n.* One ill with consumption.

Con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* Touch; close union.

Con-ta'gion (kŏn-tā'jŭn), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; pestilential influence. — **Con-ta'gious** (-jŭs), *a.* Communicable by contact; catching; generating contagion; communicable from one to another.

Con-tain' (kŏn-tān'), *v. t.* [CONTAINED (-tānd'); CONTAINING.] To hold; to comprise; to embrace. — **Con-tain'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contained. — **Con-tain'er**, *n.*

Con-tam'i-nate (kŏn-tăm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To soil; to stain; to corrupt; to pollute; to defile. — **Con-tam'i-nate** (-nĭt), *a.* Having defilement; corrupt; tainted. — **Con-tam'i-na-ble** (-ĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* — **Con-tam'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of polluting; defilement; taint.

Con-temn' (kŏn-tĕm'), *v. t.* [CONTEMNED (-tĕmd'); CONTEMNING (-tĕm'nĭng *or* -tĕm'ning).] To despise; to scorn. — **Con-tem'ner** (-tĕm'nĕr *or* -tĕm'ĕr), *n.*

Con'tem-plate (kŏn'tĕm-plāt *or* kŏn-tĕm'plāt), *v. t. & i.* To study; to ponder; to consider; to plan. — **Con'tem-pla'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* — **Con'tem-pla'tion** (-plā'shŭn), *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation. — **Con-tem'pla-tive** (-tĕm'plă-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful.

Con-tem'po-ra'ne-ous (kŏn-tĕm'pō-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Living or transpiring at the same time. — **Con-tem'po-ra-ry** (-rĕ-rў), *a.* Contemporaneous. — *n.* One living at the same time with another.

Con-tempt' (kŏn-tĕmt'), *n.* Act of contemning or despising; state of being despised; disdain; scorn; neglect; slight. — **Con-tempt'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of contempt; despicable; abject; mean; sorry; pitiful. — **Con-tempt'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Con-tempt'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Con-temp'tu-ous** (-tū-ŭs), *a.* Manifesting contempt; insolent; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; insulting.

Con-tend' (kŏn-tĕnd'), *v. i.* To strive; to struggle; to oppose; to dispute; to debate. — **Con-tend'er**, *n.* — **Con-ten'tion** (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Contest; strife; feud,; variance; discord. — **Con-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Apt to contend; involving contention; quarrelsome; perverse.

Con-tent' (kŏn-tĕnt'), *a.* Satisfied; quiet; at rest. — *n.* Satisfaction. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to appease; to gratify. — **Con-tent'ed**, *a.* Content; easy in mind. — **Con-tent'ment**, *n.* Content.

Con'tent (kŏn'tĕnt *or* kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* That which is contained; — usually in pl.; capacity.

Con-ten'tion (kŏn-tĕn'shŭn), **Con-ten'tious** (-shŭs), etc. See under CONTEND.

Con-test' (kŏn-tĕst'), *v. t. & i.* To dispute; to debate; to strive. — **Con'test** (kŏn'tĕst), *n.* Earnest dispute; strife; struggle; controversy. — **Con-test'a-ble** (-tĕst'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being contested; disputable. — **Con-test'ant** (-ant), *n.* An opponent; disputant; litigant. — **Con'tes-ta'tion** (kŏn'tĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* Strife.

Con'text (kŏn'tĕkst), *n.* The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

Con-tex'ture (kŏn-tĕks'tŭr), *n.* Composition of parts; system; structure; texture.

Con-tig'u-ous (kŏn-tĭg'ū-ŭs), *a.* In actual or close contact; touching; near. — **Con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to touch. — **Con-tig'u-ous-ness**, **Con'ti-gu'i-ty** (kŏn'tĭ-gū'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of contact; close union.

Con'ti-nent (kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* Exercising restraint as to indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; chaste. — *n.* One of the larger bodies of land on the globe. — **Con'ti-nen'tal** (-nĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a continent. — **Con'ti-nence** (-nens), **Con'ti-nen-cy** (-nĕn-sў), *n.* Self-restraint; chastity. — **Con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; temperately.

Con-tin'gent (kŏn-tĭn'jent), *a.* Accidental; possible; casual. — *n.* Chance; quota; proportion. — **Con-tin'gent-ly**, *adv.* Without design; accidentally. — **Con-tin'gence** (-jens), **Con-tin'gen-cy** (-jen-sў), *n.* Casual event; chance; possibility; accident.

Con-tin'ue (kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. t.* [CONTINUED (-ūd); CONTINUING.] To remain; to be permanent; to stay; to preserve. — *v. t.* To prolong; to protract; to persist in. — **Con-tin'u-er**, *n.* — **Con-tin'u-al** (-al), *a.* Uninterrupted; incessant; constant. — **Con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Con-tin'u-ance** (-ans), *n.* Permanence; perseverance; continuation. — **Con-tin'u-a'tion**, *n.* Continued succession; prolongation. — **Con'ti-nu'i-ty** (kŏn'tĭ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being continuous; cohesion. — **Con-tin'u-ous** (-tĭn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Without interruption. — **Con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Con-tort' (kŏn-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist; to writhe. — **Con'tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* A twisting; wry motion. — **Con-tor'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Writhing.

Con-tour' (kŏn-tōōr'), *n.* Bounding line; outline.

Con'tra- (kŏn'trā-). A Latin adverb and preposition, used as a prefix to signify *against*, *contrary*, *in opposition*, etc.

Con'tra-band (kŏn'trā-bănd), *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden. — *n.* Illegal trade.

Con-tract' (kŏn-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass; to be liable to; to make a bargain for. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain. — (kŏn'trăkt), *n.* A bargain; agreement; compact; obligation. — **Con-tract'or** (-trăk'tŏr), *n.* One who contracts, esp. one who bargains to do certain work at a specified price or rate. — **Con-tract'ed** (-trăk'tĕd), *a.* Drawn together; narrow; selfish; illiberal; mean. — **Con-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A drawing together; a shrinking; a shortening.

Con'tra-dict' (kŏn'trā-dĭkt'), *v. t. & i.* To assert the contrary of; to gainsay; to

— **Con'tra-dict'er** (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'tẽr), *n.* — **Con'tra-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A gainsaying; denial; opposition; contrariety. — **Con'tra-dict'o-ry** (kŏn'trȧ-dĭk'tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Affirming the contrary; repugnant.

Con-tral'to (kŏn-trȧl'tō *or* -trȧl'tō), *n.* & *a.* Alto or counter tenor.

Con'tra-ry (kŏn'trȧ-rȳ *or* -trā-rȳ), *a.* Opposite; opposing; contradictory; perverse. — *n.* A person or thing of opposite qualities. — **Con'tra-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition; in opposite ways. — **Con'tra-ri-ness, Con'tra-ri'e-ty** (kŏn'trȧ-rī'ē-tȳ), *n.* Opposition; inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance. — **Con'tra-ri-wise'** (-rĭ-wīz'), *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand.

Con-trast' (kŏn-trȧst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To stand in opposition. — **Con'trast** (kŏn'trȧst), *n.* Opposition of things or qualities; comparison by contrariety of qualities.

Con'tra-vene' (kŏn'trȧ-vēn'), *v. t.* To contradict; to cross; to obstruct; to oppose. — **Con'tra-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Opposition; obstruction.

‖**Con'tre-temps'** (kŏn'tr'-tăn'), *n.* A mishap; an accident.

Con-trib'ute (kŏn-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To participate in giving. — *v. i.* To give a part; to assist. — **Con-trib'u-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Con'tri-bu'tion** (kŏn'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of contributing; sum given. — **Con-trib'u-tive** (-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **Con-trib'u-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Contributing to the same purpose; promoting the same end.

Con'trite' (kŏn'trīt'), *a.* Broken down with grief; penitent; humble; sorrowful. — **Con'trite'ly,** *adv.* — **Con'trite'ness, Con-tri'tion** (-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin; remorse; penitence.

Con-trive' (kŏn-trīv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Contrived (-trīvd'); Contriving.] To devise; to plan; to project. — **Con-triv'er,** *n.* — **Con-triv'ance** (*-ans*), *n.* Scheme; device; plan; design; invention.

Con-trol' (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Power to check or govern; restraint; direction; superintendence. — *v. t.* [Controlled (-trōld'); Controlling.] To restrain; to check; to influence; to curb. — **Con-trol'la-ble** (-lȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Con-trol'ler,** *n.* One who controls; an officer whose duty is to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee or verify the accounts of other officers. [More commonly written *comptroller.*]

Con'tro-ver'sy (kŏn'trŏ-vẽr'sȳ), *n.* Dispute; debate; discussion; strife; hostility. — **Con'tro-ver'sial** (-vẽr'shal), *a.* Relating to controversy; disputatious. — **Con'tro-ver'sial-ly,** *adv.*

Con'tro-vert (kŏn'trŏ-vẽrt), *v. t.* To dispute; to debate; to contest. — **Con'tro-ver'ter** (-vẽr'tẽr), **Con'tro-ver'tist** (-vẽr'tĭst), *n.* — **Con'tro-ver'ti-ble** (-vẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable. — **Con'tro-ver'ti-bly,** *adv.*

Con'tu-ma-cy (kŏn'tū-mȧ-sȳ), *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness. — **Con'tu-ma'cious** (-mā'shŭs), *a.* Exhibiting contumacy; perverse; unyielding; headstrong.

Con'tu-me-ly (kŏn'tū-mē-lȳ), *n.* Insolent contempt; reproach; disdain; disgrace. — **Con'tu-me'li-ous** (-mē'lĭ-ŭs *or* -mēl'yŭs), *a.* Contemptuous; reproachful. — **Con'tu-me'li-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Con-tuse' (kŏn-tūz'), *v. t.* [Contused (-tūzd'); Contusing.] To beat; to pound; to bruise; to injure by beating. — **Con-tu'sion** (-tū'zhŭn), *n.* A beating; a bruising; state of being bruised.

Co-nun'drum (kŏ-nŭn'drŭm), *n.* A riddle suggesting resemblance between things quite unlike; a quibble; a puzzle.

Con'va-lesce' (kŏn'vȧ-lĕs'), *v. i.* [Convalesced (-lĕst'); Convalescing.] To recover health and strength after sickness. — **Con'va-les'cence** (-lĕs'sens), **Con-va-les'cen-cy** (-*sen*-sȳ), *n.* Recovery of health. — **Con'va-les'cent** (-*sent*), *a.* Recovering health. — *n.* One recovering from sickness.

Con-vene' (kŏn-vēn'), *v. i.* & *t.* [Convened (-vēnd'); Convening.] To collect; to assemble; to unite. — **Con-ven'ient** (-vēn'yent), *a.* Fit; suitable; commodious. — **Con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.* — **Con-ven'ience** (kŏn-vēn'yens), **Con-ven'ien-cy** (-yen-sȳ), *n.* Fitness; commodiousness.

Con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* A community of religious recluses; a body of monks or nuns; a house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery. — **Con-ven'tu-al** (-vĕn'tū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a convent; monastic.

Con-ven'tion (kŏn-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of coming together; custom; usage; an assembly of representatives for deliberative purpose; a temporary treaty. — **Con-ven'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Agreed upon; stipulated; depending on custom; sanctioned by usage. — **Con-ven'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

Con-verge' (kŏn-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [Converged (-vẽrjd'); Converging.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together. — **Con-ver'gence** (-vẽr'jens), **Con-ver'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.* Tendency to one point. — **Con-ver'gent** (-jent), *a.* Tending to one point; converging.

Con-verse' (kŏn-vẽrs'), *v. i.* [Conversed (-vẽrst'); Conversing.] To keep company; to talk familiarly; to chat. — **Con'verse** (kŏn'vẽrs), *n.* Familiarity; conversation. — **Con'ver-sant** (kŏn'vẽr-sant), *a.* Familiar; well acquainted. — **Con'ver-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior; talk; conference. — **Con'ver-sa'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to conversation or informal intercourse; colloquial.

Con'verse (kŏn'vẽrs), *a.* Converted or reversed in order or relation; turned about; reciprocal. — *n.* Reversed or inverted proposition. — **Con'verse-ly,** *adv.* In a converse manner; reciprocally. — **Con-ver'sion,** *n.* See under Convert.

Con-vert' (kŏn-vẽrt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To change to another form or state; to turn; to alter. — **Con'vert** (kŏn'vẽrt), *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion; a proselyte. — **Con-vert'er** (-vẽr'tẽr), *n.* — **Con-ver'sion** (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A turning or changing from one state to another; transformation. — **Con-vert'i-ble** (-vẽr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being converted; reciprocal.

Con'vex (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Rising or swelling into a rounded form. — *n.* A convex body.

Con-vey' (kŏn-vā'), *v. t.* [CONVEYED (-vād'); CONVEYING.] To carry; to bear; to transfer. — **Con-vey'ance** (-vā'ans), *n.* A conveying; a transmission; a legal instrument conveying property; a vehicle.

Con-vict' (kŏn-vĭkt'), *v. t.* To prove or find guilty; to confute; to detect; to confound. — **Con'vict** (kŏn'vĭkt), *n.* One proved guilty of crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a felon; a criminal. — **Con-vic'tion** (-vĭk'shŭn), *n.* A convicting; state of being convinced; sense of guilt.

Con-vince' (kŏn-vĭns'), *v. t.* [CONVINCED (-vĭnst'); CONVINCING.] To satisfy by evidence; to persuade.

Con-viv'i-al (kŏn-vĭv'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Festive; jovial; social; gay. — **Con-viv'i-al'i-ty** (-ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Good humor; mirth.

Con-voke' (kŏn-vōk'), **Con'vo-cate** (kŏn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To call together; to summon; to assemble; to convene. — **Con'vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Assembly or meeting; a congress; a council.

Con-volve' (kŏn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [CONVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); CONVOLVING.] To roll or wind together; to twist.

Con-vol'vu-lus (kŏn-vŏl'vū-lŭs), *n.* A kind of twining plant; bindweed.

Con-voy' (kŏn-voi'), *v. t.* [CONVOYED (-void'); CONVOYING.] To accompany for protection. — **Con'voy** (kŏn'voi), *n.* Act of attending for protection; escort.

Con-vulse' (kŏn-vŭls'), *v. t.* To draw or contract violently; to agitate; to shake; to rend. — **Con-vul'sion** (-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A violent spasm; agitation; tumult. — **Con-vul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion.

Co'ny (kŭ'nȳ) *or* kŭn'ȳ), *n.* A rabbit.

Coo (kōō), *v. i.* [COOED (kōōd); COOING.] To make a low sound, as doves.

Cook (kŏŏk), *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t. & i.* [COOKED (kŏŏkt); COOKING.] To prepare (food for eating). — **Cook'er-y** (kŏŏk'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* The art of preparing food.

Cook'y (kŏŏk'ȳ), *n.* A small, hard, sweet cake.

Cool (kōōl), *a.* Somewhat cold; chilling; indifferent. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t. & i.* [COOLED (kōōld); COOLING.] To make or grow cool; to allay; to quiet; to moderate. — **Cool'er**, *n.* — **Cool'ly**, *adv.* — **Cool'ness**, *n.*

Coo'ly (kōō'lȳ), **Coo'lie**, *n.* An East Indian or Chinese porter or transported laborer.

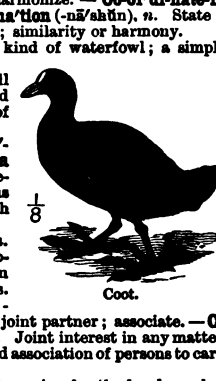
Coom (kōōm), *n.* Dirty matter; wheel grease.

Coop (kōōp), *n.* A barrel or cask; a grated inclosure for small animals or poultry. — *v. t.* [COOPED (kōōpt); COOPING.] To confine in a coop or in a narrow compass; to crowd; to confine; to imprison. — **Coop'er** (kōōp'ĕr), *n.* One who makes barrels, tubs, and the like. — *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper upon.

Co-ŏp'er-ate (kō-ŏp'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* To act or operate jointly with others; to work together. — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **Co-ŏp'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A coöperating; joint operation. — **Co-ŏp'er-a-tive** (-ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Promoting the same end.

Co-ŏr'di-nate (kō-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. — (-nāt), *v. t.* To make coördinate; to harmonize. — **Co-ŏr'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Co-ŏr'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* State of being coördinate; similarity or harmony.

Coot (kōōt), *n.* A kind of waterfowl; a simpleton.



Coot.

Cop (kŏp), *n.* A ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel.

Co-pai'ba (kō-pā'bā), **Co-pai'va** (-vā), *n.* The medicinal resinous juice of a South American tree.

Co'pal (kō'pal), *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.

Co-part'ner (kō-pärt'nĕr), *n.* A joint partner; associate. — **Co-part'ner-ship**, *n.* Joint interest in any matter; an unincorporated association of persons to carry on business.

Cope (kōp), *n.* A covering for the head; a cloak worn by priests; coping.

Cope (kōp), *v. i. & t.* [COPED (kōpt); COPING (kō'pĭng).] To combat; to encounter.

Co'peck (kō'pĕk), *n.* A kopeck; a Russian coin.

Cop'i-er (kŏp'ĭ-ĕr), *n.* One who copies; imitator.

Cop'ing (kŏ'pĭng), *n.* The top course of a wall.

Co'pi-ous (kō'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Large in quantity or amount; abundant; full. — **Co'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Cop'per (kŏp'pĕr), *n.* A familiar metal of reddish color, ductile, malleable, and tenacious; a coin, also a boiler, made of copper. — *v. t.* [COPPERED; COPPERING.] To cover with sheets of copper. — **Cop'per-ish**, **Cop'per-y** (-pĕr-ȳ), *a.* Containing or resembling copper. — **Cop'per-head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A poisonous American serpent. — **Cop'per-plate'** (-plāt'), *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or a print therefrom. — **Cop'per-smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* A worker in copper.

Cop'per-as (kŏp'pĕr-*as*), *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

Cop'pice (kŏp'pĭs), *n.* A wood of small growth; underwood or brushwood.

Copse (kŏps), *n.* A coppice; a thicket.

Cop'u-la (kŏp'ū-lȧ), *n.* A word uniting the subject and predicate of a proposition. — **Cop'u-la-tive** (kŏp'ū-lā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to unite or connect; uniting the sense as well as the words in a sentence. — *n.* A conjunction.

Copy (kŏp'ȳ), *n.* A writing like another writing; a transcript; a manuscript to be printed from; a model; pattern. — *v. t. & i.* [COPIED (-ĭd); COPYING.] To transcribe; to imitate; to mimic. — **Copy'i-er** (-ĭ-ĕr), **Copy'y-er**, **Copy'y-ist** (-ĭ-ĭst), *n.* One who copies, transcribes, or plagiarizes. — **Copy book.** A book containing copies for learners to imitate. — **Copy'r[illegible]** The exclusive right of an

own works. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright (a book, drama, picture, etc.).

Co-quet' (kō-kĕt'), *v. t.* [COQUETTED; COQUETTING.] To attempt to attract admiration or love, with intent to disappoint. — *v. i.* To trifle in love; to flirt. — **Co-quet'ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; propensity to coquet. — **Co-quette'** (-kĕt'), *n.* A woman given to coquetry; a jilt. — **Co-quet'tish** (-tĭsh), *a.* Practicing coquetry; befitting a coquette.

‖**Co-qui'na** (kō-kē'nȧ), *n.* A soft, whitish coral-like stone.

Cor'al (kŏr'ȧl), *n.* The solid secretion of zoöphytes, consisting almost purely of lime.

Cor'bel (kôr'bĕl), *n.* A short piece of timber, iron, etc., in a wall, jutting out like a bracket.

Cord (kôrd), *n.* A string, or small rope; a solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. — *v. t.* To bind with a cord; to pile up (wood) for measurement and sale by the cord. — **Cord'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Ropes or cords; — used collectively.

Cor'date (kôr'dāt), *a.* Heart-shaped.

Cor'dial (kôr'jȧl *or* kôrd'yȧl), *a.* Proceeding from the heart; tending to cheer or invigorate; hearty; affectionate. — *n.* Anything that comforts; a medicine which does so; aromatized spirit, employed as a beverage. — **Cor-dial'i-ty** (kôr-jăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* kôr'dĭ-ăl'-), **Cor'dial-ness**, *n.* Hearty good will.

Cor'du-roy' (kôr'dŭ-roĭ' *or* kôr'dŭ-roĭ'), *n.* A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface. — **Corduroy road.** A roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it.

Core (kôr), *n.* The heart or inner part of a thing, esp. of fruit. — *v. t.* [CORED (kôrd); CORING.] To take out the core or inward parts of. — **Cor'er**, *n.*

Co'ri-an'der (kō'rĭ-ăn'dĕr), *n.* A plant bearing spicy medicinal seeds.

Co-rin'thi-an (kō-rĭn'thĭ-ȧn), *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, or to Corinthian architecture.

Cork (kôrk), *n.* The outer bark of the cork-tree; a stopper for a bottle or cask, cut out of cork. — *v. t.* [CORKED (kôrkt); CORKING.] To stop with corks, to furnish with cork. — **Cork'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, cork. — **Cork'-screw'** (-skrŭ'), *n.* A kind of screw for drawing corks from bottles.

Cor'mo-rant (kôr'mō-rȧnt), *n.* A web-footed sea bird, of the Pelican family; a glutton.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* A seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; grain. — *v. t.* [CORNED (kôrnd); CORNING.] To preserve or cure with salt; to granulate; to feed with corn; to intoxicate. — **Corn'cob'** (-kŏb'), *n.* The axis on which the kernels of maize grow. — **Corn'-shuck'** (-shŭk'), *n.* The husk covering an ear of maize. — **Corn'stalk'** (-stȧk'), *n.* A stalk of maize. — **Corn'starch'** (-stärch'), *n.* Starch made from maize, used for puddings, etc.

Corn (kôrn), *n.* A hard, hornlike excrescence on the feet.

Cor'ne-a (kôr'nē-ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CORNEAS (-ȧz). The horny, transparent coat of the eyeball which covers the pupil and admits light to the interior.

Cor'nel (kôr'nĕl), *n.* A shrub and its fruit.

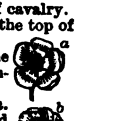
Cor-nel'ian (kôr-nēl'yȧn), *n.* Carnelian.

Cor'ner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* An angle; space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point; a secret or retired place; an embarrassing position. — *v. t.* [CORNERED (-nĕrd); CORNERING.] To drive into a corner, or into a position of difficulty or necessary surrender; to get control of (stocks). — **Cor'ner-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front; diagonally. — **Corner stone.** A stone at the corner of two walls, and uniting them; a thing of great importance or indispensable.

Cor'net (kôr'nĕt), *n.* A musical wind instrument; a standard bearer of a troop of cavalry.

Cor'nice (kôr'nĭs), *n.* The molding at the top of a wall or column.

Cor'nu-co'pi-a (kôr'nŭ-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* The horn of plenty; — an emblem of abundance.



Corolla. *a* Many-petaled; *b* Single-petaled.

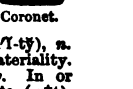
Cor'ol (kôr'ŏl), **Co-rol'la** (kō-rŏl'ȧ), *n.* The inner part of a flower, composed of leaves, called *petals*.

Co-ro'na (kō-rō'nȧ), *n.* Crown; halo. — **Cor'o-na-ry** (kŏr'ō-nā-rȳ), *a.* Relating to or resembling a crown. — **Cor'o-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act or solemnity of crowning (a sovereign).

Cor'o-ner (kŏr'ō-nĕr), *n.* An officer who inquires into the manner of a violent death.

Cor'o-net (kŏr'ō-nĕt), *n.* A crown worn by noblemen; upper part of a horse's hoof.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pō-rȧl), *n.* The lowest officer of a military company of infantry.


Coronet.

Cor'po-ral (kôr'pō-rȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the body; having a body or substance; not spiritual; material; bodily. — **Cor'po-ral'i-ty** (-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being a body or embodied; materiality. — **Cor'po-ral-ly** (kôr'pō-rȧl-lȳ), *adv.* In or with the body; bodily. — **Cor'po-rate** (-rāt), *a.* United in an association; incorporated; belonging to a corporation. — **Cor'po-rate-ly**, *adv.* In a corporate capacity. — **Cor'po-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A society legally authorized to act as a single person. — **Cor'po-ra'tor** (-rā'tẽr), *n.* A member of a corporation. — **Cor-po're-al** (kôr-pō'rē-ȧl), *a.* Having a body; material.

Corps (kôr, *pl.* kôrz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A body of troops.

Corpse (kôrps), *n.* A dead human body.

Cor'pu-lent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* Having an excessive quantity of flesh; fleshy; fat; pursy; obese. — **Cor'pu-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Cor'pu-lence** (-lens), **Cor'pu-len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.* Fleshiness.

Cor-rect' (kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Right; proper; free from error; accurate; exact; precise; regular. — *v. t.* To make or set right; to reprove or punish for faults; to amend; to rectify; to improve; to chastise; to punish; to chasten. —

Cor-rect'ly, *adv.* — **Cor-rect'ness**, *n.* — **Cor-rect'or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Cor-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A correcting; amendment; punishment; discipline. — **Cor-rec'tion-al** (-al), **Cor-rect'ive** (-rĕk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to correct.

Cor're-spond' (kŏr'rĕ-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to fit; to have intercourse; to interchange letters. — **Cor're-spond'ence** (-spŏn'dens), **Cor're-spond'en-cy** (-den-sy), *n.* Mutual adaptation of one thing to another; fitness; intercourse; letters between correspondents. — **Cor're-spond'ent** (-dent), *a.* Having or indicating correspondence or fitness; suitable; answerable. — *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse is carried on by letters.

Cor'ri-dor (kŏr'rĭ-dōr *or* -dŏr), *n.* A gallery leading to independent apartments.

Cor'ri-gi-ble (kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being set right; punishable. — **Cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.*

Cor-rob'o-rate (kŏr-rŏb'ŏ-rāt), *v. t.* To make more certain; to confirm. — **Cor-rob'o-ra'tion** (-ŏ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A corroborating or confirmation. — **Cor-rob'o-ra-tive** (-rā-tĭv), *a.* Corroborating; confirmatory. — **Cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

Cor-rode' (kŏr-rōd'), *v. t.* To eat away or consume by degrees; to canker; to gnaw; to rust; to wear away. — **Cor-ro'sion** (-rō'zhŭn), *n.* An eating or wearing away slowly. — **Cor-ro'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Eating away; acrimonious.

Cor'ru-gate (kŏr'rŭ-gāt), *v. t.* To form into wrinkles or folds. — (-gāt), *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed; contracted. — **Cor'ru-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A contraction into wrinkles.

Cor-rupt' (kŏr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* To change from a sound to a putrid state; to change from good to bad; to vitiate; to deprave; to defile; to entice; to bribe. — *v. i.* To putrefy; to rot; to lose purity. — *a.* Spoiled; tainted; depraved; debased; perverted. — **Cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.* — **Cor-rupt'ness**, *n.* — **Cor-rupt'er** (-rŭp'tĕr), *n.* — **Cor-rupt'i-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being corrupted. — *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body. — **Cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Cor-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A corrupting; putrefaction; pollution; debasement; adulteration; depravity; wickedness; taint. — **Cor-rupt'ive** (-tĭv), *n.* Having the quality of corrupting.

Cor'sage (kŏr'sāj), *n.* The bodice of a dress.

Cor'sair (kŏr'sâr), *n.* A pirate; a piratical vessel.

Corse (kŏrs *or* kŏrs), *n.* A corpse.

Corse'let (kŏrs'lĕt), *n.* A light breastplate.

Cor'set (kŏr'sĕt), *n.* A bodice worn by women to support the figure; stays.

‖**Cor'tége'** (kŏr'tăzh'), *n.* A train of attendants.

Cor'tes (kŏr'tĕs), *n. pl.* The legislative assembly of Spain or Portugal.

Cor'us-cate (kŏr'ŭs-kāt *or* kŏ-rŭs'kāt), *v. i.* To throw off flashes of light; to glitter; to gleam; to sparkle. — **Co-rus'cant** (kŏ-rŭs'kant), *a.* Flashing. — **Cor'us-ca'tion** (kŏr'ŭs-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sudden flash; blaze; radiation.

Cor'vine (kŏr'vin), *a.* Pertaining to the crow.

Co'sey (kō'zў), *a.* See Cozy.

Cos-met'ic (kŏz-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Improving the complexion. — *n.* An external application to improve the complexion.

Cos'mo-pol'i-tan (kŏz'mŏ-pŏl'ĭ-tan), **Cos-mop'o-lite** (-mŏp'ŏ-lit), *n.* One who has no fixed residence, but is at home in every place.

Cos'mo-ra'ma (kŏz'mŏ-rā'mà *or* -rä'mà), *n.* An exhibition of paintings of parts of the world.

‖**Cos'mos** (kŏz'mŏs), *n.* The universe; system of law, harmony, and truth within the universe.

Cost (kŏst), *v. t.* To require to be given, expended, or laid out for; to cause to be suffered. — *n.* Amount paid; price; loss; suffering. — **Cost'ly**, *a.* Of great cost or high price; expensive; sumptuous. — **Cost'li-ness**, *n.*

Cos'tal (kŏs'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.

Cos'tive (kŏs'tĭv), *a.* Retaining fecal matter in the bowels; constipated. — **Cos'tive-ness**, *n.*

Cost'li-ness, *n.*, **Cost'ly**, *a.* See under Cost.

Cos'tume' (kŏs'tūm' *or* kŏs-tūm'), *n.* Style of dress. — **Cos'tum'er** (-tūm'ĕr), *n.* One who provides costumes, for theaters, balls, etc.

Co'sy (kō'zў), *a.* See Cozy.

Cot (kŏt), **Cote** (kōt), *n.* A cottage; a hut; an inclosure for beasts; a cover for a sore finger.

Cot, Cott (kŏt), *n.* A small sleeping place; a little bed; a cradle; a folding bedstead.

Co-tem'po-ra-ry, etc. See Contemporary.

‖**Co'te-rie'** (kō'tĕ-rē'), *n.* A set of persons who meet familiarly; a club; a clique.

‖**Co'til'lon'** (kō'tĭl'yŏn' *or* kō'tĭl'yŏn'), **Co-til'lion** (kō-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* A briak dance of eight persons; a quadrille; woolen dress material.

a Cotter.

Cot'tage (kŏt'tăj), *n.* A small dwelling; a cot; a hut. — **Cot'ta-ger** (-tă-jĕr), **Cot'ter** (-tĕr), *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

Cot'ter (kŏt'tĕr), *n.* A wedge of wood, iron, etc., for fastening together parts of a machine or structure; a key. — *v. t.* To secure with a cotter.

Cot'ton (kŏt't'n), *n.* A plant growing in warm climates; soft, downy, woollike fiber produced by it; cloth or thread made of this fiber. — *a.* Made of cotton. — *v. i.* To rise with nap, as cloth does; to unite; to adhere; to agree. — **Cot'ton-y** (-ў), *a.* Soft; downy.

Cotton Plant.

Cot'y-le'don (kŏt'ĭ-lē'dŭn), *n.* Seed lobe of a plant. — **Cot'y-led'on-al** (-lēd'ŭn-al), **Cot'y-led'on-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed lobe.

Couch (kouch), *n.* A place for rest or sleep; a layer or stratum. — *v. t.* [Couched (koucht); Couching.] To

lay down upon a bed, or resting-place; to compose to rest; to put in language; to express; to phrase; to state; to remove (a cataract from the eye). — *v. i.* To lie down; to hide.

Cou'gar (kōō'gär), *n.* An American feline quadruped; a puma; a panther; a catamount.

Cough (kaf), *v. i. & t.* [COUGHED (kaft); COUGHING.] To expel (air or irritating matter) from the lungs or throat. — *n.* Noisy expulsion of air from the chest.

Could (kōōd), *imp.* of CAN.

Coul'ter, *n.* Same as COLTER.

Coun'cil (koun'sĭl), *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice. — **Coun'cil-or** (-ẽr), *n.* A member of a council.

Coun'sel (koun'sĕl), *n.* Interchange of opinions; consultation; prudence; advice; purpose; plan; one who advises; a legal advocate or body of lawyers managing a case. — *v. i.* [COUNSELED (-sĕld) *or* COUNSELLED; COUNSELING *or* COUNSELLING.] To advise; to admonish. — **Coun'sel-or** (-ẽr), *n.* An adviser; a barrister; a lawyer.

Count (kount), *v. t.* To number; to reckon; to compute; to esteem; to ascribe. — *v. i.* To number; to add strength or influence; to depend; to rely. — *n.* Act of numbering; ascertained amount; reckoning; part of a declaration. — **Count'er**, *n.* One who counts or keeps an account; a piece of metal, etc., used in keeping accounts or tallies; a table on which to count money or exhibit goods. — **Count'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Numberless; innumerable.

Count (kount), *n.* A European nobleman, equal in rank to an English earl. — **Count'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* The wife of an earl or count.

Coun'te-nance (koun'tẽ-nans), *n.* Appearance; look; mien; the face; aid; encouragement. — *v. t.* To encourage; to favor; to support.

Count'er, *n.* See under COUNT, *v. t.*

Coun'ter (koun'tẽr), *a.* Contrary; opposite; contrasted; antagonistic. — *adv.* In opposition; contrariwise; in the wrong way.

☞ This word is prefixed to many verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

— *a.* The after body of a ship; a high tenor in music; the heel part of a shoe.

Coun'ter-act' (koun'tẽr-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate. — **Coun'ter-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance.

Coun'ter-bal'ance (koun'tẽr-băl'ans), *v. t.* To oppose with an equal weight; to act against. — **Coun'ter-bal'ance** (koun'tẽr-băl'ans), *n.* Equal opposing weight; equivalent.

Coun'ter-claim' (koun'tẽr-klām'), *n.* A claim that one makes to offset a claim made upon him.

Coun'ter-feit (koun'tẽr-fĭt), *a.* Resembling; made like something else, in order to defraud; false; spurious. — *v. t.* To put on a semblance of; to imitate with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge. — *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign. — *n.* Likeness; counterpart; a forgery; a cheat. — **Coun'ter-feit'er** (-fĭt'ẽr), *n.*

Coun'ter-mand' (koun'tẽr-mănd'), *v. t.* To revoke (a former command). — **Coun'ter-mand** (koun'tẽr-mănd), *n.* A contrary order.

Coun'ter-march' (koun'tẽr-märch'), *v. t.* To march back, or in a reversed order. — **Coun'ter-march'** (koun'tẽr-märch'), *n.* A marching back; change of the wings or face of a battalion.

Coun'ter-pane' (koun'tẽr-pān'), *n.* A coverlet for a bed.

Coun'ter-part' (koun'tẽr-pärt'), *n.* A part corresponding to another part; a copy; a duplicate; an opposite.

Coun'ter plea' (koun'tẽr plē'). A replication.

Coun'ter-poise' (koun'tẽr-poiz'), *v. t.* To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance. — *n.* A weight to balance another; equilibrium.

Coun'ter-sign' (koun'tẽr-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign (as secretary) opposite the signature of a principal, to attest authenticity. — *n.* The signature of a secretary, to attest authenticity; a private signal, which must be given in order to pass a sentry.

Count'ess (kount'ĕs), *n.* Wife of an earl or count.

Count'ing-house' (kount'ĭng-hous'), **Count'ing-room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* A house or room for keeping books, papers, and accounts.

Count'less (kount'lĕs), *n.* Innumerable; numberless.

Coun'try (kŭn'trў), *n.* A region; a rural region, as opposed to a city; a state; native land. — *a.* Rural; rustic; unrefined; rude. — **Coun'tri-fied** (-trĭ-fid), *a.* Rustic in manner or appearance; uncouth. — **Coun'try-man, Coun'try-wom'an**, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a rustic; a citizen of one's own country; a compatriot.

Coun'ty (koun'tў), *n.* Orig., an earldom; an administrative district of a state; a shire.

‖**Cou'pé'** (kōō'pā'), *n.* A compartment of a European railway carriage; a four-wheeled close carriage.

Coupe.

Cou'ple (kŭp'l), *n.* Two things of the same kind; a pair; a brace. — *v. t. & i.* [COUPLED (kŭp'ld); COUPLING (-lĭng).] To link or connect together; to join; to embrace; to marry. — **Coup'ler** (-lẽr), *n.* — **Coup'let** (-lĕt), *n.* Two verses that rhyme; a pair. — **Coup'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* Connection; that which connects, as a hook, etc.

Cour'age (kŭr'ăj), *n.* Boldness in meeting danger or suffering; bravery; daring; firmness. — **Cou-ra'geous** (kŭr-ā'jŭs), *a.* Possessing courage; heroic; intrepid; fearless; stout.

Cou'ri-er (kōō'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A messenger sent in haste; an attendant on travelers.

Course (kōrs), *n.* A passing or running; ground traversed; line of progress; direction; stated action; method; conduct; portion of a meal served at one time; horizontal range of stone, brick, etc., in a building. — *v. i. & t.* [COURSED (kōrst); COURSING.] To run; to hunt; to chase. — **Cours'er**, *n.* One who courses; a swift horse.

Court (kōrt), *n.* An inclosed space; yard; alley;

the residence of a sovereign, nobleman, etc.; a palace; the retinue of a sovereign; conduct designed to gain favor; politeness; addresses; seat of justice; a judge in any case, as distinguished from the counsel; a session of a judicial assembly. — *v. t.* To seek the favor of; to solicit; to ask in marriage; to woo; to allure; to attract. — **Court'ly**, *a.* Relating to a court; polite. — **Court'ier** (-yĕr), *n.* One who frequents courts or who solicits favors. — **Court'ship**, *n.* Solicitation of favor; wooing in love.

Cour'te-ous (kûr'tē-ŭs), *a.* Of courtlike or elegant and condescending manners; manifesting courteay; obliging; polite; civil; complaisant.

Cour'te-sy (kûr'tē-sy), *n.* Elegance of manners; act of civility or respect; favor or indulgence.

Courte'sy (kûrt'sy), *n.* A gesture of respect by women. — *v. i.* [COURTESIED (-sid); COURTESYING.] To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility.

Court'house' (kōrt'hous'), *n.* A house in which established courts are held; a county town.

Court'-plas'ter (kōrt'plas'tĕr), *n.* Sticking plaster made of silk.

Cous'in (kŭz''n), *n.* One collaterally related; a child of an uncle or aunt. — **Cous'in-ger'man** (-jĕr'mán), *n.; pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

Cove (kōv), *n.* A small creek or bay; a recess in a mountain side. — *v. t.* To arch over.

Cov'e-nant (kŭv'ē-nant), *n.* An agreement; a contract; a bargain. — (-nănt), *v. i. & t.* To stipulate; to contract. — **Cov'e-nant-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who makes an agreement. — **Cov'e-nant-or'** (-ôr'), *n.* The party who makes a legal covenant.

Cov'er (kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [COVERED (-ĕrd); COVERING.] To spread over; to clothe; to conceal; to screen; to hide; to comprehend. — *n.* Shelter; disguise. — **Cov'er-ing**, *n.* Anything spread over. — **Cov'er-let** (-lĕt), *n.* A bedspread.

Cov'ert (kŭv'ĕrt), *a.* Covered over; hid; sheltered; private; disguised. — *n.* A hiding place; a thicket; a shelter; a defense; feathers at the base of the quills in bird's wings and tails. — **Cov'ert-ly**, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

Cov'et (kŭv'ĕt), *v. t.* [COVETED; COVETING.] To wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully; to lust after. — **Cov'et-ous** (-ĕt-ŭs), *a.* Inordinately desirous; miserly; niggardly.

Cov'ey (kŭv'ỹ) *n.* A brood of young birds.

Cow (kou), *n.; pl.* Cows (kouz); *old pl.* KINE (kīn). The female of horned cattle, also of some large mammals, as the whale, seal, etc.

Cow (kou), *v. t.* [COWED (koud); COWING.] To depress with fear; to overawe; to daunt.

Cow'ard (kou'ĕrd), *n.* One who lacks courage to meet danger; a craven; poltroon; dastard. — *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; base. — **Cow'ard-ice** (-ĭs), *n.* Want of courage; pusillanimity. — **Cow'ard-ly** (-lỹ), *a.* Wanting courage; timorous; dastardly; mean; base.

Cow'er (kou'ĕr), *v. i.* [COWERED (-ĕrd); COWERING.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch.

Cow'herd' (kou'hĕrd'), *n.* One who tends cows.

Cow'hide' (kou'hīd'), *n.* The hide of a cow; leather, or a whip, made from it.

Cowl (koul), *n.* A monk's hood; a chimney cap.

Cow'lick' (kou'lĭk'), *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead.

Cow'pox' (kou'pŏks'), *n.* The vaccine disease.

Cow'slip' (kou'slĭp'), *n.* A species of primrose, growing in moist places.

Cox'comb (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* A cockscomb.

Coy (koi), *a.* Shrinking from familiarity; shy; bashful; distant. — **Coy'ly**, *adv.* — **Coy'ness**, *n.*

Coy-o'te (koi-ō'tē *or* koi-ōt'), *n.* A dog-like animal of Western North America; a prairie wolf.

Coz'en (kŭz''n), *v. t.* [COZENED (-'nd); COZENING.] To cheat; to beguile; to deceive.

Co'zy (kō'zỹ), *a.* Snug; easy. — **Co'zi-ly**, *adv.*

Crab (krăb), *n.* A ten-legged crustaceous animal; a wild apple; a machine for hoisting, holding, etc. — **Crab'bed** (krăb'bĕd), *a.* Harsh; rough; cross; morose. — **Crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* — **Crab'bed-ness**, *n.*

Crab.

Crack (krăk), *v. t. & i.* [CRACKED (krăkt); CRACKING.] To break; to snap. — *n.* A partial separation; a fissure; a crevice; a sudden sharp noise; craziness; insanity. — *a.* Particularly excellent. [*Colloq.*] — **Crack'er** (krăk'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, cracks; a hard biscuit; a small, noisy firework.

Crac'kle (krăk'k'l), *v. i.* To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt, snapping noises. — *n.* A crackling; a glazing on pottery which causes it to seem cracked in all directions. — **Crac'kling** (-klĭng), *n.* Small, abrupt cracks or reports; the rind of roasted pork.

Cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* A rocking bed for infants; framework attached to scythes, to catch grain when mown. — *v. t.* To lay (a child) in a cradle; to nurse; to cut (grain) with a cradle.

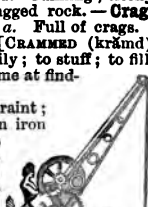
Craft (krâft), *n.* Dexterity in manual employment; a trade; cunning; guile; vessels of any kind. — **Craft'y** (krâf'tỹ), *a.* Cunning; tricky.

Crag (krăg), *n.* A steep, rugged rock. — **Crag'ged** (-gĕd), **Crag'gy** (-gỹ), *a.* Full of crags.

Cram (krăm), *v. t. & i.* [CRAMMED (krămd); CRAMMING.] To eat greedily; to stuff; to fill.

Cram'bo (krăm'bō), *n.* A game at finding rhymes.

Cramp (krămp), *n.* A restraint; a spasm of the muscles; an iron implement to hold objects together. — *v. i.* [CRAMPED (krămt); CRAMPING.] To hold tightly together; to restrain; to hinder.

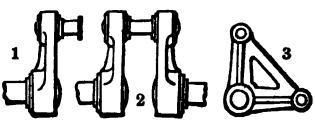

Crane, 2

Cran'ber-ry (krăn'bĕr-rỹ). *n.* A red, sour berry, growing in swamps.

Crane (krān), *n.* A wading bird; a machine for moving heavy weights; a siphon.

Cra'ni-um (krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Craniums** (-ŭmz), L. **Crania** (-ȧ). The skull; the brainpan. — **Cra'ni-al** (-nĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the cranium. — **Cra'ni-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jў), *n.* The science of, or a treatise on, the skull or brain; phrenology.

Crank (krăngk), *n.* A bend in, or bent portion of,



1 Single Crank; 2 Double Crank; 3 Bell Crank.

an axis; bend, turn, or winding; a verbal conceit; a person full of crotchets, or of perverted judgment. — *a.* Infirm; top-heavy; liable to overset (said of a ship); lively; opinionated.

Cran'ny (krăn'nў), *n.* A crevice; a crack.

Crape (krāp), *n.* A thin, transparent stuff, used for mourning garments.

Crash (krăsh), *v. t.* [Crashed (krăsht); Crashing.] To break to pieces violently. — *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound. — *n.* A loud sound of things falling and breaking; a smash.

Crash (krăsh), *n.* Coarse linen cloth.

Crate (krāt), *n.* A wicker pannier for crockery; a slatted box for fruit. — *v. t.* To pack in a crate.

Cra'ter (krā'tĕr), *n.* The mouth of a volcano.

Cra-vat' (krȧ-văt'), *n.* A neckcloth.

Crave (krāv), *v. t.* [Craved (krāvd); Craving.] To ask earnestly; to seek; to beg; to implore. — **Crav'ing**, *n.* Strong desire; longing.

Cra'ven (krā'v'n), *n.* & *a.* Coward; dastard.

Craw (krą), *n.* The crop of a bird; the stomach of an animal.

Craw'fish' (krą'fĭsh'), **Cray'fish'** (krā'fĭsh'), *n.* A small fresh-water lobster.

Crawl (krąl), *v. i.* [Crawled (krąld); Crawling.] To move as a worm; to creep.

Cray'on (krā'ŭn), *n.* A piece of chalk, or other soft substance, for use in drawing; a drawing made with a pencil or crayon; a carbon pencil used in producing electric light.

Craze (krāz), *v. t.* [Crazed (krāzd); Crazing.] To break into pieces; to impair the intellect of; to render insane. — *n.* State of craziness; insanity; strong desire or passion; infatuation; fancy; crotchet; fad. — **Cra'zy** (krā'zў), *a.* Deranged; insane; decrepit; broken; weakened.

Creak (krēk), *v. i.* & *t.* [Creaked (krēkt); Creaking.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by friction of hard substances. — *n.* A harsh sound; a creaking.

Cream (krēm), *n.* The oily substance on the surface of milk; the best part of a thing. — *v. i.* [Creamed (krēmd); Creaming.] To yield cream. — *v. t.* To take off (cream or the best part of anything). — **Cream'y**, *a.* Full of cream; rich.

Crease (krēs), *n.* A mark made by folding. — *v. t.* [Creased (krēst); Creasing.] To mark by folding or doubling.

Cre'a-sote (krē'ȧ-sōt), *n.* See Creosote.

Cre-ate' (krē-āt'), *v. t.* To bring into being; to originate; to appoint; to make. — **Cre-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who creates; God. — **Cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A creating; the bringing the world into existence; formation; the universe.

Crea'ture (krē'tŭr), *n.* Anything created; an animal; a man; a servile dependent.

Cre'dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* Belief; faith. — **Cre'dent** (-dent), *a.* Believing; giving credit. — **Cre-den'tial** (-dĕn'shȧl), *a.* Giving a title to credit. — *n.* That which gives credit or a title to confidence; *pl.* certificates that one deserves credit, or has authority or official powers.

Cred'i-ble (krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being believed; trustworthy. — **Cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tў), **Cred'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

Cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *n.* Belief; reputation; esteem; trust; time allowed for payment; mercantile reputation entitling one to be trusted; amount due. — *v. t.* To believe; to trust; to confide in; to set to the credit of. — **Cred'it-or** (-ĭ-tĕr), *n.* One to whom money is due. — **Cred'it-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving esteem; estimable.

Cred'u-lous (krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Apt to believe on slight evidence; easily imposed upon; unsuspecting. — **Cred'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* — **Cred'u-lous-ness**, **Cre-du'li-ty** (krē-dū'lĭ-tў), *n.*

Creed (krēd), *n.* Belief; summary of faith.

Creek (krēk), *n.* A small inlet, bay, or river.

Creel (krēl), *n.* An osier fishing basket.

Creep (krēp), *v. i.* [Crept (krĕpt); Creeping.] To move like a worm or reptile, or on the hands and feet; to fawn; to crawl. — **Creep'er**, *n.* One who creeps; a creeping thing; a clinging plant.

Cre'mate (krē'māt *or* krē-māt'), *v. t.* To burn; to reduce (a body) to ashes, by fire; to incinerate. — **Cre-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A burning; burning of the dead. — **Crem'a-to-ry** (krĕm'ȧ-tō-rў), *n.* A furnace for cremating bodies. — *a.* Pertaining to or employed in cremation.

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* One born of European parents in American colonies of France or Spain.

Cre'o-sote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* An oily liquid, of smoky smell and antiseptic properties.

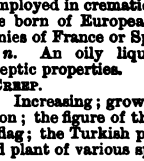
Crept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Creep.

Cres'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *a.* Increasing; growing. — *n.* The increasing moon; the figure of the new moon, in the Turkish flag; the Turkish power.

Cress (krĕs), *n.* A salad plant of various species, moderately pungent.

Cres'set (krĕs'ĕt), *n.* An open lamp; a beacon.

Crest (krĕst), *n.* A tuft or plume of feathers; comb; hill top; spirited bearing; courage. — *v. t.* & *i.* To form (a crest). — **Crest'ed**, *a.* Wearing a crest. — **Crest'fall'en** (-fąl'n), *a.* With drooping head; dispirited; dejected.



Crest.

Cre-ta'ceous (krē-tā'shŭs), *a.* Of the nature of chalk; chalky.

Cre-tonne' (krē-tŏn'), *n.* A fabric of hemp and flax, or cotton and woolen; chints with a glossy surface.

‖**Cre'vasse'** (krē'vās'), *n.* A crevice in a glacier; a ravine; a breach in the embankment of a river.

Crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* A narrow split or crack; a cleft; a rent.

Crew (krŭ), *n.* A company of people associated together; a ship's company.

Crew (krŭ), *imp.* of Crow.

Crew'el (krŭ'ĕl), *n.* Worsted yarn slightly twisted, used for embroidery.

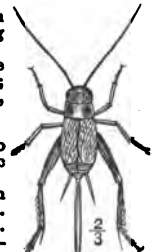
Crib (krĭb), *n.* A manger or rack; stall for cattle; an inclosed bedstead for a child; a bin for storing grain, salt, etc.; a literal translation of a classic author; petty theft; cards thrown out at cribbage. — *v. t. & i.* [Cribbed (krĭbd); Cribbing.] To crowd together; to pilfer; to purloin. — **Crib'bing,** *n.* Confinement; pilfering; timber framework for lining excavations, etc.; a horse's vicious habit of biting his crib, and drawing air noisily into the stomach.

Crib'bage (krĭb'bāj), *n.* A game at cards.

Crib'ble (krĭb'b'l), *n.* A coarse sieve or screen. — *v. t.* To pass through a sieve; to sift.

Crick (krĭk), *n.* A cramp; spasmodic affection of the neck or back.

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* An orthopterous insect, having a chirping note.



Cricket.

Crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* A game with a bat, ball, and wicket; a low stool. — **Crick'et-er,** *n.* A player at cricket.

Cried, *imp. & p. p.* of Cry.

Cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* One who cries; one who gives public notice by proclamation.

Crime (krīm), *n.* Violation of law; outrage; sin; vice.

Crim'i-nal (krĭm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Guilty of, involving, or relating to, crime. — *n.* An offender; a guilty person. — **Crim'i-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **Crim'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Guilt.

Crim'i-nate (krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to convict of guilt; to impeach.

Crimp (krĭmp), *a.* Easily crumbled; brittle. — *v. t.* [Crimped (krĭmt); Crimping.] To form into ridges, waves, or plaits; to seize; to make crisp; to form into little ridges; to frizzle.

Crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* A deep red color. — *a.* Dark red. — *v. t.* To dye with crimson. — *v. i.* To become red; to blush.

Cringe (krĭnj), *v. i.* To bow obsequiously; to fawn. — *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

Crin'kle (krĭn'k'l), *v. t. & i.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *n.* A wrinkle; sinuosity.

Crip'ple (krĭp'p'l), *n.* One who creeps, halts, or limps. — *a.* Lame. — *v. t.* [Crippled (-p'ld); Crippling.] To lame; to disable.

Cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.; pl.* Crises (-sēz). Critical time; turning point.

Crisp (krĭsp), *a.* Stiffly curled; brittle; wrinkled; brisk. — *v. t. & i.* To curl; to wrinkle.

Cri-te'ri-on (krī-tē'rĭ-ŭn), *n.* A standard of judging; a test.

Crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* One skilled in judging; a connoisseur; a carper. — **Crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having skill or power to judge; fault-finding; marking a crisis or turning point; important, attended with risk.

Crit'i-cise (krĭt'ĭ-sīz), *v. t. & i.* To examine and judge as a critic; to animadvert; to censure. — **Crit'i-cis'er** (-sī'zẽr), *n.* — **Crit'i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* A judging; critical judgment; a review.

Croak (krōk), *v. i.* [Croaked (krōkt); Croaking.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow; to grumble. — *n.* A low, harsh sound. — **Croak'er,** *n.*

Cro-chet' (krō-shā'), *n.* Netting made by a small hook. — *v. t.* [Crocheted (-shād'); Crochetting (-shā'ĭng).] To net.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* An earthen pot; a jug.

Crock (krŏk), *n.* Fine black matter collected on pots and kettles; soot; smut. — *v. t. & i.* [Crocked (krŏkt); Crocking.] To smudge.

Crock'er-y (krŏk'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Earthenware.

Croc'o-dile (krŏk'ō-dīl), *n.* A large, amphibious, lizardlike reptile.

Crocodile.

Cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.* An early-blooming plant and its flower; a polishing powder.

Croft (krŏft), *n.* A small inclosed field.

Crone (krōn), *n.* An old woman.

Cro'ny (krō'nȳ), *n.* Intimate companion; familiar friend.

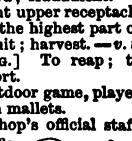
Crook (krŏŏk), *n.* A bend, turn, or curve; trick or artifice; a shepherd's or bishop's staff; accomplice of thieves. — *v. t. & i.* [Crooked (krŏŏkt); Crooking.] To turn; to curve; to bend. — **Crook'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* Bent; not straightforward; fraudulent.

Crop (krŏp), *n.* The protuberant upper receptacle of food in a bird; the craw; the highest part of anything, esp. of a plant; fruit; harvest. — *v. t.* [Cropped (krŏpt); Cropping.] To reap; to pluck; to cut off; to cut short.

Cro-quet' (krō-kā'), *n.* An outdoor game, played by driving wooden balls with mallets.

Cro'sier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* A bishop's official staff.

Cross (krŏs), *n.* A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another; the symbol of Christ's death and of Christianity; a trial or misfortune; a mixing of breeds or stock. — *a.* Lying athwart; adverse; peevish; fretful. — *v. t.* [Crossed (krŏst); Crossing.] To intersect; to [illegible] across; to run counter to; to [illegible] to cancel; to mix the bre[illegible]



Crosiers.

move, or pass, across; to interbreed. — **Cross'ing** (krŏs'ĭng), *n.* Act or place of passing.

Cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* A transverse bar; *pl.* a grating formed of intersecting bars.

Cross'bow' (krŏs'bō'), *n.* A weapon for discharging arrows, — formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross'-ex-am'ine (krŏs'ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* To examine (a witness), to elicit facts not brought out in direct examination, or to controvert the direct testimony.

Cross'-eyed' (krŏs'īd'), *a.* Having the eyes turned toward the nose; squinting.

Cross'grained' (krŏs'grānd'), *a.* Having the grain or fibers crossed; contrary; vexatious.

Cross'-ques'tion (krŏs'kwĕs'chŭn), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

Cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'), **Cross'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A road crossing another.

Cross'wise' (krŏs'wīz'), *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

Crotch (krŏch), *n.* A place of division; a fork.

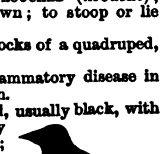
Crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt), *n.* A forked piece of wood; crotch; a note in music, equal to half a minim; in printing, a bracket; a perverse fancy; a whim; a conceit.

Crouch (krouch), *v. i.* [CROUCHED (kroucht); CROUCHING.] To bend down; to stoop or lie low; to fawn; to cringe.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* The buttocks of a quadruped, especially of a horse.

Croup (krōōp), *n.* An inflammatory disease in the throat, with suffocation.

Crow (krō), *n.* A large bird, usually black, with strong beak and a harsh cry or caw; voice of the cock; an iron lever with a claw at the end. — *v. i.* [CROWED (krōd); CROWING.] To make the noise of a cock; to boast; to exult. — **Crow'bar'**, *n.* An iron lever, ending in a claw. — **Crow'foot'** (krō'fo͝ot'), *n.* A plant of many species; a boring tool. — **Crow's'-feet'**, *n.* Wrinkles about the eyes of old persons.



Crow.

Crowd (kroud), *v. t.* & *i.* To press together; to squeeze. — *n.* A throng; the rabble.

Crowd (kroud), *n.* An old style of violin.

Crown (kroun), *n.* A wreath, garland, or ornament encircling the head, especially as a badge of royalty or dignity; the top of the head, also of a hat; a coin; completion; accomplishment. — *v. t.* [CROWNED (krownd); CROWNING.] To invest with a crown; to adorn; to perfect.

Cru'cial (krŭ'shal), *a.* Like or pertaining to a cross; intersecting; severe; decisive.

Cru'ci-ble (krŭ'sĭ-b'l), *n.* A chemist's melting pot; a severe test.

Crucibles.

Cru-cif'er-ous (krŭ-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing a cross; belonging to the cruciform family of plants; cruciate.

Cru'ci-fix (krŭ'sĭ-fĭks), *n.* A cross, with the figure of Christ upon it. — **Cru'ci-fix'ion** (-fĭk'shŭn), *n.* A nailing to a cross. — **Cru'ci-form** (-sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Cross-shaped. — **Cru'ci-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [CRUCIFIED (-fīd); CRUCIFYING.] To fasten and put to death on a cross.

Crude (krōōd), *a.* In its natural state; not cooked; roughly or coarsely done. — **Crude'ly**, *adv.* — **Crude'ness, Cru'di-ty** (krōō'dĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *a.* Disposed to give pain; barbarous. — **Cru'el-ly**, *adv.* — **Cru'el-ty** (-tĭ), *n.*

Cru'et (krōō'ĕt), *n.* A small bottle for sauces.

Cruise (krōōz), *n.* A small bottle. See CRUSE.

Cruise (krōōz), *v. i.* [CRUISED (krōōzd); CRUISING.] To sail back and forth. — *n.* A sailing to and fro. — **Cruis'er**, *n.* One who, or a ship that, cruises.

Crul'ler (krŭl'lẽr), *n.* A crisp cake boiled in fat.

Crumb (krŭm), *n.* [Written also *crum.*] A small fragment or piece, esp. of bread; soft part of bread. — *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — **Crum'my** (-mĭ), *a.* Full of crumbs; soft.

Crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To break into small pieces.

Crump'et (krŭmp'ĕt), *n.* A kind of muffin.

Crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To form into folds; to wrinkle; to rumple.

Crunch (krŭnch), *v. t.* & *i.* To grind noisily.

Crup'per (krŭp'pẽr *in U. S.*; krŭp'pẽr *in Eng.*), *n.* The rump of a horse; a strap passing under a horse's tail, and holding the saddle from slipping forward. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

Cru'ral (krōō'ral), *a.* Belonging to the leg.

Cru-sade' (krōō-sād'), *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land from Mohammedans; a fanatical enterprise. — **Cru-sad'er** (-sād'ẽr), *n.*

Cruse (krōōs), *n.* A small cup or bottle.

Crush (krŭsh), *v. t.* [CRUSHED (krŭsht); CRUSHING.] To bruise and break by pressure; to overwhelm; to subdue; to ruin. — *v. i.* To be condensed or reduced in compass. — *n.* A collision; compression; a crowd. — **Crush'er**, *n.*

Crust (krŭst), *n.* The hard, external coat or covering of anything. — *v. t.* To cover with a hard case; to incrust; to envelop. — *v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard crust. — **Crust'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Like crust; hard; harsh; surly; morose.

‖**Crus-ta'ce-a** (krŭs-tā'shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* Articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs, having jointed, crustlike shells. — **Crus-ta'cean** (-tā'shan), *n.* An animal of this class. — **Crus-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, a crustlike shell; belonging to the Crustacea.

Crust'y, etc. See under CRUST, *n.*

Crutch (krŭch), *n.* A staff with a crosspiece at the head, to support the lame in walking.

Cry (krī), *v. t.* & *i.* [CRIED (krīd); CRYING.] To call; to exclaim; to weep. — *n.* Loud utterance; weeping; clamor; a pack of hounds.

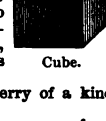
Crypt (krĭpt), *n.* A cell or vault under a church; a hiding place. — **Cryp'to-gram** (krĭp'tō-grăm), **Cryp'to-graph** (-grăf), *n.* A cipher; something written in cipher, or secret characters.

Crys'tal (krĭs'tal), *n.* A regular solid mineral body; fine glass; glass covering a watch face.

—*a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; lucid; crystalline. — **Crys'tal-line** (-tal-lĭn *or* -lĭn), *a.* Consisting of crystals; having a texture produced by crystallization; clear; pellucid. — **Crys'tal-lize** (-līz), *v. t.* & *i.* To form into crystals. — **Crys'tal-li-za'tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of crystallizing; body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Cub (kŭb), *n.* A young animal, esp. the young of the bear.

Cube (kūb), *n.* A regular solid body, with six equal square sides; product of a number multiplied twice into itself; as, $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4. — *v. t.* [CUBED (kūbd); CUBING.] To raise to the third power. — **Cu'bic** (kū'bĭk), **Cu'bi-cal** (-bĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube.



Cube.

Cu'beb (kū'bĕb), *n.* The spicy berry of a kind of pepper.

Cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* The forearm; measure from elbow to extremity of middle finger, or about 20 inches.

Cuck'oo (kŏŏk'ōō), *n.* A bird; — so named from its note.

Cu'cum-ber (kū'kŭm-bĕr), *n.* A creeping plant and its fruit.

Cud (kŭd), *n.* A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals, and chewed a second time; piece of chewing tobacco; quid.

Cud'dle (kŭd'd'l), *v. i.* To lie close or snug.

Cud'dy (kŭd'dĭ), *n.* A small cabin in a boat.

Cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* A club. — *v. t.* To beat.

Cue (kū), *n.* An end; a tail; a hint; a wooden rod used to impel a ball in playing billiards.

Cuff (kŭf), *n.* A blow with the open hand; a box. — *v. t.* [CUFFED (kŭft); CUFFING.] To strike.

Cuff (kŭf), *n.* A fold at the end of a sleeve.

Cui-rass' (kwĕ-rās' *or* kwē'răs), *n.* A breastplate. — **Cui'ras-sier'** (kwē'rās-sēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cu'li-na-ry (kū'lĭ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Relating to the kitchen or to cookery.

Cull (kŭl), *v. t.* [CULLED (kŭld); CULLING.] To separate, select, or pick out. — **Cull'er**, *n.*

Cul'len-der (kŭl'lĕn-dĕr), *n.* A strainer. See COLANDER.

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* Stem of corn and grasses.

Culm (kŭlm), *n.* Anthracite coal; coal dust.

Cul'mi-nate (kŭl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To reach the highest point. — *a.* Growing upward, as distinguished from lateral growth. — **Cul'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Highest point of altitude.

Cul'pa-ble (kŭl'pā-b'l), *a.* Deserving censure; faulty; blameworthy; censurable. — **Cul'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Cul'pa-ble-ness**, *n.*

Cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* One accused or convicted of crime; a criminal.

Cul'ti-vate (kŭl'tĭ-vāt), *v. t.* To till; to foster; to cherish; to civilize; to produce by tillage. — **Cul'ti-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A cultivating; care; refinement; culture. — **Cul'ti-va'ter** (-vā'tĕr), *n.* One who tills or cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.

Cul'ture (kŭl'tŭr), *n.* A cultivating; cultivation; physical improvement; refinement of mind or manners. — *v. t.* To cultivate; to educate.

Cul'vert (kŭl'vĕrt), *n.* A drain; a small bridge.

Cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* [CUMBERED (-bĕrd); CUMBERING.] To clog; to burden; to embarrass; to trouble; to impede. — **Cum'ber-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Burdensome. — **Cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* An encumbrance; a hindrance. — **Cum'brous** (-brŭs), *a.* Burdensome; embarrassing.

Cum'in (kŭm'ĭn), *n.* A dwarf plant, bearing aromatic seeds.

Cu'mu-late (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* To heap together; to amass. — **Cu'mu-la-tive** (-lă-tĭv), *a.* Forming a mass; giving force by successive addition.

Cun'ning (kŭn'nĭng), *a.* Artful; sly; wily; crafty; skillfully wrought; ingenious; curious. — *n.* The use of stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft.

Cup (kŭp), *n.* A small vessel used to drink from; a cupful; *pl.* excessive drinking; revelry; a glass for cupping. — *v. t.* [CUPPED (kŭpt); CUPPING.] To bleed by scarification. — **Cup'bear'er** (-bâr'ĕr), *n.* One who fills cups at a feast. — **Cup'board** (kŭb'bĕrd), *n.* A closet for cups, etc. — **Cup'ping**, *n.* A mode of bleeding.

Cu-pid'i-ty (kū-pĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Eager desire, esp. for wealth; covetousness; lust.

Cu'po-la (kū'pō-lă), *n.* A small dome; a vaulted roof.

Cur (kŭr), *n.* A degenerate dog; worthless, snarling fellow. — **Cur'rish**, *a.* Quarrelsome; churlish; morose.

Cur'a-ble (kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being cured. — **Cur'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Cu'rate (kū'rât), *n.* An assistant to a rector or vicar. — **Cu'ra-cy** (-ră-sĭ), *n.* Office of a curate.

Cur'a-tive (kūr'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to cure disease.

Cu-ra'tor (kū-rā'tĕr), *n.* A superintendent; a trustee; a guardian.

Curb (kûrb), *v. t.* [CURBED (kûrbd); CURBING.] To bend to one's will; to restrain; to confine; to control; to check. — *n.* Check; hindrance; part of a bridle; retaining wall or stone. — **Curb'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stone work to prevent its giving way.

Curd (kûrd), *n.* The coagulated part of milk or of any liquid. — *v. t.* To curdle; to congeal. — — *v. i.* To become thickened; to separate into curds and whey.

Cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To thicken.

Cure (kūr), *n.* Spiritual charge; care of souls; medical care; treatment of disease; restoration to health; remedy; restorative. — *v. t.* [CURED (kūrd); CURING.] To heal; to restore to health, soundness, or sanity; to remedy; to preserve by drying, salting, etc. — *v. i.* To be healed. — **Cure'less**, *a.* Incurable. — **Cur'er**, *n.*

Cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* An evening bell.

Cu'ri-ous (kū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Care[illegible] structed; inquisitive; sin[illegible]

adv. — **Cu'ri-ous-ness** (kū'rĭ-ŭs-nĕs), *n.* — **Cu'ri-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being curious; inquisitiveness; thing fitted to excite attention.

Curl (kûrl), *v. t. & i.* [CURLED (kûrld); CURLING.] To form or bend into ringlets. — *n.* A ringlet. — **Curl'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Having curls; tending to curl. — **Curl'i-ness**, *n.*

Cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* A long-billed wading bird.

Curlew.

Cur-mud'geon (kûr-mŭd'jŭn), *n.* A churlish fellow.

Cur'rant (kŭr'rant), *n.* A dried grape; a shrub and its acid fruit.

Cur'rent (kŭr'rent), *a.* Running or moving rapidly; now passing or present; generally received; common. — *n.* A stream; general course; ordinary procedure. — **Cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* In a current manner; commonly. — **Cur'rent-ness**, *n.* — **Cur'ren-cy** (-rĕn-sȳ), *n.* State or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation; general estimation; money.

Cur'ry (kŭr'rȳ), *v. t.* [CURRIED (-rĭd); CURRYING.] To dress (leather) by scraping, cleansing, smoothing, coloring, etc.; to comb or cleanse the skin of (a horse, etc.). — **Cur'ry-comb'** (-kōm'), *n.* An instrument for cleaning horses.

Cur'ry (kŭr'rȳ), *n.* A sauce used in India, containing strong spices; a stew cooked with curry sauce. — *v. t.* To cook (rice, etc.) with curry.

Curse (kûrs), *v. t.* [CURSED (kûrst) or CURST; CURSING.] To wish evil against; to injure; to afflict. — *v. i.* To swear. — *n.* Imprecation of evil; affliction; torment. — **Curs'ed** (-ĕd), *a.* Execrable; hateful; abominable.

Cur'so-ry (kûr'sŏ-rȳ), *a.* Hasty; hurried; slight; superficial. — **Cur'so-ri-ly** (-sŏ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.*

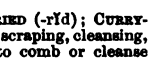
Curt (kûrt), *a.* Short; concise; abrupt; crusty.

Cur-tail' (kûr-tāl'), *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge.

Cur'tain (kûr'tĭn), *n.* A movable cloth screen to darken or conceal. — *v. t.* [CURTAINED (-tĭnd); CURTAINING.] To inclose or furnish with curtains.

Curt'sy (kûrt'sȳ), *n. & v. t.* See COURTESY.

Curve (kûrv), *a.* Bent without angles; crooked; curved. — *n.* A bending without angles; anything bent. — *v. t. & i.* [CURVED (kûrvd); CURVING.] To bend; to crook. — **Cur'vate** (kûr'vāt), **Cur'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* Bent regularly; curved. — **Cur-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* A bending. — **Cur'va-ture** (kûr'vā-tûr), *n.* A bend; a curve.



Curve.

Cur'vi-lin'e-al (kûr'vĭ-lĭn'ē-*al*), **Cur'vi-lin'e-ar** (-ar), *a.* Consisting of or bounded by curves.

Cur'vi-ty (kûr'vĭ-tȳ), *n.* Curvature.

Cush'ion (kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* A stuffed bag or case; a pillow. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.

Cusp (kŭsp), *n.* A projecting point in an arch; the point of the new moon; the meeting point of curves. — **Cus'pi-dal** (kŭs'pĭ-dal), **Cus'pi-date** (-dāt), **Cus'pi-da'ted** (-dā'tĕd), *a.* Having a sharp end; acute.

Cus'pi-dor (kŭs'pĭ-dōr), *n.* A spittoon.

Cus'tard (kŭs'tĕrd), *n.* A dish of milk, eggs, sugar, etc.

Cus'to-dy (kŭs'tō-dȳ), *n.* A keeping or guarding; confinement; imprisonment. — **Cus-to'di-al** (-tō'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Relating to custody. — **Cus-to'di-an** (-*an*), *n.* A keeper; a superintendent.

Cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* Way of acting; habitual practice; business support; patronage; usage; fashion; *pl.* duties on commodities imported into or exported from a country. — **Cus'tom-er**, *n.* A buyer. — **Cus'tom-a-ry** (-ā-rȳ), *a.* According to custom; conventional. — **Cus'tom-a-ri-ly** (-ā-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Habitually. — **Cus'tom-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A building where customs and duties are paid, and vessels are entered or cleared.

Cut (kŭt), *v. t. & i.* [CUT; CUTTING.] To make an incision (in); to divide; to hew; to carve; to wound. — *n.* A cleft; a gash; a wound; an engraved block or print made from it; division; shape; style; fashion. — **Cut'ter**, *n.* One who cuts; a cutting instrument; a light rowboat; a sloop-rigged, swift-sailing vessel; a one-horse sleigh. — **Cut'ting**, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* Act of one who cuts; a piece cut off or out; an opening cut through. — **Cut'-off'** (kŭt'ôf'), *n.* That which cuts off or shortens; a short cut; a valve gearing which cuts off the steam from entering the cylinder of an engine when the stroke is partly made; a device for changing or stopping a current of grain, water, etc., in a spout.

Cu-ta'ne-ous (kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to the skin.

Cute (kūt), *a.* Clever; keen; sharp. [*Colloq.*]

Cu'ti-cle (kū'tĭ-k'l), *n.* The outer skin; epidermis; external covering of the bark of a plant.

Cut'lass (kŭt'las), *n.* A broad, curving sword.

Cut'ler (kŭt'lĕr), *n.* One who deals in cutlery. — **Cut'ler-y** (-lĕr-ȳ), *n.* The business of a cutler; cutting instruments in general.

Cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* A piece of meat for broiling.

Cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* One who cuts throats; a murderer; an assassin.

Cut'tle (kŭt't'l), **Cut'tle-fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* A molluscous animal, having ten arms, by which it attaches itself to other bodies.

Cut'wa'ter (kŭt'wą'tĕr), *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow.

Cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* A circle or orbit; a bicycle, tricycle, or other velocipede. — *v. i.* To pass through a cycle of changes; to recur in cycles; to ride a bicycle, etc. — **Cy'cler** (sī'klĕr), **Cy'clist** (-klĭst), *n.* One who rides a cycle.

Cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* A rotatory storm or whirlwind.

Cy'clo-pe'an (sī'klŏ-pē'*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; vast; massive.

Cy'clo-pe'di-a (sī'klŏ-pē'dĭ-ȧ), **Cy'clo-pe'di-a**, *n.*

The circle or compass of art and science; a dictionary of arts and sciences, or of some one of them; an encyclopedia. — **Cy·clo·ped'ic** (-pĕd'ĭk *or* -pē'dĭk), *a.* Extended; comprehensive.

Cylinder.

Cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* A young swan.

Cyl'in-der (sĭl'ĭn-dẽr), *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter. — **Cy·lin'dric** (sĭ-lĭn' drĭk), **Cy·lin'dric-al** (-drĭ-kal), *a.* Of the form of a cylinder.

Cym'bal (sĭm'bal), *n.* A musical instrument, consisting of metallic plates, which are clashed together.

Cyme (sīm), *n.* A flat-topped or convex flower cluster.

Cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), **Cyn'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; captious; surly; austere. — **Cyn'ic,** *n.* A morose person; a snarler; a misanthrope. — **Cyn'i-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* The conduct of a cynic.

Cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.* A coniferous tree, anciently used at funerals, and an emblem of mourning.

Czar (zär), *n.* A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also *tzar.*] — **Cza·ri'na** (zä-rē'nä), *n.* The empress of Russia. — **Czar'o-witz** (zär'ō-wĭts *or* tsär'ō-vĕch), *n.* The eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

Dab (dăb), *v. t.* [DABBED (dăbd); DABBING.] To strike gently, as with the hand or something soft or moist. — *n.* A light blow with the hand or a soft substance; a small mass of something soft or moist. — **Dab'ber,** *n.*

Dab (dăb), *n.* A dabster; an expert.

Dab (dăb), *n.* A fish of the flounder kind.

Dab'ble (dăb'b'l), *v. t.* To wet; to spatter; to sprinkle. — *v. i.* To play in water; to work slightly; to meddle. — **Dab'bler,** *n.*

Dace (dās), *n.* A small river fish.

Dace.

‖Dachs'hund' (dăks'hunt'), *n.* A small dog, with short crooked legs and long body; a badger dog.

Dac'tyl-ol'o-gy (dăk'tĭl-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* A method of talking by motions of the hand and fingers.

Da'do (dā'dō *or* dä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DADOES (-dōz). The square part in the pedestal of a column; the base of a wall decorated with moldings.

Daf'fo-dil (dăf'fō-dĭl), *n.* A bulbous plant, bearing flowers, usually yellow; narcissus.

Daft (dăft), *a.* Delirious; insane; foolish.

Dag'ger (dăg'gẽr), *n.* A short sword; in printing, a reference mark [†]; — called also *obelisk.*

Da-guerre'o-type (dä-gẽr'ō-tīp), *n.* A kind of photograph, on silvered copper. — *v. t.* To take such a picture of.

Dah'lia (dăl'yä *or* dāl'yä), *n.* A Mexican flowering plant.

Dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *a.* Happening or belonging to each successive day; diurnal. — *n.* A publication which appears every day. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *a.* Delicious to the taste; elegant; nice; overnice; fastidious; squeamish. — *n.*; *pl.* DAINTIES (-tĭz). Anything delicious; a delicacy. — **Dain'ti-ly,** *adv.* — **Dain'ti-ness,** *n.*

Dai'ry (dā'rĭ), *n.* A place for keeping milk and making it into butter or cheese; the business of making butter and cheese.

Daisy.

Dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *n.* A low, flowering herb.

Dale (dāl), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

Dal'ly (dăl'lĭ), *v. i.* [DALLIED (-lĭd); DALLYING.] To linger; to delay; to fondle. — **Dal'li-er,** *n.*

Dam (dăm), *n.* A female parent; — used of beasts.

Dam (dăm), *n.* A mole or frame to obstruct the flow of water. — *v. t.* [DAMMED (dămd); DAMMING.] To restrain the flow of (water, etc.) by a dam; to shut up; to confine.

Dam'age (dăm'ăj), *n.* Injury or harm; hurt; loss; *pl.* compensation for a wrong or injury done to another. — *v. t.* To hurt; to injure.

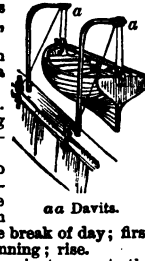
Dam'ask (dăm'ask), *a.* Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of Damascus; having the pink color of the damask rose. — *n.* A woven fabric (silk, linen, or woolen), having a pattern, but uncolored; the steel made in ancient Damascus, also its peculiar marking.

Dame (dām), *n.* A mistress of a family; a matron; a lady; a mistress of a school.

Damn (dăm), *v. t.* [DAMNED (dămd *or* dăm'nĕd); DAMNING (dăm'nĭng *or* dăm'nĭng).] To condemn; to adjudge to punishment or death; to condemn to eternal punishment; to censure.

Damp (dămp), *a.* Moderately wet; moist; humid. — *n.* Moisture; humidity; depression; discouragement. — *v. t.* [DAMPED (dămt); DAMPING.] To moisten; to render chilly; to depress; to deject; to discourage. — **Damp'en** (dămp'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become damp or mo[illegible] — **Damp'er** (dămp'pẽr), *n.* That [illegible] checks, as a valve to regula[illegible] or check action in a mac[illegible]

Dam'sel (dăm'zĕl), *n.* A girl or young woman.
Dam'son (dăm'z'n), *n.* A small black plum.
Dance (dăns), *v. i.* [DANCED (dănst); DANCING (dăn'sĭng).] To move with measured steps, or to musical accompaniment; to caper; to frisk. — *v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle. — *n.* A moving to the sound of music; a tune by which dancing is regulated. — **Dan'cer** (dăn'sĕr), *n.*
Dan'de-li'on (dăn'dĕ-lī'ŭn), *n.* A plant, with yellow compound flowers.
Dan'dle (dăn'd'l), *v. t.* To toss (a child) on the knee; to fondle; to pet. — **Dan'dler**, *n.*
Dan'druff (dăn'drŭf), *n.* Scurf on the head.
Dan'dy (dăn'dĭ), *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.
Dan'ger (dān'jĕr), *n.* Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — **Dan'ger-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Attended with danger; perilous; unsafe; causing danger.
Dan'gle (dăn'g'l), *v. i.* To hang loosely, or with a waving or jerking motion. — *v. t.* To swing.
Dap'per (dăp'pĕr), *a.* Little and active.
Dap'ple (dăp'p'l), *n.* One of the spots on a dapple animal. — *a.* Marked with spots of different shades of color; variegated; mottled.
Dare (dâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* DURST (dûrst) or DARED (dârd); *p. p.* DARED; DARING.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to brave.
Dark (dărk), *a.* Wanting light; obscure; hidden; wicked. — *n.* Absence of light; obscurity; ignorance; secrecy. — **Dark'ly**, *adv.* — **Dark'ness**, *n.* — **Dark'en** (dărk''n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become dark. — **Dark'y** (-ĭ), *n.* A negro.
Dar'ling (dăr'lĭng), *n.* One dearly beloved; a favorite. — *a.* Dearly beloved.
Darn (dărn), *v. t.* [DARNED (dărnd); DARNING.] To mend (a rent or hole) by imitating the texture of the cloth with thread and a needle. — *n.* A place mended by darning.
Dar'nel (dăr'nĕl), *n.* A grass, including rye grass.
Dart (dărt), *n.* A pointed missile weapon; a fish, the dace. — *v. t.* To throw; to shoot; to hurl. — *v. i.* To fly, as a dart; to shoot rapidly.
Dash (dăsh), *v. t.* [DASHED (dăsht); DASHING.] To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush violently; to collide. — *n.* A collision; crash; ruin; a sudden onset; flourish; parade; a printer's mark [—], indicating a break or stop in a sentence.
Das'tard (dăs'tĕrd), *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger; a poltroon. — *a.* Cowardly. — **Das'tard-ly**, *a.* Meanly timid; sneaking.
Date (dāt), *n.* Time of an event; epoch. — *v. t.* To fix the time of. — *v. i.* To have beginning.
Date (dāt), *n.* The fruit of the date palm; also, the tree itself. — **Date palm, Date tree.** A tropical tree, bearing dates.
Daub (dąb), *v. t. & i.* [DAUBED (dąbd); DAUBING.] To paint coarsely; to smear; to disguise; to conceal. — *n.* A sticky application; a smear; a coarse painting. — **Daub'er**, *n.*
Daugh'ter (dą'tĕr), *n.* A female child or descendant. — **Daugh'ter-in-law'** (-ĭn-lą'), *n.* The wife of one's son.
Daunt (dânt), *v. t.* To repress or subdue the courage of; to dismay; to intimidate. — **Daunt'less**, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid.
Dav'it (dăv'ĭt *or* dā'vĭt), *n.* One of the arms projecting from a ship's side, for hoisting a boat, anchor, etc.



a a Davits.

Daw (dą), *n.* A European bird of the Crow family; a jackdaw.
Daw'dle (dą'd'l), *v. i. & t.* To waste time in trifling employment; to trifle. — **Daw'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*
Dawn (dąn), *v. i.* [DAWNED (dąnd); DAWNING.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to begin to open and give promise. — *n.* The break of day; first opening or expansion; beginning; rise.
Day (dā), *n.* The time from sunrise to sunset; the period of the earth's revolution on its axis, — divided into 24 hours; a specified time or period. — **Day'book'** (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book recording the accounts of the day. — **Day'break'** (-brāk'), *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn. — **Day'light'** (-līt'), *n.* The light of day, or of the sun. — **Day'time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The time between sunrise and sunsetting.
Daze (dāz), *v. t.* [DAZED (dāzd); DAZING.] To overpower with light; to dazzle; to bewilder.
Daz'zle (dăz'z'l), *v. t.* To overpower with light; to surprise with brilliancy, or display.
Dea'con (dē'k'n), *n.* A subordinate church officer. — **Dea'con-ess** (dē'k'n-ĕs), *n.* A female deacon; a woman who assists in church work.
Dead (dĕd), *a.* Destitute of life; inanimate; cheerless; monotonous; not imparting motion or power. — *adv.* To the last degree; completely; wholly; exactly. — *n.* A period of profound quiet or gloom; *pl.* those who are dead; the departed. — **Dead'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Causing death; mortal; fatal; implacable. — *adv.* So as to resemble or occasion death; destructively; mortally. — **Dead'en** (dĕd'n), *v. t.* [DEADENED (-'nd); DEADENING.] To make dead, lifeless, or spiritless; to blunt; to retard; to obscure.
Deaf (dĕf *or* dēf), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; unwilling to hear; not to be persuaded. — **Deaf'ness**, *n.* — **Deaf'en** (dĕf''n *or* dēf''n), *v. t.* [DEAFENED (-'nd); DEAFENING.] To make deaf; to stun; to render (a floor, partition, etc.) impervious to sound, by lining it with mortar, etc. — **Deaf'en-ing**, *a.* Distressingly loud. — **Deaf'-mute'** (-mūt'), *n.* One who is deaf and dumb.
Deal (dēl), *n.* Part; portion; share; indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; division or distribution of cards, or portion distributed to each player; division of a piece of timber by sawing; board; plank; wood of pine or fir trees. — *v. t.* [DEALT (dĕlt); DEALING.] To distribute; to divide; to bestow. — *v. i.* To make distribution; to traffic; to trade. — **Deal'er**, *n.* — **Deal'ing**, *n.* The act of one who deals; distribution (of cards, etc.); business; traffic; transaction.
Dean (dēn), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to a bishop; an officer of a college.

Dear (dēr), *a.* Beloved; costly; precious. — *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate. — *n.* A dear one; a darling. — **Dear'ly**, *adv.* — **Dear'ness**, *n.*

Dear'born (dēr'bôrn), *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage, with curtained sides.

Dearth (dêrth), *n.* Scarcity which renders dear; want; need; poverty.

Death (dĕth), *n.* Extinction of life; decease; manner of dying. — **Death'less**, *a.* Undying; immortal. — **Death'ly**, *a.* Resembling death or a dead body; deadly; fatal. — **Death'bed'**, *n.* The bed of a dying person; the last sickness.

De-bar' (dē-bär'), *v. t.* [DEBARRED (-bärd'); DEBARRING.] To hinder; to exclude; to deny.

De-base' (dē-bās'), *v. t.* [DEBASED (-bāst'); DEBASING.] To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to lower. — **De-base'ment**, *n.* Degradation.

De-bate' (dē-bāt'), *v. t. & i.* To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. — *n.* Contention; dispute; controversy. — **De-bat'er**, *n.*

De-bauch' (dē-bạch'), *v. t. & i.* [DEBAUCHED (-bạcht'): DEBAUCHING.] To corrupt; to mar; to pollute; to seduce. — *n.* Excess; lewdness. — **De-bauch'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Intemperance; habitual lewdness.

De-bil'i-ty (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* The state of being feeble or weak; want of strength; languor. — **De-bil'i-tate** (dē-bĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To weaken.

Deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* Debt; debtor side of an account. — *v. t.* [DEBITED; DEBITING.] To charge with debt.

‖**Dé'bris'** (dā'brē'), *n.* Ruins; rubbish; fragments from a rock piled up at the base.

Debt (dĕt), *n.* What is due from one person to another; obligation; liability. — **Debt'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

‖**Dé'but'** (dā'bụ'), *n.* A beginning or first attempt; a first appearance (of an actor, etc.).

Dec'ade (dĕk'ād), *n.* The sum or number of ten.

De-ca'dence (dē-kā'dens), **De-ca'den-cy** (-den-sỹ), *n.* Decay; fall; deterioration.

Dec'a-gon (dĕk'ā-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Dec'a-gram (dĕk'ā-grăm), **Dec'a-gramme**, *n.* A weight of the metric system; 10 grams, or about 154.32 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'a-he'dron (dĕk'ā-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid figure or body having ten sides.

Dec'a-li'ter (dĕk'ā-lē'tẽr *or* dē-kăl'ĭ-tẽr), **Dec'a-li'tre**, *n.* A measure of capacity in the metric system; a cubic volume of 10 liters or 610.24 cubic inches, or 2.642 wine gallons.

Dec'a-logue (dĕk'ā-lŏg), *n.* The ten commandments.

Dec'a-me'ter (dĕk'ā-mē'tẽr), **Dec'a-me'tre**, *n.* A measure of length in the metric system, being 10 meters or 393.71 inches.

De-camp' (dē-kămp'), *v. i.* [DECAMPED (-kămt'); DECAMPING.] To move away from a camp; to depart suddenly. — **De-camp'ment**, *n.* Departure.

De-cant' (dē-kănt'), *v. t.* To pour off (liquor from its sediment); to pour from one vessel into another. — **De-cant'er** (-kănt'ẽr), *n.* A vessel for holding liquors.

De-cap'i-tate (dē-kăp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To cut off the head of; to behead. — **De-cap'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'-shŭn), *n.* The act of beheading.

Dec'a-pod (dĕk'ā-pŏd), *n.* A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab. — *a.* Having ten legs.

De-cay' (dē-kā'), *v. i.* [DECAYED (-kād'); DECAYING.] To pass from a sound state to one of imperfection or dissolution; to fail; to rot; to perish. — *n.* Failure of health or soundness.

De-cease' (dē-sēs'), *n.* Departure; death. — *v. i.* [DECEASED (-sēst'); DECEASING.] To die.

De-ceit' (dē-sēt'), *n.* An attempt or disposition to deceive; fraud; imposition. — **De-ceit'ful** (-sēt'fụl), *a.* Full of deceit; fraudulent. — **De-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.*

De-ceive' (dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [DECEIVED (dē-sēvd'); DECEIVING.] To lead into error; to impose upon; to delude; to disappoint. — **De-ceiv'er**, *n.*

De-cem'ber (dē-sĕm'bẽr), *n.* The twelfth (originally the tenth) and last month in the year.

De'cen-cy (dē'sen-sỹ), *n.* The state or quality of being decent; propriety; fitness; modesty.

De-cen'na-ry (dē-sĕn'nā-rỹ), *n.* A period of ten years. — **De-cen'ni-al** (-nĭ-*al*), *a.* Consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.

De'cent (dē'sent), *a.* Suitable or becoming; respectable; fit; proper; seemly. — **De'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **De'cent-ness**, *n.*

De-cep'tion (dē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* The act of deceiving or misleading; the state of being deceived; artifice; cheat; fraud; imposition. — **De-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to deceive; misleading.

De-cide' (dē-sīd'), *v. t. & i.* To determine; to settle; to conclude. — **De-cid'ed**, *a.* Free from doubt or wavering; determined; positive; undeniable; clear. — **De-cid'ed-ly**, *adv.*

De-cid'u-ous (dē-sĭd'ū-ŭs), *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial or permanent.

Dec'i-gram (dĕs'ĭ-grăm), **Dec'i-gramme**, *n.* A weight in the metric system, one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains avoirdupois.

Dec'i-li-ter (dĕs'ĭ-lē'tẽr *or* dē-sĭl'ĭ-tẽr), **Dec'i-li'tre**, *n.* A measure of capacity in the metric system, one tenth of a liter, equal to 6.1 cubic inches, or 3.38 fluid ounces.

Dec'i-mal (dĕs'ĭ-*mal*), *a.* Pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens. — *n.* A number expressed in the scale of tens; a decimal fraction. — **Decimal fractions.** Fractions in which the denominator is some power of 10, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, and is not expressed, but signified by a point at the left of the numerator, as, .2, .25. — **Dec'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

Dec'i-me'ter, **Dec'i-me'tre** (dĕs'ĭ-mē'tẽr *or* dē-sĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A measure in the metric system, being the tenth of a meter, or 3.937 inches.

De-ci'pher (dē-sī'fẽr), *v. t.* [DECIPHERED (-fẽrd); DECIPHERING.] To translate from a cipher into intelligible terms; to explain; to reveal.

De-ci'sion (dē-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Determination; settlement; conclusion; report of a legal adjudication; quality of being decided. — **De-ci'sive** (dē-sī'sĭv), *a.* Having the power [illegible] deciding a question; final; [illegible]

— **De-ci'sive-ly** (dē-sī'sĭv-lĭ), *adv.* — **De-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

Deck (dĕk), *v. t.* [DECKED (dĕkt); DECKING.] To cover; to dress; to clothe; to furnish (a vessel) with a deck. — *n.* The floorlike covering or division of a ship; a pack of cards.

De-claim' (dē-klām'), *v. i.* [DECLAIMED (-klāmd'); DECLAIMING.] To speak rhetorically; to make a formal oration; to harangue; to talk pompously; to rant. — **De-claim'er**, *n.* — **Dec'la-ma'tion** (dĕk'lă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Act or art of declaiming; set speech or harangue. — **De-clam'a-to-ry** (dē-klăm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to declamation; without solid sense or argument.

De-clare' (dē-klār'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DECLARED (-klārd'); DECLARING.] To make known publicly; to proclaim; to affirm; to assert. — **Dec'la-ra'tion** (dĕk'lă-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of declaring; assertion; statement. — **De-clar'a-tive** (dē-klăr'ă-tĭv), **De-clar'a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Making declaration or exhibition; affirmative.

De-clen'sion (dē-klĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of declining; descent; slope; a falling off from excellence; deterioration; a courteous refusal; an inflection of a word, according to grammatical forms.

De-clin'a-ble, *a.* See under DECLINE.

De-cline' (dē-klīn'), *v. i.* [DECLINED (-klīnd'); DECLINING.] To bend over; to fail; to decay; to deviate; to refuse. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to inflect. — *n.* A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution; decay; consumption. — **De-clin'a-ble**, *a.*

De-cliv'i-ty (dē-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Inclination downward; slope. — **De-cli'vous** (-klī'vŭs), **De-cliv'i-tous** (-klĭv'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Gradually descending.

De-coct' (dē-kŏkt'), *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; to digest. — **De-coc'tion** (-kŏk'shŭn), *n.* A boiling; a preparation made by boiling.

De-col'or (dē-kŭl'ĕr), *v. t.* To deprive of color; to bleach. — **De-col'or-a'tion** (-kŭl'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* Removal or absence of color.

De'com-pose' (dē'kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To resolve into original elements. — *v. i.* To undergo dissolution. — **De-com'po-si'tion** (-kŏm'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The resolving a compound into elementary parts; analysis; decay.

Dec'o-rate (dĕk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To deck; to adorn; to embellish; to ornament. — **Dec'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of decorating; embellishment. — **Dec'o-ra-tive** (dĕk'ō-rā-tĭv), *a.* Suited to embellish; adorning. — **Dec'o-ra'tor** (-rā'tĕr), *n.*

De-co'rous (dē-kō'rŭs *or* dĕk'ō-), *a.* Becoming; proper; seemly. — **De-co'rous-ly**, *adv.*

De-co'rum (dē-kō'rŭm), *n.* Propriety; decency.

De-coy' (dē-koi'), *v. t.* [DECOYED (-koid'); DECOYING.] To lead or entice into a snare; to entrap. — *n.* Allurement; temptation; snare.

De-crease' (dē-krēs'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DECREASED (-krēst'); DECREASING.] To diminish; to lessen. — *n.* Diminution; decay; wane.

De-cree' (dē-krē'), *n.* An order; a regulation; ordinance; edict. — *v. t.* [DECREED (-krēd'); DECREEING.] To determine; to order; to appoint. — *v. i.* To make decrees.

De-crep'it (dē-krĕp'ĭt), *a.* Worn by infirmities of age. — **De-crep'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.* Bodily infirmity from old age.

De-cry' (dē-krī'), *v. i.* [DECRIED (-krīd'); DECRYING.] To cry down; to censure; to disparage. — **De-cri'al** (-al), *n.* Censure; disparagement.

Dec'u-ple (dĕk'ū-p'l), *a.* Tenfold; multiplied by ten. — *n.* A number ten times repeated. — *v. t.* To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

Ded'i-cate (dĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To consecrate; to devote; to inscribe. — **Ded'i-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* — **Ded'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of setting apart, consecrating, or appropriating; an address prefixed to a book, commending the work to favor.

De-duce' (dē-dūs'), *v. t.* [DEDUCED (dē-dūst'); DEDUCING.] To draw (an inference); to infer.

De-duct' (dē-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To take away; to subtract. — **De-duc'tion** (dē-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A deducing, inferring, deducting, or taking away; inference; conclusion; a part taken away; abatement. — **De-duct'ive** (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Of or pertaining to deduction. — **De-duct'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Deed (dēd), *n.* That which is done; act; exploit; a sealed instrument in writing, conveying property. — *v. t.* To convey or transfer by deed.

Deem (dēm), *v. t.* & *i.* [DEEMED (dēmd); DEEMING.] To think; to judge; to estimate.

Deep (dēp), *a.* Far to the bottom or to the rear; profound; sagacious; abstruse; artful; intricate; grave; of low tone. — *adv.* To a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply. — *n.* That which is deep; the depth; the midst; the sea or ocean. — **Deep'ly**, *adv.* — **Deep'ness**, *n.* — **Deep'en** (dēp'n), *v. t.* To make deep or deeper. — *v. i.* To become deeper.

Deer (dēr), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A ruminant forest quadruped hunted for venison.

Head of Deer.

De-face' (dē-fās'), *v. t.* [DEFACED (-fāst'); DEFACING.] To disfigure; to mar; to erase; to destroy. — **De-fa'cer**, *n.* — **De-face'ment** (-fās'ment), *n.* Act of defacing; condition of being defaced; that which defaces.

De-fame' (dē-fām'), *v. t.* [DEFAMED (-fāmd'); DEFAMING.] To asperse; to slander; to calumniate. — **De-fam'er**, *n.* — **De-fam'a-to-ry** (-făm'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing defamation; slanderous; calumnious. — **Def'a-ma'tion** (dĕf'ă-mā'shŭn), *n.* Slander; detraction.

De-fault' (dē-fălt'), *n.* Omission; want; failure. — *v. i.* To fail to appear in court; to let a case go by default. — *v. t.* To fail to perform; to call (a defendant, etc.) and record his default,

if he fails to appear. — **De-fault'er,** *n.* One who makes default; a delinquent; a peculator.

De-feat' (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* To overcome or vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to foil; to disappoint. — *n.* An overthrow; rout; frustration.

De-fect' (dē-fĕkt'), *n.* Want of something necessary for completeness or perfection; imperfection; blemish; deformity. — **De-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment of a person or cause; backsliding. — **De-fect'ive** (dē-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Having defects; deficient; faulty. — **De-fect'ive-ly,** *adv.* — **De-fect'ive-ness,** *n.*

De-fence', *n.* See DEFENSE.

De-fend' (dē-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To guard from injury; to protect. — **De-fend'ant** (*-ant*), *n.* One who makes defense or opposes a complaint or charge.

De-fense' (dē-fĕns'), **De-fence',** *n.* Act of defending, or state of being defended; protection from injury; vindication; justification. — **De-fense'less, De-fence'less,** *a.* Destitute of defense; unprotected. — **De-fen'si-ble** (-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended. — **De-fen'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Serving to defend. — *n.* That which defends; safeguard; state of defense.

De-fer' (dē-fĕr'), *v. t.* [DEFERRED (-fĕrd'); DEFERRING.] To put off; to delay; to postpone. — *v. i.* To wait; to yield out of respect. — **De-fer'rer,** *n.* — **Def'er-ence** (dĕf'ẽr-*ens*), *n.* Respect or concession to another; regard; complaisance. — **Def'er-en'tial** (dĕf'ẽr-ĕn'shal), *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

De-fi'ance (dē-fī'*ans*), *n.* A defying; a challenge; provocation. — **De-fi'ant** (*-ant*), *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

De-fi'cient (dē-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Wanting; inadequate; defective; imperfect; short. — **De-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.* — **De-fi'cience** (*-ens*), **De-fi'ciency** (-fĭsh'*en*-sĭ), *n.* Defect; imperfection.

Def'i-cit (dĕf'ĭ-sĭt), *n.* Deficiency; lack.

De-file' (dē-fīl' *or* dē'fīl), *n.* A narrow passage or way. — (dē-fīl'), *v. i.* To march off, file by file; to file off.

De-file' (dē-fīl'), *v. t.* To pollute; to corrupt; to soil; to debauch. — **De-file'ment** (*-ment*), *n.* A defiling; uncleanness; pollution. — **De-fil'er,** *n.*

De-fine' (dē-fīn'), *v. t.* To end; to determine the boundaries of; to mark out with distinctness; to exhibit clearly; to explain; to interpret. — **De-fin'er,** *n.* — **De-fin'a-ble,** *a.*

Def'i-nite (dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* Having certain limits; precise; exact; serving to define or restrict.

Def'i-ni'tion (dĕf'ĭ-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of defining; description of a thing by its properties; explanation of the meaning of a word or term.

De-flect' (dē-flĕkt'), *v. i. & t.* To turn aside; to deviate. — **De-flec'tion** (-flĕk'shŭn), **De-flex'ure** (-flĕks'ŭr), *n.* A turning aside; deviation.

De-fo'li-a'tion (dē-fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* The fall or shedding of leaves.

De-form' (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [DEFORMED (-fôrmd'); DEFORMING.] To mar or alter in form; to disfigure; to deface; to make ugly. — **De-form'er,** *n.* — **De-form'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being deformed; ugliness; defect; absurdity.

De-fraud' (dē-frȧd'), *v. t.* To deprive of right by fraud or artifice; to cheat. — **De-fraud'er,** *n.*

De-fray' (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [DEFRAYED (-frād'); DEFRAYING.] To meet the cost of; to bear the expense of. — **De-fray'er,** *n.* — **De-fray'al** (-frā'*al*), **De-fray'ment,** *n.* Payment of charges.

Deft (dĕft), *a.* Apt; dexterous. — **Deft'ly,** *adv.*

De-funct' (dē-fŭngkt'), *a.* Dead; deceased.

De-fy' (dē-fī'), *v. t.* [DEFIED (-fīd'); DEFYING.] To dare; to challenge; to brave.

De-gen'er-ate (dē-jĕn'ẽr-āt), *a.* Having become worse than one's kind; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low. — *v. i.* To deteriorate; to be degraded. — **De-gen'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*

De-grade' (dē-grād'), *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; to abase; to lower; to reduce. — **De-grad'ed,** *a.* Reduced in character or reputation; low; base. — **De-grad'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a degrading manner. — **Deg'ra-da'tion** (dĕg'ra-dā'shŭn), *n.* Loss of rank or value; disgrace.

De-gree' (dē-grē'), *n.* A step; position; station; rank; the 360th part of a circle; 69½ miles.

De-his'cence (dē-hĭs'*sens*), *n.* Act of gaping; opening of pods and cells at maturity. — **De-his'cent** (*-sent*), *a.* Opening, as a pod.

De'i-form (dē'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Like a god; of god-like form.

De'i-fy (dē'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [DEIFIED (-fid); DEIFYING.] To exalt to the rank of deity; to render godlike.

Deign (dān), *v. i.* [DEIGNED (dānd); DEIGNING.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.

De'ism (dē'Ĭz'm), *n.* Belief in God, but not in revelation. — **De'ist** (-Ĭst), *n.* An advocate of deism; a freethinker.

De'i-ty (dē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A divinity; a god.

De-ject' (dē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage; to depress. — **De-ject'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly. — **De-ject'ed-ness,** *n.* — **De-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy; disheartenment.

De-laine' (dē-lān'), *n.* A kind of dress goods.

De-lay' (dē-lā'), *n.* A putting off; procrastination; hindrance; detention; stop. — *v. t.* [DELAYED (-lād'); DELAYING.] To put off; to defer; to detain; to hinder; to prolong; to protract. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger.

De-lec'ta-ble (dē-lĕk'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Highly pleasing; delightful. — **De-lec-ta'tion** (dē'lĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight.

Del'e-gate (dĕl'ē-gāt), *n.* One sent to represent another; a representative; a deputy. — *v. t.* To send as one's representative; to commission; to depute; to intrust to the care of another; to assign; to commit. — *a.* Sent to act for another; deputed. — **Del'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A delegating; one or more persons deputed to represent others; a deputation.

Del'e-te'ri-ous (dĕl'ē-tē'rĭ-ŭs *or* dē'lē-), *a.* Destructive; pernicious.

Delf (dĕlf), *n.* Earthenware, glazed.

De-lib'er-ate (dē-lĭb'ẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To w… in the mind; to consider; to ponder. … er-ate, *a.* Circumspect; well … — **De-lib'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* —

n. — **De-lib'er-a'tion** (dē-lĭb'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of deliberating; mature reflection; caution; consultation. — **De-lib'er-a-tive** (-ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or acting by, deliberation.

Del'i-cate (dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Nice; fine; considerate; feeble; frail; tender; dainty; critical. — **Del'i-ca-cy** (-kā-sy), *n.* Refinement of taste or sensibility; elegance; daintiness; luxury.

De-li'cious (dē-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Affording exquisite pleasure; delightful. — **De-li'cious-ly**, *adv.*

De-light' (dē-līt'), *n.* Great joy or pleasure, or that which affords it. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to; to please highly. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure. — **De-light'ed**, *a.* Greatly pleased; charmed. — **De-light'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Delicious; charming. — **De-light'ful-ly**, *adv.*

De-lin'e-ate (dē-lĭn'ē-āt), *v. t.* To represent; to sketch; to portray; to depict; to paint; to draw; to describe. — **De-lin'e-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A description; a sketch; an outline. — **De-lin'e-a'tor** (-lĭn'ē-ā'tĕr), *n.*

De-lin'quent (dē-lĭn'kwent), *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect. — *n.* A transgressor; an offender; a culprit. — **De-lin'quen-cy** (-kwen-sy), *n.* Failure of duty; fault; crime.

De-lir'i-um (dē-lĭr'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Derangement; mental aberration; wild enthusiasm. — **De-lir'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having delirium; insane.

De-liv'er (dē-lĭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [DELIVERED (-ĕrd); DELIVERING.] To free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue or save from evil; to give or transfer; to communicate; to impart; to relieve of a child in childbirth. — **De-liv'er-er**, *n.* — **De-liv'er-ance** (-ĕr-ans), *n.* Act of delivering; state of being delivered; freedom; opinion or decision expressed. — **De-liv'er-y** (-ĕr-y), *n.* Act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release; surrender; act or style of utterance; parturition; freedom; preservation.

Dell (dĕl), *n.* A dale; a valley; a ravine.

Del'ta (dĕl'tà), *n.* The Greek letter Δ; a tract of land between two mouths of a river.

De-lude' (dē-lūd'), *v. t.* To lead into error; to mislead; to beguile; to cheat. — **De-lud'er**, *n.*

Del'uge (dĕl'ūj), *n.* An inundation; a flood; esp., the flood in Noah's time; a great calamity. — *v. t.* [DELUGED (-ūjd); DELUGING.] To overflow; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm.

De-lu'sion (dē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of deluding; deception; state of being deluded; error; illusion; fallacy. — **De-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Fitted to delude; deceptive; delusory.

Delve (dĕlv), *v. t.* [DELVED (dĕlvd); DELVING.] To dig; to penetrate; to trace out.

Dem'a-gogue (dĕm'à-gŏg), *n.* One who controls the multitude by specious arts; an artful politician.

De-mand' (dē-mànd'), *v. t.* To ask; to claim; to require; to be in urgent need of. — *v. i.* To make a demand; to inquire. — *n.* A demanding; requisition; question; manifested want; claim.

De'mar-ca'tion (dē'mär-kā'shŭn), **De'mar-ka'tion**, *n.* A division of territory; a boundary.

De-mean' (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [DEMEANED (-mēnd'); DEMEANING.] To manage; to conduct; to comport (one's self). — **De-mean'or** (-mēn'ĕr), *n.* Conduct; behavior; deportment; bearing; mien.

De-ment'ed (dē-mĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Insane; mad; of unsound mind. — ‖**De-men'ti-a** (-mĕn'shĭ-à), *n.* Insanity; loss of reason; idiocy.

De-mer'it (dē-mĕr'ĭt), *n.* Misconduct; fault.

Dem'i-god (dĕm'ĭ-gŏd), *n.* A deified hero.

Dem'i-john (dĕm'ĭ-jŏn), *n.* A large glass bottle, inclosed in wickerwork.

De-mise' (dē-mīz'), *n.* Death of a royal or illustrious person; conveyance or transfer of an estate. — *v. t.* [DEMISED (-mīzd'); DEMISING.] To bequeath; to bestow by will.

De-moc'ra-cy (dē-mŏk'rà-sy), *n.* Government by the people, or by representatives chosen by the people; a republic; the principles of one of the American political parties. — **Dem'o-crat** (dĕm'ō-krăt), *n.* An adherent of democracy. — **Dem'o-crat'ic** (dĕm'ō-krăt'ĭk), **Dem'o-crat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or favoring, democracy. — **Dem'o-crat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

De-mol'ish (dē-mŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [DEMOLISHED (-ĭsht); DEMOLISHING.] To throw or pull down; to ruin; to destroy. — **Dem'o-li'tion** (dĕm'ō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of overthrowing; ruin.

De'mon (dē'mŏn), *n.* An evil spirit; a devil. — **De-mo'ni-ac** (-mō'nĭ-ăk), **Dem'o-ni'ac-al** (dĕm'ō-nī'à-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or produced by, demons; devilish.

Dem'on-strate (dĕm'ŏn-strāt *or* dē-mŏn'strāt), *v. t.* To prove fully or to a certainty; to point out; to exhibit; to manifest. — **Dem'on-stra'tor** (dĕm'ŏn-strā'tĕr), *n.* — **De-mon'stra-to-ry** (dē-mŏn'strà-tō-rў), **De-mon'stra-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to demonstrate; conclusive; frank; open. — **De-mon'stra-tive**, *n.* A demonstrative pronoun; a pronoun distinctly designating that to which it refers. — **Dem'on-stra'tion** (dĕm'ŏn-strā'shŭn), *n.* Proof; manifestation; display of strength.

De-mor'al-ize (dē-mŏr'al-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the morals of; to corrupt in morals, discipline, courage, etc. — **De-mor'al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Loss of morals, discipline, etc.

De-mur' (dē-mûr') *v. i.* [DEMURRED (-mûrd'); DEMURRING.] To hesitate; to pause; to delay. — *n.* Stop; hesitation; suspense. — **De-mur'rer**, *n.* One who demurs; stoppage of a legal action by a point which the court must determine.

De-mure' (dē-mūr'), *a.* Grave; affectedly modest. — **De-mure'ly**, *adv.* — **De-mure'ness**, *n.*

Den (dĕn), *n.* A cave; a beast's dwelling; a retreat; a haunt. — *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

De-na'tion-al-ize (dē-năsh'ŭn-al-īz), *v. t.* To divest of national character or rights.

Den'gue (dĕn'gā), *n.* Breakbone fever, an epidemic eruptive fever of the West Indies, Egypt, India, etc.

De-ni'a-ble, **De-ni'al**. See under DENY.

Den'i-zen (dĕn'ĭ-z'n), *n.* A citizen; a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country; an inhabitant.

De-nom'i-nate (dē-nŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To give a name to; to entitle; to designate. — *a.* Having a specific name. — **De-nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act of naming or designating; a name; a class, or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; a title; a category. — **De-nom'i-na'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Relating to a denomination. — **De-nom'i-na-tive** (-nā-tĭv), *a.* Conferring a denomination or title. — **De-nom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* The giver of a name; a number below the line in fractions, showing how many parts the integer is divided into.

De-note' (dē-nōt'), *v. t.* To indicate; to mark; to signify; to show. — **De-not'a-ble** (-nŏt'ā-b'l), *a.* — **De'no-ta'tion** (dē'nō-tā'shŭn *or* dēn'ō-), *n.* A marking off; a separation.

De-nounce' (dē-nouns'), *v. t.* To accuse publicly; to threaten; to stigmatize.

Dense (dĕns), *a.* Having the constituent part closely united; close; compact. — **Dense'ly**, *adv.* — **Den'si-ty** (dĕn'sĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being dense or thick; compactness; proportion of mass, or quantity of matter, to bulk or volume.

Dent (dĕnt), *n.* A small hollow; a mark made by a blow; an indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent upon; to indent.

Den'tal (dĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth. — *n.* A sound or letter formed by aid of the teeth. — **Dent'ed**, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows. — **Den'tine** (-tĭn), *n.* The substance of which teeth are mostly composed.

Den'tist (dĕn'tĭst), *n.* One who cares for the teeth of others; a dental surgeon. — **Den'tist-ry** (-tĭs-trў), *n.* Art or profession of a dentist.

Den-ti'tion (dĕn-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Formation of teeth; the process or time of cutting the teeth; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

De-nude' (dē-nūd'), *v. t.* To divest of covering; to make naked; to strip. — **Den'u-da'tion** (dĕn'ū-dā'shŭn *or* dē'nū-), *n.* A making bare.

De-nun'ci-ate (dē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To denounce. — **De-nun'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of denouncing; a public menace or accusation. — **De-nun'ci-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **De-nun'ci-a-to-ry** (-shĭ-ā-tō-rў *or* -shā-tō-rў), *a.* Containing denunciation; accusing.

De-ny' (dē-nī'), *v. t.* [Denied (-nīd'); Denying.] To contradict; to refuse; to reject; to withhold; to disown; to abjure. — **De-ni'a-ble** (-nī'ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being denied. — **De-ni'al** (-al), *n.* A denying; a refusal; a contradiction; a disavowal. — **De-ni'er**, *n.*

De-o'dor-ize (dē-ō'dẽr-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of odor, esp. of bad odor resulting from impurities.

De-part' (dē-pärt'), *v. i.* To go forth or away; to leave; to decease; to die. — *v. t.* To leave; to quit; to retire from. — **De-par'ture** (-pär'tūr), *n.* A going away; a removal; death.

De-part'ment (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* A part or portion; distinct course of life; a subdivision of business; a province; a district.

De-pend' (dē-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang; to rely; to trust; to adhere. — **De-pend'ent** (-ent), **De-pend'ant** (-ant), *a.* Relying; subordinate. — *n.* One sustained by, relying on, or subject to, another; a retainer. — **De-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **De-pend'ence** (-ens), *n.* A depending or being dependent; reliance; trust. — **De-pend'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Dependence; a territory remote from the state to which it belongs; a colony.

De-pict' (dē-pĭkt'), **De-pic'ture** (-pĭk'tūr), *v. t.* To paint; to portray; to describe.

De-plore' (dē-plōr'), *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. — **De-plor'a-ble** (-plōr'ā-b'l), *a.* Lamentable; sad; pitiable; grievous; wretched.

De-po'nent (dē-pō'nent), *a.* Having a passive form with active meaning; said of certain verbs. — *n.* One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath; a deponent verb.

De-pop'u-late (dē-pŏp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople. — *v. i.* To become dispeopled. — **De-pop'u-la'tor** (-pŏp'ū-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **De-pop'u-la'tion** (-pŏp'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Act of depopulating; state of being depopulated.

De-port' (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To transport; to carry away; to demean; to conduct; to behave. — **De'por-ta'tion** (dē'pōr-tā'shŭn *or* dēp'ōr-), *n.* Act of deporting; banishment; exile; transportation. — **De-port'ment** (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* Manner of deporting or demeaning one's self; carriage; behavior; demeanor; conduct.

De-pose' (dē-pōz'), *v. t.* To dethrone; to degrade; to eject from office; to testify to; to aver upon oath. — *v. i.* To bear witness. — **De-po'sal** (-al), *n.* A deposing; removal from office.

De-pos'it (dē-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* To lay down; to place; to put; to lay away for safe keeping; to store. — *n.* A thing deposited, laid down, or placed (in a bank, for safe keeping, etc.). — **De-pos'i-tor** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* — **De-pos'i-ta-ry** (-ĭ-tā-rў), *n.* One with whom anything is left in trust; trustee; guardian. — **De-pos'i-to-ry** (-ĭ-tō-rў), *n.* Place where anything is deposited for safe keeping.

Dep'o-si'tion (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn *or* dē'pō-), *n.* A deposing or depositing; precipitation; the setting aside of a public officer; displacement; removal; thing deposited; sediment; testimony under oath or affirmation; an affidavit.

De'pot (dē'pō; *French* dē-pō'), *n.* A place of deposit; a storehouse; a military station where stores are kept, or recruits assembled; a railroad station.

De-prave' (dē-prāv'), *v. t.* To make bad or worse; to corrupt; to vitiate; to pollute; to impair. — **Dep'ra-va'tion** (dĕp'rā-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of corrupting; the state of being depraved; corruption; profligacy. — **De-prav'i-ty** (-prăv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Extreme wickedness; corruption.

Dep're-cate (dĕp'rē-kāt), *v. t.* To pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply. — **Dep're-ca'tor** (dĕp'rē-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Dep're-ca-to-ry** (-kā-tō-rў), *a.* Serving or tending to deprecate. — **Dep're-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented; entreaty for pardon.

De-pre'ci-ate (dē-prē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To lessen in price; to undervalue; to underrate; to [illegible] to detract. — *v. i.* To fall in [illegible] in estimation. — **De-pre'ci-**[illegible]

De-pre'ci-a-to-ry (dē-prē'shĭ-ā-tō-rў *or* -shā-tō-rў), **De-pre'ci-a'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to depreciate. — **De-pre'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A depreciating; reduction of worth.

Dep're-date (dĕp'rē-dāt), *v. t.* To plunder; to pillage; to rob; to lay waste; to devour. — **Dep're-da'tion** (dĕp'rē-dā'shŭn), *n.* A robbing, despoiling, or plundering.

De-press' (dē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [DEPRESSED (-prĕst'); DEPRESSING.] To press down; to humble; to embarrass (trade, commerce, etc.); to cheapen. — **De-press'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **De-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A reduction; sinking; fall; dejection; melancholy. — **De-press'ive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to depress.

De-prive' (dē-prīv'), *v. t.* To take away; to bereave; to despoil; to debar; to abridge. — **Dep'ri-va'tion** (dĕp'rĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Dispossession; loss; want; bereavement.

Depth (dĕpth), *n.* Deepness; profundity; darkness; a deep, or the deepest, part or place.

De-pute' (dē-pūt'), *v. t.* To appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate. — *n.* A deputy. — **Dep'u-ta'tion** (dĕp'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of deputing; a person or persons deputed to act for others. — **Dep'u-tize** (dĕp'ū-tīz), *v. t.* To depute. — **Dep'u-ty** (-tў), *n.* A representative; an agent.

De-rail' (dē-rāl'), *v. t. & i.* To run off the rails; — said of cars, etc. — **De-rail'ment**, *n.*

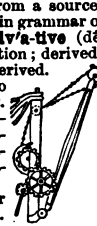
De-range' (dē-rānj'), *v. t.* To put out of order; to embarrass; to unsettle; to disturb; to disconcert. — **De-range'ment** (-ment), *n.* Disorder; insanity; confusion; embarrassment.

Der'e-lict (dĕr'ē-lĭkt), *a.* Forsaken by the owner; abandoned; unfaithful; lost; adrift. — *n.* A thing abandoned by its owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation. — **Der'e-lic'tion** (-lĭk'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment.

De-ride' (dē-rīd'), *v. t.* To laugh at with contempt; to ridicule; to mock; to taunt. — **De-rid'ing-ly**, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery. — **De-ri'sion** (-rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Scorn; mockery; ridicule. — **De-ri'sive** (-rī'sĭv), *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision. — **De-ri'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **De-ri'so-ry** (-sō-rў), *a.* Derisive.

De-rive' (dē-rīv'), *v. t.* To trace; to deduce; to infer; to draw. — *v. i.* To flow; to have origin; to proceed. — **De-riv'a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Transmissible; communicable; inferable. — **Der'i-va'tion** (dĕr'ĭ-vā'shŭn), *n.* Deduction from a source; act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy; a derivative. — **De-riv'a-tive** (dē-rĭv'à-tĭv), *a.* Obtained by derivation; derived; secondary. — *n.* That which is derived.

Der'o-gate (dĕr'ō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To take away; to detract. — (-gāt), *a.* Diminished in value; damaged. — **Der'o-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Disparagement; detraction; depreciation. — **De-rog'a-to-ry** (dē-rŏg'à-tō-rў), *a.* Detracting; injurious.



Derrick.

Der'rick (dĕr'rĭk), *n.* A mast or machine for raising heavy weights.

Der'vish (dĕr'vĭsh), **Der'vise** (-vĭs), **Der'vis** (-vĭs), *n.* A Turkish or Persian monk.

Des'cant (dĕs'kănt), *n.* A variation of an air; a song in parts; soprano or treble; comment. — **Des-cant'** (dĕs-kănt'), *v. i.* To sing a variation or accompaniment; to comment; to expatiate.

De-scend' (dē-sĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To go or come down. — **De-scend'ant** (-ant), *n.* One who descends; offspring. — **De-scend'ent** (-ent), *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor or source. — **De-scen'sion** (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* A going downward; descent; degradation.

De-scent' (dē-sĕnt'), *n.* A descending; progress downward; birth; slope.

De-scribe' (dē-skrīb'), *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs; to set forth; to sketch; to relate; to express; to explain. — **De-scrib'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of description. — **De-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A describing; account; class; sort. — **De-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Affording description. — **De-scrip'tive-ly**, *adv.*

De-scry' (dē-skrī'), *v. t.* [DESCRIED (dē-skrīd'); DESCRYING.] To discover (distant objects); to behold; to detect; to discern. — **De-scri'er**, *n.*

Des'e-crate (dĕs'ē-krāt), *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose; to profane. — **Des'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* A desecrating; sacrilege.

De-sert' (dē-zĕrt'), *v. t.* To part from; to abandon; to forsake; to quit. — *v. i.* To run away. — **De-sert'er** (-zĕrt'ẽr), *n.* — **De-ser'tion** (-zẽr'shŭn), *n.* Abandonment.

Des'ert (dĕz'ẽrt), *n.* A deserted or forsaken region; wilderness; solitude. — *a.* Forsaken; unproductive; barren; waste; desolate.

De-sert' (dē-zẽrt'), *n.* That which is deserved; merit; worth; due.

De-serve' (dē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [DESERVED (-zẽrvd'); DESERVING.] To earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to. — *v. i.* To be worthy of recompense. — **De-serv'ed-ly** (-zẽrv'ĕd-lў), *adv.* According to desert; justly. — **De-serv'ing**, *n.* Desert; merit. — *a.* Meritorious; worthy.

Des'ha-bille' (dăz'à-bĕl'), *n.* An undress; careless toilet.

Des'ic-cate (dĕs'ĭk-kāt *or* dē-sĭk'kāt), *v. t. & i.* To dry up. — **De-sic'cant** (-sĭk'kant), *a.* Drying. — *n.* A medicine or preparation for drying a sore. — **Des'ic-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of desiccating; state of being desiccated.

De-sid'er-ate (dē-sĭd'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To feel need of; to want; to desire. — **De-sid'er-a-tive** (-à-tĭv), *a.* Expressing or denoting desire. — *n.* An object of desire. — ‖**De-sid'e-ra'tum** (-sĭd'ē-rā'tŭm), *n.* A thing desired; a want generally felt.

De-sign' (dē-zīn' *or* -sīn'), *v. t.* [DESIGNED (-zīnd' *or* -sīnd'); DESIGNING.] To sketch; to draw; to plan; to project; to mean. — *v. i.* To have a purpose; to intend. — *n.* A purpose; an intention; a plan; a sketch. — **De-sign'er**, *n.* — **De-sign'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* By design; purposely. — **De-sign'ing**, *a.* Artful; scheming.

Des'ig-nate (dĕs'ĭg-nāt), *v. t.* To point out; to indicate; to name; to style; to describe. — **Des'ig-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Des'ig-na'tion**

(-nā'shŭn), *n.* **A designating or pointing out;** an appointment; a title; an appellation.

De-sire' (dē-zīr'), *v. t.* [DESIRED (-zīrd'); DESIRING.] To long for; to covet; to ask; to entreat; to request. — *n.* A wish to obtain something; request; petition; object sought; eagerness; longing. — **De-sir'a-ble** (-zīr'ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable. — **De-sir'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Desiring; solicitous; covetous; eager.

De-sist' (dē-zĭst' *or* -sĭst'), *v. i.* To cease; to stop; to forbear.

Desk (dĕsk), *n.* A slanting table for writing on; a pulpit.

Des'o-late (dĕs'ō-lāt), *a.* Destitute of inhabitants; lonely; waste; solitary. — (-lāt), *v. t.* To lay waste; to ruin. — **Des'o-late-ly**, *adv.* — **Des'o-la'ter** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Des'o-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A desolating, or state of being desolated; ruin; havoc; sadness; destitution; gloom.

De-spair' (dē-spâr'), *v. i.* [DESPAIRED (-spârd'); DESPAIRING.] To be without hope; to give up expectation; to despond. — *n.* Desperation; hopelessness. — **De-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.*

De-spatch' (dē-spăch'), *v.* & *n.* See DISPATCH.

Des'per-a'do (dĕs'pẽr-ā'dō), *n.* A desperate fellow; a madman; a ruffian.

Des'per-ate (dĕs'pẽr-āt), *a.* Beyond hope; past cure; rash; headlong; forlorn; furious; frantic. — **Des'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A despairing; hopelessness; recklessness.

Des'pi-ca-ble (dĕs'pĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Fit to be despised; contemptible; vile; pitiful; paltry; low; base. — **Des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

De-spise' (dē-spīz'), *v. t.* [DESPISED (-spīzd'); DESPISING.] To look upon with contempt; to scorn; to disdain; to undervalue.

De-spite' (dē-spīt'), *n.* Malice; malignity; spite; defiance. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. — **De-spite'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Malicious; malignant. — **De-spite'ful-ly**, *adv.*

De-spoil' (dē-spoil'), *v. t.* To spoil; to strip; to rob; to bereave. — **De-spoil'er**, *n.* — **De-spo'li-a'tion** (-spō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A despoiling.

De-spond' (dē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To give up; to abandon hope; to become dispirited or depressed. — **De-spond'ent**, *a.* Hopeless; low-spirited. — **De-spond'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **De-spond'en-cy** (*-en-sy*), *n.* Dejection.

Des'pot (dĕs'pŏt), *n.* An absolute prince; a tyrant. — **Des-pot'ic** (-pŏt'ĭk), *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. — **Des'po-tism** (dĕs'pō-tĭz'm), *n.* Power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny.

Des-sert' (dĕz-zẽrt'), *n.* A service of pastry, fruits, etc., after dinner.

Des'tine (dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* [DESTINED (-tĭnd); DESTINING.] To determine the future condition of; to fix; to doom; to ordain; to bind. — **Des'ti-na'tion** (dĕs'tĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A destining or appointing; predetermined end; point aimed at.

Des'ti-ny (dĕs'tĭ-nỹ), *n.* Predetermined state; fate; doom. — **Des'ti-nist**, *n.* A fatalist.

Des'ti-tute (dĕs'tĭ-tūt), *a.* In want; needy; poor. — **Des'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* Utter want.

De-stroy' (dē-stroi'), *v. t.* [DESTROYED (-stroid'); DESTROYING.] To pull down; to break up the structure of; to demolish; to ruin; to annihilate; to kill. — **De-stroy'er**, *n.*

De-struc'tion (dē-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* A destroying; overthrow; havoc; ruin. — **De-struc'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to destruction. — **De-struc'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), **De-struc'ti-ble-ness**, *n.* — **De-struc'tive** (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Causing destruction; deadly; ruinous; mischievous. — *n.* One who destroys; a radical reformer.

De-tach' (dē-tăch'), *v. t.* [DETACHED (-tăcht'); DETACHING.] To separate; to disunite; to disengage; to withdraw; to draw off. — **De-tach'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A separating; a thing detached; a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.

De'tail (dē'tāl *or* dē-tāl'), *n.* A minute portion; a particular; a narrative which relates minute points; the selection of a person or company for special service. — **De-tail'** (dē-tāl'), *v. t.* To relate in particulars; to report minutely; to specify; to appoint for a particular service.

De-tain' (dē-tān'), *v. t.* To keep back or from; to stop; to check; to hinder. — **De-tain'er**, *n.*

De-tect' (dē-tĕkt'), *v. t.* To uncover; to find out; to discover; to expose. — **De-tect'or** (-tĕkt'ẽr), **De-tect'or**, *n.* — **De-tec'tion** (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* A detecting; discovery. — **De-tect'ive** (-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Fitted for, or employed in, detecting. — *n.* A policeman employed to detect rogues.

De-tent' (dē-tĕnt'), *n.* That which locks or unlocks a movement in machinery; a catch controlling wheelwork in the striking part of a clock. — **De-ten'tion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of detaining; confinement; restraint; delay.

De-ter' (dē-tẽr'), *v. t.* [DETERRED (-tẽrd'); DETERRING.] To prevent by fear; to hinder.

De-te'ri-o-rate (dē-tē'rĭ-ō-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become worse. — **De-te'ri-o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A growing worse.

De-ter'mine (dē-tẽr'mĭn), *v. t.* & *i.* To end; to decide; to resolve. — **De-ter'mined** (-mĭnd), *a.* Resolute; decided. — **De-ter'min-ed-ly** (-mĭn-ĕd-lỹ *or* -mĭnd-lỹ), *adv.* — **De-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A termination; a decision.

De-test' (dē-tĕst'), *v. t.* To hate extremely; to abhor; to abominate; to loathe. — **De-test'a-ble**, *a.* Abominable; odious. — **De-test'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Det'es-ta'tion** (dĕt'ĕs-tā'shŭn *or* dē'tĕs-), *n.* A detesting; abhorrence; loathing.

De-throne' (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.* To remove or drive from a throne; to depose. — **De-throne'ment**, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition.

De'tour' (dē'tōōr'), *n.* A turning; circuitous route.

De-tract' (dē-trăkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To slander; to disparage; to depreciate. — **De-tract'or**, *n.* — **De-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Depreciation; slander; calumny; aspersion; censure.

Det'ri-ment (dĕt'rĭ-*ment*), *n.* Injury; damage; mischief; harm. — **Det'ri-men'tal** (-mĕn'*tal*), *a.* Injurious; hurtful; prejudicial; pernicious.

Dev'as-tate (dĕv'as-tāt), *v. t.* To lay waste; to desolate; to demolish; to ra

Dev'as-ta'tion (dĕv'*as*-tā'shŭn), *n.* Desolation; waste; havoc; ruin. — **Dev'as-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.*

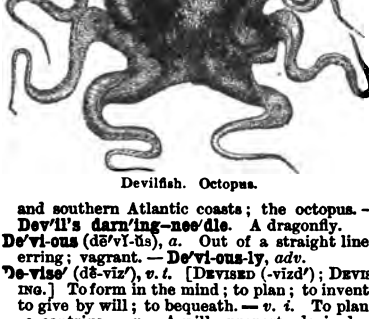
De-vel'op (dē-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [DEVELOPED (-ŏpt); DEVELOPING.] To uncover; to lay open; to disclose; to exhibit. — *v. t.* To mature; to become apparent gradually. — **De-vel'op-ment** (-ment), *n.* An unfolding; a disclosure; a detection; growth to maturity; evolution.

De-vest' (dē-vĕst'), *v. t. & i.* To strip.

De'vi-ate (dē'vĭ-āt), *v. i.* To wander; to digress; to depart; to deflect; to err. — **De'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A deviating; variation; error.

De-vice' (dē-vīs'), *n.* Scheme; design; contrivance; invention; a stratagem.

Dev'il (dĕv''l), *n.* The evil one; Satan; an evil spirit; a false god; a printer's apprentice; a dish broiled with pepper; a machine for tearing rags. — *v. t.* [DEVILED (-'ld) or DEVILLED; DEVILING (-'l-ĭng) or DEVILLING.] To torment; to grill with pepper; to cut up (cloth, rags, etc.). — **Dev'il-ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Diabolical; infernal; hellish; malicious; destructive. — **Dev'il-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Dev'il-try** (-trỹ), *n.* Mischief. — **Dev'il-fish'**, *n.* A huge ray of the Gulf of Mexico



Devilfish. Octopus.

and southern Atlantic coasts; the octopus. — **Dev'il's darn'ing-nee'dle.** A dragonfly.

De'vi-ous (dē'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Out of a straight line; erring; vagrant. — **De'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*

De-vise' (dē-vīz'), *v. t.* [DEVISED (-vīzd'); DEVISING.] To form in the mind; to plan; to invent; to give by will; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To plan; to contrive. — *n.* A will; property devised. — **De-vis'er** (dē-vīz'ẽr), *n.* One who devises; an inventor. — **De-vis'or** (-ẽr *or* -ôr), *n.* One who devises real estate by will.

De-void' (dē-voĭd'), *a.* Destitute; empty.

De-volve' (dē-vŏlv'), *v. t. & i.* [DEVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); DEVOLVING.] To roll onward or downward; to transfer or be transferred.

De-vote' (dē-vōt'), *v. t.* To appropriate by vow; to dedicate; to resign; to apply; to doom. — **De-vot'ed**, *a.* Zealous; attached. — **De-vot'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Dev'o-tee'** (dĕv'ō-tē'), *n.* One wholly devoted, esp. to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot. — **De-vo'tion** (dē-vō'shŭn), *n.* A voting; act of devotedness or devoutness; affection; object of affection. — **De-vo'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining, or suited to, devotion.

De-vour' (dē-vour'), *v. t.* [DEVOURED (-vourd'); DEVOURING.] To eat up ravenously; to appropriate greedily; to consume; to destroy.

De-vout' (dē-vout'), *a.* Absorbed in devotion or piety; pure; earnest; solemn.

Dew (dū), *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere, deposited at night. — *v. t.* To wet with dew; to bedew. — **Dew'y** (dū'ỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or moist with, dew. — **Dew'drop'** (-drŏp'), *n.* A drop of dew. — **Dew'lap'** (-lăp'), *n.* Flesh under the throat of an ox, which laps or licks the dew as the animal grazes.

Dex'ter (dĕks'tẽr), **Dex'tral** (-tral), *a.* Right, as opposed to *sinister* or *left;* on the right hand. — **Dex-ter'i-ty** (-tĕr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Skill; adroitness; tact; faculty. — **Dex'ter-ous** (dĕks'tẽr-ŭs), **Dex'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Adroit; skillful; clever; ready; apt; handy; versed. — **Dex'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

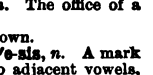
Di'a-bol'ic (dī'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), **Di'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the devil; infernal; atrocious.

Di-ac'o-nal (dī-ăk'ō-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a deacon. — **Di-ac'o-nate** (-nāt), *n.* The office of a deacon; deaconship.

Di'a-dem (dī'ȧ-dĕm), *n.* A crown.

Di-ær'e-sis (dī-ĕr'ĕ-sĭs), **Di-er'e-sis**, *n.* A mark [¨] over the second of two adjacent vowels, showing that they are pronounced separately.

Di-ag'o-nal (dī-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line. — **Di-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*



Diagonal.

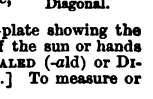
Di'a-gram (dī'ȧ-grăm), *n.* A mathematical outline, figure, or drawing.

Di'al (dī'*al*), *n.* A graduated plate showing the time of day by the shadow of the sun or hands of a timepiece. — *v. t.* [DIALED (-*al*d) or DIALLED; DIALING or DIALLING.] To measure or survey with a dial.

Di'a-lect (dī'ȧ-lĕkt), *n.* Means of expressing thoughts; language; idiom; speech.

Di'a-logue (dī'ȧ-lŏg), *n.* Conversation between two or more.

Di-am'e-ter (dī-ăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A right line through the center of a circle, etc., dividing it into two equal parts. — **Di'a-met'ric** (dī'ȧ-mĕt'rĭk), **Di'a-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a diameter; directly adverse. — **Di'a-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*



Diameter.

Di'a-mond (dī'ȧ-mŭnd *or* dī'mŭnd), *n.* A gem or precious stone, extremely hard and brilliant; a geometrical figure otherwise called *rhombus* or *lozenge;* a playing card, bearing the figure of a diamond; a very small kind of type.

☞ This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

Diamond.

Di'a-per (dī'ȧ-pẽr), *n.* Figured linen cloth for towels, napkins, etc.; an infant's breechcloth.

Di'a-phragm (dī'ȧ-frăm), *n.* A muscle separating the chest from the abdomen; the midriff; a thin partition.

Di'ar-rhe'a (dī'ar-rē'ȧ), **Di'ar-rhœ'a**, *n.* A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

Di'ar-y (dī'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A register of daily events.

Di'a-ton'ic (dī'ȧ-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Proceeding from tone to tone; pertaining to the musical scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Dib'ble (dĭb'b'l), *n.* A tool to make holes for planting seeds, etc. — *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; to make holes for planting. — *v. i.* To dip, as in angling.

Dibble.

Dice (dīs), *n.*, *pl.* of Die. Small cubes, with numbered sides; a game played with them. — *v. t.* To play with dice. — *v. i.* To ornament with dice. — **Di'cer** (dī'sĕr), *n.*

Dice.

Dick'er (dĭk'ĕr), *n.* Chaffering; exchange of small wares. — *v. i.* [Dickered (-ĕrd); Dickering.] To barter. [*U. S.*]

Dic'tate (dĭk'tāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To say or utter (words, etc.), for another to write out; to deliver (commands) with authority; to enjoin. — *n.* A command; a rule; admonition. — **Dic-ta'tion** (dĭk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing. — **Dic-ta'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who dictates; one invested with absolute authority. — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al** (dĭk'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Absolute; imperious; overbearing. — **Dic'ta-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Dic'tion (dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Choice of words; manner of expression; style; phraseology. — **Dic'tion-a-ry** (-shŭn-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* A book in which words are explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary.

Did, *imp.* of Do, *v.*

Didst (dĭdst), *2d pers. sing. imp.* of Do.

Die (dī), *v. i.* [Died (dīd); Dying.] To lose life; to expire; to vanish.

Die (dī), *n.* A small cube used in gaming [*pl.* Dice (dīs)]; a metallic stamp for coining, cutting screws, etc. [*pl.* Dies (dīz)].

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* Habitual food; victuals; food suited to one's state of health. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Dieted; Dieting.] To feed; to eat and drink sparingly, or by rule.

Di'et (dī'ĕt), *n.* A legislative assembly in some European countries; a convention; a council.

Dif'fer (dĭf'fĕr), *v. i.* [Differed (-fĕrd); Differing.] To disagree; to be unlike or discordant; to quarrel. — **Dif'fer-ent** (-ent), *a.* Unlike; distinct. — **Dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Dif'fer-ence** (-ens), *n.* The act or state of differing; dissimilarity; variety; dispute; quarrel; strife.

Dif'fi-cult (dĭf'fĭ-kŭlt), *a.* Hard to do or deal with; painful; laborious; rigid. — **Dif'fi-cul-ty** (-kŭl-tȳ), *n.* The state of being difficult; a perplexity; distress; trial.

Dif'fi-dent (dĭf'fĭ-dent), *a.* Wanting confidence in one's self; timid. — **Dif'fi-dence** (-dens), *n.*

Dif-fuse' (dĭf-fūz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Diffused (-fūzd'); Diffusing.] To expand; to spread; to spend; to waste; to disperse; to publish. — (dĭf-fūs'), *a.* Widely spread; copious; verbose; prolix. — **Dif-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Dif-fuse'ness**, *n.* — **Dif-fu'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A spreading; dispersion.

Dig (dĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [Dug (dŭg) or Digged (dĭgd); Digging.] To turn up with a spade; to excavate. — **Dig'ger** (-gĕr), *n.*

Di-gest' (dĭ-jĕst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To arrange methodically; to dissolve in the stomach. — **Di'gest** (dī'jĕst), *n.* A collection of laws; a compendium; a summary; an abridgment. — **Di-gest'er** (-jĕst'ĕr), *n.* — **Di-gest'i-ble** (-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being digested. — **Di-gest'i-ble-ness**, **Di-gest'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Di-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* The process of digesting. — **Di-gest'ive** (-jĕst'ĭv), *a.* Causing to digest; producing or pertaining to digestion.

Dig'it (dĭj'ĭt), *n.* A finger; three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures, 0, 1, 2, etc.

Dig'ni-fy (dĭg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Dignified (-fīd); Dignifying.] To invest with dignity or honor; to give distinction to; to exalt. — **Dig'ni-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Elevation; honorable rank; nobility. — **Dig'ni-ta-ry** (-tȧ-rȳ), *n.* One of exalted rank.

Di'graph (dī'grȧf), *n.* Two letters expressing one sound.

Di-gress' (dĭ-grĕs'), *v. t.* [Digressed (-grĕst'); Digressing.] To turn aside, or from, the main subject; to deviate; to wander. — **Di-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Deviation.

Dike (dīk), *n.* A ditch; bank; mound of earth. — *v. t.* [Diked (dīkt); Diking.] To surround, protect, or drain, by a dike.

Di-lap'i-date (dĭ-lăp'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To bring into decay or ruin by misuse or neglect. — *v. i.* To get out of repair; to go to ruin. — **Di-lap'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Waste; ruin.

Di-late' (dĭ-lāt' *or* dī-lāt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To expand; to enlarge; to swell. — **Di-lat'a-ble** (-lā'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of expansion. — **Di-la'tion** (dĭ-lā'shŭn *or* dī-), *n.* Expansion.

Dil'a-to-ry (dĭl'ȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Inclined to procrastinate; slow; sluggish; tardy. — **Dil'a-to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Dil'a-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Di-lem'ma (dĭ-lĕm'mȧ *or* dī-), *n.* A perplexing state or alternative; a difficult choice.

Dil'i-gence (dĭl'ĭ-jens), *n.* Quality of being diligent; industry.

‖**Di'li-gence'** (dē'lē-zhäns'), *n.* A French stagecoach.

Dil'i-gent (dĭl'ĭ-jent), *a.* Steady in application to business; assiduous; persevering; attentive; careful. — **Dil'i-gent-ly**, *adv.*

Dill (dĭl), *n.* An herb, having aromatic seeds.

Dil'ly-dal'ly (dĭl'lȳ-dăl'lȳ), *v. i.* To loiter; to trifle; to waste time.

Di-lute' (dĭ-lūt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To thin, by mixture with something. — *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength. — **Di-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* A diluting or being diluted; a weak liquid.

Dim (dĭm), *a.* [Dimmer; Dimmest.] Not clear; obscure; dull. — *v. t.* [Dimmed (dĭmd); Dimming.] To cloud; to darken; to sully. — **Dim'ly**, *adv.* — **Dim'ness**, *n.*

Dime (dīm), *n.* An American silver coin, the tenth of a dollar, worth ten cents.

Di-men'sion (dĭ-mĕn'shŭn), *n.*

Di-min'ish (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh), *v.*

(-ĭsht); DIMINISHING.] To decrease; to lessen; to reduce. — **Di-min'ish-a-ble** (dĭ-mĭn'ĭsh-a-b'l), *a.* — **Dim'i-nu'tion** (dĭm'ĭ-nū'shŭn), *n.* A making or growing smaller; decrease; decay; abasement. — **Di-min'u-tive** (dĭ-mĭn'ū-tĭv), *a.* Of small size; minute; little. — *n.* A noun denoting a small or a young object of the same kind with that denoted by some other noun.

Dim'i-ty (dĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A cotton cloth, plain or twilled.

Dim'ple (dĭm'p'l), *n.* A slight depression, esp. on the cheek or chin. — *v. i.* & *t.* [DIMPLED (-p'ld); DIMPLING.] To form (dimples).

Din (dĭn), *n.* A loud noise; a racket; a clamor.

Dine (din), *v. i.* [DINED (dind); DINING.] To eat dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.

Ding (dĭng), *v. i.* [DINGED (dĭngd); DINGING.] To sound, as a bell; to ring; to tinkle. — *n.* Stroke of a bell. — **Ding'dong'** (dĭng'dŏng'), *n.* Sound of bells; a repeated monotonous sound.

Din'gey (dĭn'gĭ), **Din'gy, Din'ghy,** *n.* An East India boat; a ship's smallest boat.

Din'gle (dĭng'g'l), *n.* A valley between hills.

Din'gy (dĭn'jĭ), *a.* Soiled; of a dusky color; dun. — **Din'gi-ness,** *n.*

Din'ner (dĭn'nĕr), *n.* The principal meal of the day; a feast.

Dint (dĭnt), *n.* A mark left by a blow; a dent. — *v. t.* To make a small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure.

Di'o-cese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* District in which a bishop exercises ecclesiastical authority. — **Di-oc'e-san** (dī-ŏs'ē-*san or* dī'ō-sē'*san*), *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.

Di'o-ra'ma (dī'ō-rā'mȧ *or* -rĭ'mȧ), *n.* An exhibition of a painting seen from a distance through a large opening.

Dip (dĭp), *v. t.* [DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; DIPPING.] To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse one's self; to penetrate; to enter slightly; to incline downward. — *n.* The action of dipping or plunging; slope; pitch; a dipped candle, — made by dipping a wick in melted tallow. — **Dip'per,** *n.* One who, or that which, dips; a ladle for dipping water; a diving bird.

Diph-the'ri-a (dĭf-thē'rĭ-ȧ *or* dĭp-), *n.* An epidemic disease in which the throat becomes coated with a false membrane.

Diph'thong (dĭf'thŏng *or* dĭp'-), *n.* Union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.

Di-plo'ma (dĭ-plō'mȧ), *n.* A writing conferring some authority, privilege, or honor; a record of a literary degree. — **Di-plo'ma-cy** (-mȧ-sĭ), *n.* The art of conducting negotiations between nations; dexterity; skill; tact. — **Dip'lo-mat** (dĭp'lō-măt), **Dip'lo-mate** (-măt), *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist. — **Dip'lo-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a diploma, to diplomacy, or to diplomatics.

Dip'per (dĭp'pĕr), *n.* See under DIP, *v. t.*

Dip'so-ma'ni-a (dĭp'sō-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* A morbid craving for intoxicating drink. — **Dip'so-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* One thus afflicted; an inebriate.

Dire (dīr), *a.* Dreadful; horrible; terrible. — **Dire'ly,** *adv.* — **Dire'ness,** *n.* — **Dire'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Dire; calamitous. — **Dire'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Di-rect' (dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* Straight; sincere; right; immediate; absolute. — *v. t.* & *i.* To aim; to guide; to lead; to conduct; to dispose; to order; to command. — **Di-rect'ly,** *adv.* — **Di-rect'ness,** *n.* — **Di-rect'or** (-ẽr), **Di-rect'or,** *n.* One who directs or governs; a superintendent. — **Di-rect'o-rate** (-ō-rāt), **Di-rect'or-ship,** *n.* The office of a director; a body of directors. — **Di-rect'o-ry** (-ō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to direct; containing directions. — *n.* A collection of directions or rules; a guide book; a book giving names and residences of the inhabitants of a place; a body of directors. — **Di-rec'tress** (-rĕs), *n.* A woman who directs or manages. — **Di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A directing, aiming, or ordering; guidance; superintendence; oversight; control; address of one to whom anything is sent; body of persons charged with managing any affair.

Dire'ful (dīr'fŭl), etc. See under DIRE, *a.*

Dirge (dẽrj), *n.* A funeral song.

Dirk (dẽrk), *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Dirt (dẽrt), *n.* Foul or filthy substance; earth; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make filthy. — **Dirt'y** (dẽr'tĭ), *a.* [DIRTIER; DIRTIEST.] Defiled with dirt; base; filthy; foul. — *v. t.* To foul; to make filthy; to soil; to tarnish; to sully.

Dis-a'ble (dĭs-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [DISABLED (-b'ld); DISABLING (-blĭng).] To render unable; to deprive of power; to disqualify; to incapacitate. — **Dis'a-bil'i-ty** (dĭs'ȧ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of power or qualification; inability.

Dis'a-buse' (dĭs'ȧ-būz'), *v. t.* To undeceive; to set right.

Dis'ad-van'tage (dĭs'ăd-vȧn'tăj), *n.* Loss; detriment; hurt; damage. — **Dis-ad'van-ta'geous** (dĭs-ăd'vȧn-tā'jŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; prejudicial; detrimental.

Dis'af-fect' (dĭs'ăf-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To make less friendly; to alienate; to disorder. — **Dis'af-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Dislike; hostility.

Dis'a-gree' (dĭs'ȧ-grē'), *v. i.* [DISAGREED (-grēd'); DISAGREEING.] To fail to accord; to fail to agree; to differ; to vary; to dissent. — **Dis'a-gree'a-ble** (-grē'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Contrary; unsuitable; offensive; displeasing. — **Dis'a-gree'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Difference; discrepancy; dissent; jar; wrangle; discord.

Dis'al-low' (dĭs'ȧl-lou'), *v. t.* To refuse to allow or sanction. — *v. i.* To refuse permission.

Dis'an-nul' (dĭs'ăn-nŭl'), *v. t.* To annul; to nullify.

Dis'ap-pear' (dĭs'ăp-pēr'), *v. i.* [DISAPPEARED (-pērd'); DISAPPEARING.] To vanish from sight; to cease to be. — **Dis'ap-pear'ance** (-pēr'*ans*), *n.* Act of disappearing; vanishing.

Dis'ap-point' (dĭs'ăp-point'), *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope; to fail; to frustrate; to defeat. — **Dis'ap-point'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Defeat or failure of expectation; balk.

Dis'ap-prove' (dĭs'ăp-prōōv'), *v. t.* [DISAPPROVED (-prōōvd'); DISAPPROVING.] To censure; to

disallow. — **Dis/ap-prov'al** (-prōōv'al), **Dis-ap'pro-ba'tion** (-ăp'prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of disapproving; dislike. — **Dis/ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-arm' (dĭs-ärm' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* To deprive of arms or of means or disposition to harm. — **Dis-arm'a-ment** (-ȧ-ment), *n.* A disarming.

Dis/ar-range' (dĭs/ăr-rānj'), *v. t.* To put out of order. — **Dis/ar-range'ment** (-ment), *n.* Confusion; disorder.

Dis-as'ter (dĭz-ăs'tĕr), *n.* An unfortunate event; calamity; mishap; mischance. — **Dis-as'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Unfortunate; calamitous.

Dis/a-vow' (dĭs/ȧ-vou'), *v. t.* [DISAVOWED (-voud'); DISAVOWING.] To deny knowledge of; to disclaim; to disown; to disallow. — **Dis/a-vow'al** (-al), *n.* Disclaimer; denial.

Dis-band' (dĭs-bănd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To retire from military service; to break up organization.

Dis/be-lief' (dĭs/bē-lēf'), *n.* A disbelieving; denial of belief; error. — **Dis/be-lieve'** (-bē-lēv'), *v. t.* To discredit; to refuse to credit.

Dis-burse' (dĭs-bûrs'), *v. t.* To pay out; to expend. — **Dis-burse'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of paying out; money spent.

Disc, *n.* See DISK.

Dis'cant (dĭs'kant), *n.* See DESCANT, *n.*

Dis-card' (dĭs-kärd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To cast off or dismiss; to discharge; to reject. — *n.* Act of discarding; card discarded.

Dis-cern' (dĭz-zĕrn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DISCERNED (-zĕrnd'); DISCERNING.] To perceive; to discover; to penetrate; to discriminate; to judge. — **Dis-cern'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible; apparent; evident; manifest. — **Dis-cern'ing**, *a.* Acute; shrewd; sagacious. — **Dis-cern'ment** (-ment), *n.* Judgment; sagacity.

Dis-charge' (dĭs-chärj'), *v. t.* [DISCHARGED (-chärjd'); DISCHARGING.] To dismiss; to unload; to give forth; to utter; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* Dismissal; release; unloading; explosion.

Dis-ci'ple (dĭs-sī'p'l), *n.* A learner; a pupil; an adherent; a supporter. — **Dis-ci'ple-ship**, *n.* State of a disciple.

Dis'ci-pline (dĭs'sĭ-plĭn), *n.* Treatment suited to a disciple or learner; education; training; correction; chastisement. — *v. t.* [DISCIPLINED (-plĭnd); DISCIPLINING.] To educate; to develop by exercise; to bring under control; to correct; to chastise; to punish. — **Dis'ci-plin-a'ri-an** (-ā'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to discipline or government; intended for discipline. — *n.* One who enforces discipline; a severe trainer.

Dis-claim' (dĭs-klām'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DISCLAIMED (-klāmd'); DISCLAIMING.] To disown; to deny; to renounce; to repudiate. — **Dis-claim'er**, *n.* One who disclaims; an explicit disavowal.

Dis-close' (dĭs-klōz'), *v. t.* [DISCLOSED (-klōzd'); DISCLOSING.] To unclose; to uncover; to discover; to tell. — *v. i.* To open; to gape. — **Dis-clo'sure** (-klō'zhŭr), *n.* Revelation; exposure.

Dis-col'or (dĭs-kŭl'ŏr), *v. t.* [DISCOLORED (-ŏrd); DISCOLORING.] To alter the color of; to stain. — **Dis-col'or-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A stain.

Dis-com'fit (dĭs-kŭm'fĭt), *v. t.* [DISCOMFITED; DISCOMFITING.] To scatter in fight; to disconcert; to overthrow. — *n.* Rout; overthrow; discomfiture. — **Dis-com'fi-ture** (-fĭ-tūr), *n.* A discomfiting; defeat; frustration.

Dis-com'fort (dĭs-kŭm'fĕrt), *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; inquietude. — *v. t.* To disturb; to make uncomfortable.

Dis/com-mode' (dĭs/kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to annoy.

Dis/com-pose' (dĭs/kŏm-pōz'), *v. t.* To disarrange; to unsettle; to disturb; to ruffle; to fret; to vex; to displace. — **Dis/com-po'sure** (dĭs/-kŏm-pō'zhŭr), *n.* Disorder; agitation.

Dis/con-cert' (dĭs/kŏn-sĕrt'), *v. t.* To discompose; to abash; to confuse; to frustrate.

Dis/con-nect' (dĭs/kŏn-nĕkt'), *v. t.* To dissolve the union or connection of; to separate; to sever. — **Dis/con-nec'tion** (-nĕk'shŭn), *n.* Separation.

Dis-con'so-late (dĭs-kŏn'sŏ-lāt), *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation; dejected; melancholy.

Dis/con-tent' (dĭs/kŏn-tĕnt'), *n.* Want of content; uneasiness; dissatisfaction. — *v. t.* To make uneasy; to disquiet. — **Dis/con-tent'ed** (-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Dissatisfied; malcontent. — **Dis/-con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.*

Dis/con-tin'ue (dĭs/kŏn-tĭn'ū), *v. t.* & *i.* To put or leave off; to stop. — **Dis/con-tin'u-ance** (-ū-ans), **Dis/con-tin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Cessation; interruption; disunion; disruption.

Dis/cord' (dĭs/kôrd'), *n.* Want of concord; variance; dissension; strife; clashing; dissonance. — **Dis-cord'ant** (dĭs-kôrd'ant), *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing; inharmonious; harsh; jarring. — **Dis-cord'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-cord'ant-ness**, **Dis-cord'ance** (-ans), **Dis-cord'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* Discord; inconsistency.

Dis/count' (dĭs'kount' *or* dĭs-kount'), *v. t.* To deduct from an account, debt, charge, etc.; to abate; to lend money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. — *v. i.* To lend money, abating the discount. — **Dis'count** (dĭs'-kount), *n.* Deduction; allowance taken off (an account, debt, price, etc.); a discounting.

Dis-coun'te-nance (dĭs-koun'tē-nans), *v. t.* To put to shame; to abash; to discourage. — *n.* Disfavor; disapprobation.

Dis-cour'age (dĭs-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.* [DISCOURAGED (-ăjd); DISCOURAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To dishearten; to dispirit; to deject; to dissuade. — **Dis-cour'age-ment** (ment), *n.* A discouraging; that which discourages; dejection.

Dis-course' (dĭs-kōrs'), *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. i.* [DISCOURSED (-kōrst'); DISCOURSING.] To converse; to talk.

Dis-cour'te-ous (dĭs-kûr'tē-ŭs), *a.* Uncivil; rude. — **Dis-cour'te-ous-ness**, **Dis-cour'te-sy** (-sy), *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; incivility.

Dis-cov'er (dĭs-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [DISCOVERED (-ĕrd); DISCOVERING.] To expose to view; to make known; to disclose; to exhibit; to show; to tell; to detect; to invent. — **Dis-cov'er-er** (-ĕr-ĕr), *n.* — **Dis-cov'er-y** (-ĕr-y), *n.* A finding; making known; a revelation;

Dis-cred'it (dĭs-krĕd'ĭt), *n.* A want of credit; distrust; reproach. — *v. t.* To refuse to credit; to deprive of good repute. — **Dis-cred'it-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Injurious to reputation; disgraceful.

Dis-creet' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Prudent; sagacious; cautious; wary. — **Dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*

Dis-crep'ant (dĭs-krĕp'ant), *a.* Discordant; at variance; disagreeing; different. — **Dis-crep'ance** (-ans), **Dis-crep'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* Disagreement; inconsistency.

Dis-crete' (dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Separate; distinct.

Dis-cre'tion (dĭs-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Quality of being discreet; sagacity; prudence; freedom of action. — **Dis-cre'tion-al** (-al), **Dis-cre'tion-a-ry** (-ă-ry), *n.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

Dis-crim'i-nate (dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked. — *v. t.* & *i.* To distinguish; to separate. — **Dis-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A discriminating; mark of distinction; discernment; judgment.

Dis-crown' (dĭs-kroun'), *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.

Dis-cuss' (dĭs-kŭs'), *v. t.* [Discussed (-kŭst'); Discussing.] To disperse; to examine by disputation; to debate. — **Dis-cus'sion** (-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A discussing; debate; disputation.

Dis-dain' (dĭs-dān' *or* dĭz-), *n.* Haughtiness; scorn; contempt; pride. — *v. t.* [Disdained (-dānd'); Disdaining.] To contemn; to despise; to scorn. — *v. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger. — **Dis-dain'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of, or expressing, disdain; scornful; haughty.

Dis-ease' (dĭz-ēz'), *n.* Disorder; distemper; malady. — *v. t.* [Diseased (-ēzd'); Diseasing.] To afflict with sickness.

Dis'em-bark' (dĭs'ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* To put or go on shore; to land; to debark. — **Dis-em'bar-ka'tion** (-ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), *n.* A disembarking.

Dis'em-bar'rass (dĭs'ĕm-băr'ras), *v. t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear.

Dis'em-bod'y (dĭs'ĕm-bŏd'y), *v. t.* [Disembodied (-bŏd'ĭd); Disembodying.] To divest of the body; to free from the flesh.

Dis'en-chant' (dĭs'ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* To free from enchantment or spells.

Dis'en-cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn-kŭm'bĕr), *v. t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, or impediments.

Dis'en-gage' (dĭs'ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* To release from connection or engagement; to liberate; to free; to extricate; to clear; to detach. — *v. i.* To release one's self; to become detached.

Dis'en-tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To free from entanglement or perplexity; to unravel; to extricate; to clear; to disengage.

Dis'en-throne' (dĭs'ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To dethrone.

Dis'em-tomb' (dĭs'ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.

Dis-fa'vor (dĭs-fā'vĕr), *n.* Want of favor; disesteem; unkindness. — *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favor from; to discountenance.

Dis-fig'ure (dĭs-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* To deface; to mar. — **Dis-fig'u-ra'tion** (-ū-rā'shŭn), **Dis-fig'ure-ment** (-ment), *n.* Deformity; defacement.

Dis-fran'chise (dĭs-frăn'chĭz *or* -chĭs), *v. t.* To deprive of a franchise, esp. of citizenship. — **Dis-fran'chise-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of disfranchising; state of being disfranchised.

Dis-gorge' (dĭs-gôrj'), *v. t.* [Disgorged (-gôrjd'); Disgorging.] To vomit; to give up. — *v. i.* To vomit; to make restitution.

Dis-grace' (dĭs-grās'), *n.* Lack or loss of favor; opprobrium; dishonor; shame; disrepute. — *v. t.* [Disgraced (-grāst'); Disgracing.] To deprive of favor; to degrade; to debase. — **Dis-grace'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Bringing disgrace or dishonor; shameful; infamous; ignominious.

Dis-guise' (dĭs-gīz'), *v. t.* [Disguised (-gīzd'); Disguising.] To change the guise or appearance of; to conceal; to dissemble; to mask. — *n.* A dress or exterior put on to conceal or to deceive; deception; slight intoxication. — **Dis-guis'ed-ly** (-gīz'ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In disguise.

Dis-gust' (dĭs-gŭst'), *v. t.* To provoke dislike in; to offend; to displease. — *n.* Aversion; distaste; dislike; repugnance. — **Dis-gust'ful** (-fŭl), **Dis-gust'ing**, *a.* Offensive; nauseous.

Dish (dĭsh), *n.* A vessel to hold food; particular kind of food; hollow form, like a dish. — *v. t.* [Dished (dĭsht); Dishing.] To put in a dish ready for the table. — **Dish'ing**, *a.* Concave; hollow. — **Dish'ful** (dĭsh'fŭl), *n.* As much as a dish will hold.

Dis-heart'en (dĭs-här't'n), *v. t.* [Disheartened (-t'nd); Disheartening.] To dispirit; to discourage; to deter.

Di-shev'el (dĭ-shĕv'l *or* -ēl), *v. t.* [Dishevelled (-'ld *or* -ēld) or Dishevelled; Dishevelling or Dishevelling.] To suffer to hang loosely or negligently, as the hair.

Dish'ful (dĭsh'fŭl), *n.* See under Dish, *n.*

Dis-hon'est (dĭs-ŏn'ĕst *or* dĭz-), *a.* Wanting in honesty; faithless; unjust. — **Dis-hon'es-ty** (-ĕs-tĭ), *n.* Want of honesty or integrity.

Dis-hon'or (dĭs-ŏn'ĕr *or* dĭz-), *n.* Want of honor; disgrace; shame; reproach. — *v. t.* To bring reproach or shame on; to violate the chastity of; to refuse to accept or pay (a draft or acceptance). — **Dis-hon'or-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Shameful; base; disgraced.

Dis'in-cline' (dĭs'ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* To excite the dislike of; to make averse. — **Dis-in'cli-na'tion** (dĭs-ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; repugnance; aversion.

Dis-in-gen'u-ous (dĭs'ĭn-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Not ingenuous; wanting in frankness; deceitful.

Dis'in-her'it (dĭs'ĭn-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Dis-in'te-grate (dĭs-ĭn'tē-grāt), *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts. — **Dis-in'te-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* A disintegrating.

Dis-in'ter-est-ed (dĭs-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Free from self-interest; impartial; indifferent.

Dis-join' (dĭs-join'), *v. t.* & *i.* [Disjoined (-joind'); Disjoining.] To part; to disunite; to separate.

Dis-joint' (dĭs-joint'), *v. t.* To put out of joint; to break in pieces; to break the natural order and relations of. — *v. i.* To fall or break in pieces.

Disk (dĭsk), **Disc**, *n.* A flat circular plate; quoit; the face of a celestial body; the surface of a leaf.

d Disk; *r r* Rays.

Dis-like' (dĭs-līk'), *v. t.* [DISLIKED (-līkt'); DISLIKING.] To have an aversion to. — *n.* Distaste; displeasure; antipathy; disgust.

Dis'lo-cate (dĭs'lō-kāt), *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint. — *a.* Dislocated. — **Dis'lo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Displacement; a joint put out.

Dis-lodge' (dĭs-lŏj'), *v. t.* [DISLODGED (-lŏjd'); DISLODGING.] To drive from a lodge or place of rest or a station. — **Dis-lodg'ment** (-lŏj'ment), *n.* A dislodging or state of being dislodged.

Dis-loy'al (dĭs-loi'al), *a.* Not loyal; false to allegiance; faithless; inconstant. — **Dis-loy'al-ty** (-tў), *n.* Want of fidelity.

Dis'mal (dĭz'mal), *a.* Gloomy; lonesome; doleful; melancholy; unhappy. — **Dis'mal-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-man'tle (dĭs-măn't'l), *v. t.* To deprive of dress, furniture, defenses, etc.; to strip; to raze.

Dis-mast' (dĭs-mást'), *v. t.* To deprive of masts.

Dis-may' (dĭs-mā'), *v. t.* [DISMAYED (-mād'); DISMAYING.] To terrify; to daunt; to dishearten. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright; horror.

Dis-mem'ber (dĭs-mĕm'bĕr), *v. t.* To divide limb from limb; to mutilate; to sever. — **Dis-mem'ber-ment** (-ment), *n.* Division; mutilation.

Dis-miss' (dĭs-mĭs'), *v. t.* [DISMISSED (-mĭst'); DISMISSING.] To send away; to remove from office; to reject. — **Dis-miss'al** (-mĭs'al), **Dis-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A dismissing. — **Dis-miss'ive** (-mĭs'ĭv), *a.* Giving leave to depart.

Dis-mount' (dĭs-mount'), *v. i.* To descend; to alight from a horse. — *v. t.* To throw from an elevation, a place of honor, a horse, etc.

Dis'o-be'di-ent (dĭs'ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey. — **Dis'o-be'di-ence** (-ens), *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

Dis'o-bey' (dĭs'ō-bā'), *v. t.* & *i.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to break the commands of.

Dis'o-blige' (dĭs'ō-blīj'), *v. t.* To offend by unkindness or incivility. — **Dis'o-bli'ging** (-blī'jĭng), *a.* Indisposed to gratify; unkind.

Dis-or'der (dĭs-ôr'dĕr), *n.* Want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; illness; sickness. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to make sick; to derange; to discompose. — **Dis-or'der-ly**, *a.* Irregular; confused; unruly; lawless; vicious; loose. — **Dis-or'der-li-ness**, *n.*

Dis-or'gan-ize (dĭs-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To destroy the system of; to throw into disorder.

Dis-own' (dĭs-ōn' *or* dĭz-), *v. t.* [DISOWNED (-ōnd'); DISOWNING.] To refuse to own or acknowledge; to renounce; to repudiate.

Dis-par'age (dĭs-păr'ĭj), *v. t.* [DISPARAGED (-ĭjd); DISPARAGING (-ĭ-jĭng).] To injure by depreciating comparisons; to undervalue. — **Dis-par'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; detraction.

Dis-par'i-ty (dĭs-păr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Difference in age, rank, etc.; inequality; disproportion.

Dis-pas'sion (dĭs-păsh'ŭn), *n.* Freedom from passion; apathy. — **Dis-pas'sion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Free from passion; calm; cool; impartial.

Dis-patch' (dĭs-păch'), *v. t.* [DISPATCHED (-păcht'); DISPATCHING.] To send off; to expedite; to hasten; to put out of the way; to put to death; to kill. — *v. i.* To make haste. — *n.* The sending in haste; message dispatched or sent off; hurry; promptness; speed.

Dis-pel' (dĭs-pĕl'), *v. t.* [DISPELLED (-pĕld'); DISPELLING.] To drive away; to dissipate.

Dis-pense' (dĭs-pĕns'), *v. t.* To deal out; to distribute; to administer; to execute. — *v. i.* To give dispensation; to allow an omission; to forego; — followed by *with*. — **Dis-pen'sa-ble** (-pĕn'sa-b'l), *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with. — **Dis-pen'sa-ry** (-sa-rў), *n.* A place in which medicines are given gratis to the poor; a shop in which medicines are prepared. — **Dis-pen'sa-to-ry** (-pĕn'sa-tō-rў), *a.* Granting, or able to grant, dispensations. — *n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; pharmacopœia. — **Dis'pen-sa'tion** (dĭs'pĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* A dispensing or dealing out; a license to do what is forbidden.

Dis-perse' (dĭs-pĕrs'), *v. t.* [DISPERSED (-pĕrst'); DISPERSING.] To scatter; to dispel; to spread. — *v. i.* To separate; to vanish. — **Dis-per'sion** (-pĕr'shŭn), *n.* A scattering or dissipating.

Dis-pir'it (dĭs-pĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To dishearten; to deject; to intimidate; to frighten.

Dis-place' (dĭs-plās'), *v. t.* [DISPLACED (-plāst'); DISPLACING.] To put out of place; to depose; to derange; to dismiss; to discard. — **Dis-place'ment** (-ment), *n.* A displacing.

Dis-play' (dĭs-plā'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DISPLAYED (-plād'); DISPLAYING.] To unfold; to spread wide; to exhibit; to parade; to expand. — *n.* An unfolding; exhibition; ostentatious show.

Dis-please' (dĭs-plēz'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DISPLEASED (-plēzd'); DISPLEASING.] To offend; to disgust; to vex; to affront. — **Dis-pleas'ure** (-plĕzh'ŭr), *n.* Slight anger or irritation; disapprobation.

Dis-pose' (dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [DISPOSED (-pōzd'); DISPOSING.] To place; to incline; to adapt; to fit; to adjust; to bestow. — **Dis-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* Inclined; minded. — **Dis-pos'er** (-pōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Dis-pos'a-ble** (-a-b'l), *a.* Subject to disposal; available for use. — **Dis-pos'al** (-al), *n.* Act or power of disposing; management; conduct; control. — **Dis'po-si'tion** (dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A disposing; distribution; order; temper or aptitude of mind; moral character; tendency.

Dis'pos-sess' (dĭs'pōz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession; to eject. — **Dis'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of dispossessing; state of being dispossessed.

Dis-proof' (dĭs-prōōf'), *n.* A proving to be false; confutation; refutation.

Dis'pro-por'tion (dĭs'prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable; to mismatch. — **Dis'pro-por'tion-al** (-al), **Dis'pro-por'tion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Not proportioned; unsuit[illegible]

Dis-prove' (dĭs-prōōv'), *v. t.* [DISPROVED (-prōōvd'); DISPROVING.] To prove to be false; to confute; to refute.

Dis-pute' (dĭs-pūt'), *v. i.* & *t.* To debate; to contest; to question; to argue. — *n.* A verbal contest; debate; struggle; difference; quarrel. — **Dis'pu-ta-ble** (dĭs'pū-tā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being disputed; controvertible. — **Dis'pu-tant** (-tant), *a.* Disputing. — *n.* One who disputes; an opponent; a controvertist. — **Dis'pu-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Controversy; argumentation.

Dis-qual'i-fy (dĭs-kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [DISQUALIFIED (-fīd); DISQUALIFYING.] To render unfit; to incapacitate; to disable. — **Dis-qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-kwŏl'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Want of qualification; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

Dis-qui'et (dĭs-kwī'ĕt), *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; anxiety. — *v. t.* [DISQUIETED; DISQUIETING.] To make uneasy or restless; to disturb. — **Dis-qui'et-ness, Dis-qui'e-tude** (-ē-tūd), *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; anxiety.

Dis'qui-si'tion (dĭs'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A formal discussion of any subject; a dissertation.

Dis're-gard' (dĭs'rē-gärd'), *v. t.* To pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight. — *n.* Act of disregarding; omission to notice.

Dis're-pute' (dĭs'rē-pūt'), *n.* Loss or want of repute or credit. — **Dis-rep'u-ta-ble** (-rĕp'ū-tā-b'l), *a.* Not reputable; low; shameful.

Dis're-spect' (dĭs'rē-spĕkt'), *n.* Want of respect; incivility; discourtesy. — *v. t.* To show disrespect to. — **Dis're-spect'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil. — **Dis're-spect'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-rupt' (dĭs-rŭpt'), *a.* Rent asunder; broken. — *v. t.* To burst; to rend. — **Dis-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), **Dis-rup'ture** (-rŭp'tŭr), *n.* A rending asunder. — **Dis-rupt'ive** (-rŭp'tĭv), *a.* Causing or accompanied by disruption; bursting.

Dis-sat'is-fy (dĭs-săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* To displease. — **Dis-sat'is-fac'tion** (-ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* Discontent; displeasure; distaste; dislike.

Dis-sect' (dĭs-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To cut in pieces and examine minutely. — **Dis-sect'or** (-sĕk'tŭr), *n.* An anatomist. — **Dis-sec'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Act of dissecting; anatomy.

Dis-sem'ble (dĭs-sĕm'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [DISSEMBLED (-b'ld); DISSEMBLING.] To conceal; to feign; to disguise.

Dis-sem'i-nate (dĭs-sĕm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To sow (seed); to scatter for growth and propagation; to spread; to diffuse; to circulate. — **Dis-sem'i-na'tor** (-nā'tŏr), *n.* — **Dis-sem'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Diffusion; dispersion.

Dis-sent' (dĭs-sĕnt'), *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to disagree; to differ from the established church. — *n.* Act of dissenting; disagreement from an established church, esp. that of England. — **Dis-sent'er**, *n.* — **Dis-sen'sion** (-sĕn'shŭn), *n.* Violent disagreement; strife.

Dis'ser-ta'tion (dĭs'sĕr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A formal discourse; a disquisition; an essay.

Dis-sev'er (dĭs-sĕv'ĕr), *v. t.* To part in two; to disunite. — **Dis-sev'er-ance** (-ans), *n.* Separation.

Dis-sim'i-lar (dĭs-sĭm'ĭ-lĕr), *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous. — **Dis-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-sim'i-lar'i-ty** (-ĭ-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of resemblance.

Dis-sim'u-late (dĭs-sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign. — **Dis-sim'u-la'tion** (-ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A feigning; a false pretense; hypocrisy.

Dis'si-pate (dĭs'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To drive asunder; to disperse; to spend; to squander; to lavish. — *v. i.* To waste away; to vaniah; to be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolute. — **Dis'si-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissipating or dispersing; dissolute life; profuseness; distracted attention.

Dis'so-lute (dĭs'sō-lūt), *a.* Loose in morals; wild; wanton; lax; licentious; debauched.

Dis'so-lu'tion (dĭs'sō-lū'shŭn), *n.* Act of dissolving, or separating into component parts; extinction of life; death; ruin.

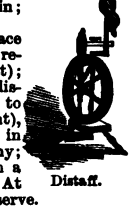
Dis-solve' (dĭz-zŏlv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [DISSOLVED (-zŏlvd'); DISSOLVING.] To separate into component parts; to melt; to terminate.

Dis'so-nant (dĭs'sō-nant), *a.* Discordant; incongruous; harsh to the ear. — **Dis'so-nance** (-nans), **Dis'so-nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ), *n.* A discord.

Dis-suade' (dĭs-swād'), *v. t.* To advise against; to divert (from an act) by persuasion. — **Dis-sua'sion** (-swā'zhŭn), *n.* Act of dissuading. — **Dis-sua'sive** (-swā'sĭv), *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* An argument to deter one from a measure.

Dis-syl'la-ble (dĭs-sĭl'lă-b'l *or* dĭs'sĭl'ă-b'l), *n.* A word of two syllables. — **Dis'syl-lab'ic** (dĭs'-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Having two syllables only.

Dis'taff (dĭs'tăf), *n.* A staff holding flax, tow, or wool, from which thread is drawn in spinning.



Distaff.

Dis-tain' (dĭs-tān'), *v. t.* [DISTAINED (-tānd'); DISTAINING.] To stain; to sully; to defile.

Dis'tance (dĭs'tans), *n.* The space between bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* [DISTANCED (-tanst); DISTANCING.] To place at a distance; to outstrip in a race; to surpass greatly. — **Dis'tant** (-tant), *a.* Far separated; remote in place, time, connection, etc.; shy; cold; faint; obscure; as from a distance. — **Dis'tant-ly**, *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

Dis-taste' (dĭs-tāst'), *n.* Disrelish; dislike; aversion; disgust. — *v. t.* To dislike; to loathe. — **Dis-taste'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive.

Dis-tem'per (dĭs-tĕm'pĕr), *v. t.* [DISTEMPERED (-pĕrd); DISTEMPERING.] To derange the functions of; to disturb; to affect with disease. — *n.* Malady; sickness; bad temper; a painter's preparation of colors with glue or size, instead of oil.

Dis-tend' (dĭs-tĕnd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To lengthen out or spread in all directions; to expand; to swell. — **Dis-ten'tion** (dĭs-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Expansion.

Dis'tich (dĭs'tĭk), *n.* A couplet; two poetic lines.

Dis-till' (dĭs-tĭl'), **Dis-til'**, *v. i.* [DISTILLED (-tĭld); DISTILLING.] To fall in drops; to flow gently; to practice distillation. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops; to extract spirits from; to rectify;

to purify. — **Dis-till'er**, *n.* — **Dis-till'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place where distilling is done. — **Dis'til-la'tion** (dĭs'tĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A distilling.

Dis-tinct' (dĭs-tĭŋkt'), *a.* Separate; definite; clear; plain; not confused. — **Dis-tinct'ly**, *adv.* — **Dis-tinct'ness**, *n.* — **Dis-tinc'tion** (-tĭŋk'shŭn), *n.* Difference; superiority; rank; note. — **Dis-tinc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Marking or expressing distinction. — **Dis-tinc'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Dis-tin'guish (dĭs-tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [DISTINGUISHED (-gwĭsht); DISTINGUISHING.] To note the difference between; to discriminate; to signalize; to honor. — *v. i.* To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination. — **Dis-tin'guish-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being distinguished. — **Dis-tin'guished** (-gwĭsht), *a.* Eminent; conspicuous; illustrious.

Dis-tort' (dĭs-tôrt'), *v. t.* To twist out of shape; to wrest; to pervert; to bend. — **Dis-tor'tion** (-tôr'shŭn), *n.* Act of distorting; state of being twisted out of shape; a visible deformity.

Dis-tract' (dĭs-trăkt'), *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse; to agitate; to craze. — **Dis-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Confusion; disorder; dissension; derangement. — **Dis-tract'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting.

Dis-traught' (dĭs-trȧt'), *a.* Distracted.

Dis-tress' (dĭs-trĕs'), *n.* [DISTRESSED (-trĕst'); DISTRESSING.] Extreme pain; misery; adversity. — *v. t.* To pain; to grieve.

Dis-trib'ute (dĭs-trĭb'ūt), *v. t.* To divide among several; to separate into classes; to deal; to share; to assign. — *v. i.* To make distribution. — **Dis-trib'u-ter** (-ū-tẽr), *n.* — **Dis'tri-bu'tion** (dĭs'trĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* Act of distributing; allotment. — **Dis-trib'u-tive** (-trĭb'ū-tĭv), *a.* Distributing; expressing division; dealing to each his proper share.

Dis'trict (dĭs'trĭkt), *n.* A portion of territory; a tract; a region; a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.

Dis-trust' (dĭs-trŭst'), *v. t.* To suspect; to mistrust; to disbelieve. — *n.* Doubt of reality or sincerity; suspicion of evil designs. — **Dis-trust'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Dis-turb' (dĭs-tûrb'), *v. t.* [DISTURBED (-tûrbd'); DISTURBING.] To disorder; to agitate; to stir; to move. — **Dis-turb'er**, *n.* — **Dis-turb'ance** (-ȧns), *n.* Confusion; disorder; agitation.

Dis-un'ion (dĭs-ūn'yŭn), *n.* Termination, or want, of union. — **Dis-un'ion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of disunion. — **Dis'u-nite'** (dĭs'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To divide; to part; to sever; to separate.

Dis-use' (dĭs-ūs'), *n.* Cessation of use or of custom; desuetude. — **Dis-use'** (-ūz'), *v. t.* [DISUSED (-ūzd'); DISUSING.] To cease to use or practice; to disaccustom.

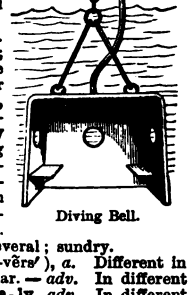
Ditch (dĭch), *n.* A trench in the earth. — *v. t.* & *i.* [DITCHED (dĭcht); DITCHING.] To dig a ditch or ditches (in).

Dit'to (dĭt'tō), *n.* That which has been said; same thing. — *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also; — written *do.* or ".

Dit'ty (dĭt'tȳ), *n.* A song; a little poem.

Di-ur'nal (dī-ûr'nal), *a.* Daily; recurring every day; performed in a day. — **Di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.* Daily; every day.

Dive (dīv), *v. i.* [DIVED (dīvd), *colloq.* DOVE (dōv); DIVING.] To plunge into water head first; to sink; to penetrate. — *n.* A diving; a plunge headforemost into water. — **Div'er** (dīv'ẽr), *n.* One who dives; a diving bird. — **Diving bell.** A hollow vessel, in which men may descend and work under water.



Diving Bell.

Di-verge' (dĭ-vẽrj'), *v. i.* [DIVERGED (-vẽrjd'); DIVERGING.] To deviate from a given course or line. — **Di-verge'ment, Di-ver'gence** (-vẽr'jens), **Di-ver'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *n.* A receding from each other. — **Di-ver'gent** (-jent), *a.* Deviating from a given point or direction; separating from each other.

Di'vers (dī'vẽrz), *a.* Several; sundry.

Di'verse (dī'vẽrs *or* dĭ-vẽrs'), *a.* Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar. — *adv.* In different directions. — **Di'verse-ly**, *adv.* In different ways; differently; variously; in different directions. — **Di-ver'si-fy** (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make diverse or various. — **Di-ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Modification; change. — **Di-ver'si-ty** (dĭ-vẽr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.

Di-vert' (dĭ-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To turn aside; to amuse; to entertain. — **Di-ver'sion** (dĭ-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A turning aside; a distraction; an amusement.

Di-vest' (dĭ-vĕst'), *v. t.* To strip; to deprive.

Di-vide' (dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* & *i.* To part; to separate; to distribute. — **Di-vid'er**, *n.* One who divides or deals out; *pl.* an instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses.

Div'i-dend (dĭv'ĭ-dĕnd), *n.* Number or quantity to be divided; sum, share, or percentage of stock or profits divided among stockholders, creditors, etc.

Di-vine' (dĭ-vīn'), *a.* Belonging to God; godlike; holy; sacred. — *n.* A clergyman; a theologian. — *v. t.* & *i.* [DIVINED (-vīnd'); DIVINING.] To foretell; to predict; to conjecture. — **Di-vine'ly**, *adv.* In a godlike manner; by the agency of God. — **Di-vin'i-ty** (-vĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Divine nature; deity; God; science of divine things; theology. — **Div'i-na'tion** (dĭv'ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A divining or foretelling future events; omen.

Di-vis'i-ble (dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being divided. — **Di-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being divisible.

Di-vi'sion (dĭ-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A dividing; that which divides; a portion separated by dividing; difference in opinion or condition; a section of an army or fleet commanded by a

Di-vi'sor (dĭ-vī'zẽr), *n.* A

another. — **Common divisor.** Any number capable of dividing two or more numbers without a remainder.

Di-vorce' (dĭ-vôrs'), *n.* A legal dissolution of the marriage contract. — *v. t.* [DIVORCED (-vôrst'); DIVORCING.] To separate by divorce; to sunder.

Di-vulge' (dĭ-vŭlj'), *v. t.* [DIVULGED (-vŭljd'); DIVULGING.] To make public; to disclose.

Diz'zy (dĭz'zĭ), *a.* [DIZZIER; DIZZIEST.] Affected with vertigo; giddy; indistinct; heedless. — *v. t.* To confuse. — **Diz'zi-ness,** *n.*

Do (dō), *n.* A syllable indicating the first tone of the major diatonic scale for solmization.

Do. (dĭt'tō), *n.* Abbreviation of DITTO.

Do (dōō), *v. t.* & *i.*, & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* DID (dĭd); *p. p.* DONE (dŭn); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* DOING (dōō'ĭng).] To act; to perform; to practice; to effect; to answer the purpose. — **Do'er,** *n.*

Doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl *or* dō'sĭl), *a.* Teachable; ready to learn; tractable. — **Do-cil'i-ty** (-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Dock (dŏk), *n.* A plant; weeds.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* The solid part of a horse's tail; the stump of a tail left after clipping. — *v. t.* [DOCKED (dŏkt); DOCKING.] To cut off; to curtail; to clip.

Dock (dŏk), *n.* A basin for ships; space for an accused person in court. — *v. t.* To place (a vessel) in a dock.

Dock'et (dŏk'ĕt), *n.* A summary; a label tied to goods; a list of cases before a court, or of business to be transacted. — *v. t.* [DOCKETED; DOCKETING.] To make an abstract of; to label.

Doc'tor (dŏk'tĕr), *n.* One qualified to teach, or licensed to practice, medicine; a physician. — *v. t.* [DOCTORED (-tĕrd); DOCTORING.] To attend or treat as a physician; to tamper with.

Doc'trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* Instruction; what is taught; dogma; tenet. — **Doc'tri-nal** (-trĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.

Doc'u-ment (dŏk'ū-ment), *n.* Written instruction. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents.

Dodge (dŏj), *v. i.* & *t.* [DODGED (dŏjd); DODGING.] To start suddenly aside; to evade. — *n.* An evading; a device or trick. — **Dodg'er,** *n.*

Do'do (dō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DODOES (-dōz). A large extinct bird, once inhabiting Mauritius.

Doe (dō), *n.* A female deer or rabbit. — **Doe'skin'** (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of the doe; compact, twilled woolen cloth.

Do'er (dōō'ĕr), *n.* One who does or performs; an actor; an agent.

Does (dŭz), *3d pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Do.

Doff (dŏf), *v. t.* To put off (dress).

Dog (dŏg), *n.* A quadruped of many varieties; a mean, worthless fellow; an andiron; a grappling iron; the carrier of a lathe. — *v. t.* [DOGGED (dŏgd); DOGGING.] To follow persistently. — **Dog'ged** (-gĕd), *a.* Sullen; morose; obstinate. — **Dog'ged-ly,** *adv.* — **Dog'ged-ness,** *n.* — **Dog'gish** (-gĭsh), *a.* Churlish; snappish. — **Dog'ger-el** (-gĕr-ĕl), *a.* Low in style and irregular in poetical measure. — *n.* Mean verse. — **Dog'cart'** (-kärt'), *n.* A light two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. — **Dog days.** The sultry summer days from July to September. — **Dog'-eared'** (-ērd'), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down; — said of a book. — **Dog'-fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* A kind of small shark. — **Dog Star.** Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.

Dog'ma (dŏg'má), *n.*; *pl.* E. DOGMAS (-máz), L. DOGMATA (-má-tá). An established tenet; peremptory opinion; maxim; tenet. — **Dog-mat'ic** (dŏg-măt'ĭk), **Dog-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a dogma; positive; overbearing.

Dog'wood' (dŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* A large shrub or small tree, having very hard wood.

Doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.* A small colored napkin.

Do'ings (dōō'ĭngz), *n.* Things done; actions.

Dole (dōl), *n.* Dealing; apportionment; share; portion; alms. — *v. t.* [DOLED (dōld); DOLING.] To distribute (alms); to deal out scantily.

Dole (dōl), *n.* Grief; sorrow; lamentation. — **Dole'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Piteous; sorrowful; woeful; melancholy; dismal. — **Dole'ful-ly,** *adv.*

Doll (dŏl), *n.* A puppet or baby for a child.

Dol'lar (dŏl'lĕr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents; a similar coin of Mexico, South America, Spain, etc.

Do'lor (dō'lŏr), *n.* Pain; grief; distress. — **Dol'or-ous** (dŏl'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Doleful; distressing. — **Dol'or-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* A cetacean; a fish about five feet long, which changes its colors when dying.

Dolphin. 45

Dolt (dōlt), *n.* A heavy, stupid fellow; a dunce; a simpleton. — **Dolt'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Stupid.

Do-main' (dō-mān'), *n.* Dominion; authority; extent of territory.

Dome (dōm), *n.* A building; a house; a vaulted roof; a cupola.

Do-mes'tic (dō-mĕs'tĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or fond of, one's house or home; living in, or near, men's homes; tame; made at home, not abroad. — *n.* A house servant; *pl.* articles of home manufacture. — **Do-mes'ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make domestic; to tame. — **Do-mes'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of domesticating. — **Do'mes-tic'i-ty** (dō'mĕs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being domestic; household life.

Dom'i-cile (dŏm'ĭ-sĭl), *n.* An abode or residence.

Dom'i-nate (dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To rule; to govern. — *v. i.* To predominate. — **Dom'i-nant** (-nant), *a.* Ruling; prevailing. — *n.* Fifth tone of the scale. — **Dom'i-nance** (-nans), **Dom'i-nan-cy** (-nan-sĭ), *n.* Predominance; ascendency. — **Dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Dominion; government; authority.

Dom'i-neer' (dŏm'ĭ-nēr'), *v. i.* [DOMINEERED (-nērd'); DOMINEERING.] To rule arbitrarily.

Do-min'ic-al (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Indicating the

Lord's day, or Sunday; relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Do-min'i-can (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kan), *n.* One of an order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman.

Do-min'ion (dō-mĭn'yŭn), *n.* Sovereign authority; predominance; territory governed.

Dom'i-no (dŏm'ĭ-nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS or -NOES (-nōz). A hood; a cloak; a mask; a game played with flat counters, numbered like dice; one of the pieces in this game.

Dominoes.

Don (dŏn), *n.* Sir; Mr.; Signior; a title of courtesy in Spain; a grand personage.

Don (dŏn), *v. t.* [DONNED (dŏnd); DONNING.] To put on; — opposed to *doff*.

Do'nate (dō'nāt), *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to present. — **Do'nor** (-nōr), ‖**Do-na'tor** (dō-nā'tŏr), *n.* A giver. — **Do-noe'** (dō-nē'), *n.* One to whom a donation is given. — **Do-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* The act of giving, or the thing given; a gift; a grant; a legal transfer to another of the title to anything, without consideration.

Done (dŭn), *p. p.* from Do, *v.*

Don'key (dŏn'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DONKEYS (-kĭz). An ass, or a mule; a stupid or an obstinate fellow.

Do'nor, *n.* See under DONATE, *v. t.*

Doom (dōōm), *n.* Sentence; judgment; fate. — *v. t.* [DOOMED (dōōmd); DOOMING.] To pronounce sentence on; to condemn; to destine. — **Dooms'day'** (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* Day of judgment.

Door (dōr), *n.* A gate of a house; entrance; access. — **Door'keep'er** (dōr'kēp'ĕr), *n.* A porter; a janitor. — **Door'way'** (-wā'), *n.* Passage of a door; entrance.

Dor (dōr), *n.* The black beetle; hedge-chafer.

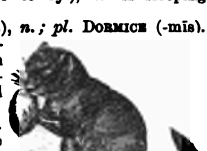
Do'ri-an (dō'rĭ-an), **Dor'ic** (dŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece; also, to an order of architecture, between the Tuscan and Ionic.

Dor'mant (dôr'mant), *a.* Sleeping; quiescent; not disclosed or insisted on. — **Dor'man-cy** (-man-sy), *a.* State of being dormant.

Dor'mer (dôr'mĕr), *n.*, **Dormer window.** An upright window on the inclined roof of a house.

Dor'mi-to-ry (dôr'mĭ-tō-rў), *n.* A sleeping place; a bedroom.

Dor'mouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE (-mīs). A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and is torpid during the winter.



Dormouse.

Dor'sal (dôr'sal), *a.* Pertaining to the back.

Do'ry (dō'rў), *n.* A fish of the Perch kind.

Do'ry (dō'rў), *n.* A small boat, having a flat bottom and sharp prow.

Dose (dōs), *n.* The quantity of medicine given at one time; anything nauseous. — *v. t.* [DOSED (dōst); DOSING.] To give in doses.

Dost (dŭst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of Do, *v.*

Dot (dŏt), *n.* A small point or spot. — *v. t.* & *i.* [DOTTED; DOTTING.] To mark with dots.

Dote (dōt), *v. i.* [DOTED; DOTING.] To become silly from age or from love. — **Dot'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Do'tard** (dō'tĕrd), *n.* A man whose mind is impaired by age. — **Do'tage** (-tāj), *n.* Childishness or imbecility from age; senility; weak and foolish affection.

Doth (dŭth), *3d pers. sing. pres.* of Do, *v.*

Dot'ter-el (dŏt'tĕr-ĕl), *n.* A wading bird of the Plover family; a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

Dou'ble (dŭb'l), *a.* Twofold; multiplied by two; in pairs; deceitful. — *adv.* Twice; twofold. — *v. t.* [DOUBLED (-ld); DOUBLING (-lĭng).] To fold; to make twofold; to pass around or by (a headland, etc.). — *v. i.* To increase to twice as much; to return upon one's track. — *n.* Twice as much; a fold; plait; trick; artifice; counterpart. — **Dou'bler** (dŭb'lĕr), *n.* — **Dou'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Dou'bly**, *adv.*

Doub'let (dŭb'lĕt), *n.* A pair; a couple; a waistcoat; *pl.* two dice showing the same number.

Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; to hesitate; to question. — *v. t.* To distrust; to suspect. — *n.* Uncertainty; suspense; fear; apprehension; dread. — **Doubt'er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Doubt'ful** (-ful), *a.* Uncertain; dubious; equivocal; ambiguous; questionable; hazardous. — **Doubt'less** (-lĕs), *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably.

Dough (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread. — **Dough'y** (dō'ў), *a.* Like dough; soft and heavy; flabby; crude. — **Dough'nut** (dō'nŭt), *n.* A cake fried in lard.

Dough'ty (dou'tў), *a.* Brave; redoubtable.

Douse (dous), *v. t.* & *i.* [DOUSED (doust); DOUSING.] To plunge into water; to duck; to dowse.

Dove (dŭv), *n.* A bird of the Pigeon family. — **Dove'cot'** (dŭv'kŏt'), **Dove'cote'** (-kōt'), *n.* A place for pigeons to roost, breed, etc.

Dove'tail' (dŭv'tāl'), *n.* A joint made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out. — *v. t.* [DOVETAILED (-tāld'); DOVETAILING.] To join tightly.

Dovetails.

Dow'dy (dou'dў), *a.* Awkward; ill dressed; vulgar-looking; slovenly. — *n.* An inelegant woman. — **Dow'dy-ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dow'el (dou'ĕl), *n.* A wooden or metallic pin or block fitting into the abutting faces of two pieces, to hold them in position. — *v. t.* [DOWELED (-ĕld) *or* DOWELLED; DOWELING *or* DOWELLING.] To fasten together by dowels.

Dow'er (dou'ĕr), *n.* Endowment; gift; property with which a woman is endowed, or to [illegible] a wife is entitled on her husb[illegible]

Dow'ry (dou'rȳ), *n.* Gift; property which a wife brings her husband in marriage.

Down (doun), *n.* Fine hairy outgrowth from the skin of animals or plants. — **Down'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Covered with down; like down; soft; quiet.

Down (doun), *n.* A bank of sand near the shore; tract of barren land; *pl.* a road for shipping.

Down (doun), *adv.* In a descending direction; below; on the ground. — *prep.* Along a descent. — *a.* Downcast; dejected; downright; plain; flat; absolute; positive. — **Down'cast'** (doun'kȧst'), *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground; dejected. — *n.* Melancholy look; a ventilating shaft in a mine, drawing air downward. — **Down'fall'** (-fąl'), *n.* A descent from rank, reputation, happiness, etc.; destruction; ruin. — **Down'heart'ed** (-hȧrt'ĕd), *a.* Dejected in spirits. — **Down'hill'** (-hĬl'), *n.* Declivity; descent; slope. — *a.* Descending; sloping. — **Down'right'** (-rīt'), *adv.* Straight down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; absolutely. — *a.* Plain; unceremonious; blunt; absolute; unmixed. — **Down'ward** (-wĕrd), **Down'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* From a higher place to a lower. — **Down'ward,** *a.* Descending.

Down'y (doun'ȳ), *a.* Covered with down; soft.

Dow'ry, *n.* See under DOWER.

Dowse (dous), *v. t.* See DOUSE.

Dox-ol'o-gy (dŏks-ŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* A short hymn of praise to God.

Doze (dōz), *v. i.* [DOZED (dōzd); DOZING.] To slumber. — **Doz'y** (dōz'ȳ), *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.

Doz'en (dŭz''n), *n.* & *a.* Twelve.

Drab (drăb), *n.* Thick woolen cloth of dull color; a dull brownish color. — *a.* Of a dun color.

Drab'ble (drăb'b'l), *v. t.* To draggle; to befoul.

Drachm (drăm), **Drach'ma** (drăk'mȧ), *n.* A weight; a dram.

Draft (drȧft), *n.* Act of drawing; a selection of men for military or other service; an order for the payment of money; a draught, sketch, or outline; the depth of water necessary to float a ship; a current of air. See DRAUGHT. — *v. t.* To draw; to outline; to select; to detach. — **Drafts'man** (drȧfts'mȧn), *n.* Same as DRAUGHTSMAN.

Drag (drăg), *v. t.* [DRAGGED (drăgd); DRAGGING.] To draw by force; to pull; to haul. — *v. i.* To be drawn along; to move heavily or slowly; to fish with a drag. — *n.* A net, to be drawn under water; a sledge for heavy bodies; a coach with outside seats.

Drag'gle (drăg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To drag on the ground; to draggle.

Drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* A fabulous winged serpent or lizard. — **Drag'on-et** (-ĕt), *n.* A little dragon; a fish of the Goby family. — **Dragon fly.** An insectivorous insect; a mosquito hawk.

Dragon Fly.

Dra-goon' (drȧ-gōōn'), *n.* A mounted soldier; a cavalryman. — *v. t.* [DRAGOONED (-gōōnd'); DRAGOONING.] To reduce to subjection; to persecute; to harass.

Drain (drān), *v. t.* & *i.* [DRAINED (drānd); DRAINING.] To draw off gradually; to exhaust. — *n.* A draining; a sewer; exhaustion. — **Drain'age** (-ĕj), *n.* A draining.

Drake (drāk), *n.* A male duck.

Dram (drăm), *n.* A weight; — in *Apothecaries' weight* ⅛ ounce, or 60 grains; — in *Avoirdupois weight* 1/16 ounce, or 27 grains; a minute quantity; a glass of spirits or of poison.

Dra'ma (drȧ'mȧ *or* drä'mȧ), *n.* A theatrical composition; a tragedy; a comedy; a play. — **Dra-mat'ic** (drȧ-măt'Ĭk), **Dra-mat'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a drama.

Drank, *imp.* & *p. p.* of DRINK.

Drape (drāp), *v. t.* [DRAPED (drāpt); DRAPING.] To cover or adorn with drapery. — **Dra'per** (drā'pĕr), *n.* A dealer in cloths. — **Dra'per-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Cloth; garments; hangings.

Draught (drȧft), *n.* Act of drawing or pulling, of moving loads, of drinking, etc.; a detachment; a representation; a sketch; an outline; an order for payment of money; a draft; a current of air; a depth of water; *pl.* a game played on a checkered board; checkers. — *a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel. — *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth. — **Draughts'man** (drȧfts'mȧn), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

Draw (drą), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* DREW (drų); *p. p.* DRAWN (drąn); *p. pr.* DRAWING.] To drag; to entice; to delineate; to take out; to inhale; to extend; to require a depth of (water, etc.), in order to float. — *n.* Act of drawing; draught; movable part of a drawbridge. — **Draw'er** (drą'ĕr), *n.* One who draws (pictures, a bill of exchange, etc.); thing drawn; a sliding receptacle in a case; *pl.* an undergarment for the legs. — **Draw'ing,** *n.* Act of pulling or attracting; a delineation; a picture; a distribution of prizes in a lottery, etc. — **Draw'back'** (drą'bȧk'), *n.* A hindrance; loss of advantage; money refunded. — **Draw'bridge'** (-brĬj'), *n.* A bridge

Drawbridge.

which may be raised, lowered, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication.

Draw'ing-room' (drą'Ĭng-rōōm'), *n.* A room for

the reception of company, or to which company withdraws from the dining room; company assembled; reception of company.

Drawl (drąl), *v. t. & i.* [DRAWLED (drąld); DRAWLING.] To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* Lengthened utterance of the voice.

Dray (drā), *n.* A low cart. — **Dray'age** (drā'ĕj), *n.* Use of a dray; payment for such use. — **Dray'man** (-măn), *n.* Driver of a dray.

Dread (drĕd), *v. t. & i.* To fear greatly. — *n.* Fear; awe; terror; dismay; apprehension. — *a.* Exciting fear or awe; terrible; venerable. — **Dread'ful** (drĕd'fụl), *a.* Inspiring dread; fearful; shocking; inspiring awe or reverence.

Dream (drēm), *n.* A sleeping vision; a reverie; a vagary. — *v. i. & t.* [DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAMING.] To think in sleep; to fancy. — **Dream'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Dream'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Full of dreams; visionary.

Drear (drēr), **Drear'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Sorrowful; comfortless; dismal; gloomy. — **Drear'i-ly**, *adv.*

Dredge (drĕj), *n.* A machine for taking up mud, etc., from the bed of a stream. — *v. t.* [DREDGED (drĕjd); DREDGING.] To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge. — **Dredg'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who fishes with a dredge; a dredging machine.

Dredge (drĕj), *v. t.* To sift or sprinkle (flour, etc.), on roasting meat, etc. — **Dredg'er**, *n.* A box with perforated lid, for sprinkling flour, etc.

Dreg (drĕg), *n.* Corrupt matter in a liquid; lees; sediment; refuse. — **Dreg'gish** (drĕg'gĭsh), **Dreg'gy** (-gỹ), *a.* Containing dregs; foul.

Drench (drĕnch), *v. t.* [DRENCHED (drĕncht); DRENCHING.] To wet thoroughly; to dose. — *n.* A drink; a medicine that causes purging.

Dress (drĕs), *v. t.* [DRESSED (drĕst); DRESSING.] To make straight; to arrange (soldiers) in a straight line; to adjust; to clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover (a wound). — *v. i.* To array one's self; to put on clothes. — *n.* Garments; apparel; a lady's gown. — **Dress'er**, *n.* One who dresses, puts in order, dresses wounds, etc.; a cupboard for food, dishes, etc. — **Dress'ing**, *n.* Dress; raiment; application to a sore; preparation to fit food for eating; stuffing; manure. — **Dress'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Attentive to dress.

Drib'ble (drĭb'b'l), *v. i.* [DRIBBLED (drĭb'b'ld); DRIBBLING.] To fall in drops; to slaver. — *v. t.* To throw down in drops. — **Drib'blet** (-blĕt), **Drib'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small piece, part, or sum.

Dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, dries.

Drift (drĭft), *n.* A driving; direction in which anything is driven; tendency; aim; purport; design; a tool for forcing or shaping holes in metal, etc.; a miner's passage underground. — *v. t. & t.* To drive; to form in heaps.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t.* [DRILLED (drĭld); DRILLING.] To pierce; to bore; to perforate; to train (soldiers, etc.); to discipline. — *v. i.* To train (one's self). — *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing or boring; training of (soldiers, etc.); exercise. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Perforation with a drill; training by repeated exercises.

Drill (drĭl), *v. t. & t.* To sow (seeds) in drills or furrows. — *n.* An implement for making holes and planting seeds in them; a furrow to plant seeds in; a row of planted seeds. — **Drill'ing**, *n.* Sowing of seeds with a drill.

Drill (drĭl), *n.* A large African baboon.

Drill'ing (drĭl'ĭng), *n.* Heavy twilled linen or cotton fabric.

Drink (drĭnk), *v. t. & t.* [*imp.* DRANK (drăngk), formerly DRUNK (drŭngk); *p. p.* DRUNK, DRUNKEN (-'n); *p. pr.* DRINKING.] To swallow or imbibe (liquor). — *n.* Liquid to be swallowed; intoxicating liquor. — **Drink'er**, *n.*

Drip (drĭp), *v. i.* [DRIPPED (drĭpt); DRIPPING.] To fall in drops. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops. — *n.* A falling in drops; the edge of a roof; eaves. — **Drip'ping** (-pĭng), *n.* That which falls in drops; the sound made thereby; fat falling from roasting meat.

Drive (drīv), *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE (drōv); *p. p.* DRIVEN (drĭv''n); *p. pr.* DRIVING.] To push forward; to compel; to chase; to direct the motions of (a vehicle or beasts drawing it). — *v. i.* To rush onward; to be impelled. — *n.* A ride in a carriage; a road. — **Driv'er**, *n.*

Driz'zle (drĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To rain gently; to fall in small drops. — *v. t.* To shed in minute particles. — *n.* Fine rain or mist; mizzle. — **Driz'zly** (-zlỹ), *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.

Droll (drōl), *a.* Comical; odd; queer; ludicrous. — *n.* A jester; a buffoon; a farce. — **Droll'er-y** (-ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Fun; buffoonery.

Drom'e-da-ry (drŭm'ẽ-dă-rỹ), *n.* The Arabian camel, having but one hump on its back.

Dromedary.

Drone (drōn), *n.* The male of the honeybee; a lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard; a humming, low, monotonous sound. — *v. i.* [DRONED (drōnd); DRONING.] To live in idleness; to hum.

Droop (drōōp), *v. i.* [DROOPED (drōōpt); DROOPING.] To sink or hang down, from weakness; to flag; to languish; to decline.

Drop (drŏp), *n.* The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globule; anything arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position; a pendant. — *v. i. & t.* [DROPPED (drŏpt); DROPPING.] To fall or let fall.

Drop'sy (drŏp'sỹ), *n.* Morbid

in the body. — **Drop'si-cal** (drŏp'sĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or diseased with, dropsy.

Dross (drŏs), *n.* The scum of metals thrown off in melting; waste; refuse. — **Dross'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Composed of dross; impure; worthless.

Drought (drout), *n.* Dry weather; thirst. — **Drought'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Characterized by drought; dry; thirsty. — **Drouth** (drouth), *n.* Drought.

Drove (drōv), *imp.* of Drive. — *n.* A collection of cattle driven. — **Dro'ver** (drō'vẽr), *n.*

Drown (droun), *v. t.* [Drowned (dround); Drowning.] To overwhelm in water; to submerge; to deluge; to sink under water till dead. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in fluid.

Drowse (drouz), *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep. — *n.* Slight or imperfect sleep; doze. — **Drow'sy** (drou'zĭ), *a.* Inclined to doze; heavy with sleep; dull; stupid. — **Drow'si-ly**, *adv.*

Drub (drŭb), *v. t.* [Drubbed (drŭbd); Drubbing.] To beat with a stick; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump. — **Drub'bing**, *n.* A beating.

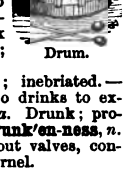
Drudge (drŭj), *v. i.* [Drudged (drŭjd); Drudging.] To work hard; to labor in mean offices with toil and fatigue. — *n.* One who drudges. — **Drudg'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Hard or ignoble toil.

Drug (drŭg), *n.* Any substance used in composition of medicine, or in dyeing or in chemical operations; a commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable. — *v. t.* [Drugged (drŭgd); Drugging.] To prescribe or administer drugs. — *v. t.* To affect or season with drugs, or with something injurious; to dose to excess. — **Drug'gist** (-gĭst), *n.* A dealer in drugs; an apothecary.

Drug'get (drŭg'gĕt), *n.* Coarse, woolen cloth, generally used over carpets.

Dru'id (drụ'ĭd), *n.* An ancient Celtic priest.

Drum (drŭm), *n.* An instrument of music, having heads of stretched vellum, to be beaten with a stick; a tympanum of the ear. — *v. i.* [Drummed (drŭmd); Drumming.] To beat on a drum, or with the fingers, as with drumsticks; to throb; to gather recruits, customers, etc. — *v. t.* To execute (a tune) on a drum. — **Drum'stick'** (-stĭk'), *n.* A stick with which a drum is beaten; upper joint of a fowl's leg.


Drum.

Drunk (drŭnk), *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. — **Drunk'ard** (-ẽrd), *n.* One who drinks to excess; a sot. — **Drunk'en** (-'n), *a.* Drunk; proceeding from intoxication. — **Drunk'en-ness**, *n.*

Drupe (drụp), *n.* A fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

Dry (drī), *a.* [Drier (drī'ẽr); Driest.] Having no moisture; thirsty; plain; uninteresting. — *v. t. & i.* [Dried (drīd); Drying.] To make or grow dry; to evaporate. — **Dri'er** (drī'ẽr), *n.*

Dub (dŭb), *v. t.* [Dubbed (dŭbd); Dubbing.] To confer (a title) upon; to call.

Du'bi-ous (dū'bĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not settled; doubtful; undetermined; ambiguous; precarious.

Du'cal (dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

Duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* A European coin, silver or gold, struck in the dominions of a duke.

Duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* The wife of a duke; a female sovereign of a duchy.

Duch'y (dŭch'ĭ), *n.* A dukedom.

Duck (dŭk), *n.* Coarse cloth or light canvas, used for clothing, sails, sacking of beds, etc.

Duck (dŭk), *v. t. & i.* To plunge under water; to dip; to bow. — *n.* A waterfowl; bobbing of the head. — **Duck'ling**, *n.* A young duck.

Duct (dŭkt), *n.* A tube; canal; passage.

Duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Easily led or drawn out; flexible; pliable; extensible; compliant. — **Duc'tile-ness, Duc-til'i-ty** (dŭk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* Anger; resentment.

Due (dū), *a.* Owed; proper to be paid or done to another; suitable; fit; liable to come at any moment; occasioned. — *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly. — *n.* That which is owed; debt; right; claim. — **Du'ly** (dū'lĭ), *adv.*

Du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* A combat between two persons. — *v. i. & i.* To fight in single combat. — **Du'el-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who fights in single combat.

Du-et' (dū-ĕt'), *n.* A musical composition for two performers.

Dug, *imp. & p. p.* of Dig.

Duke (dūk), *n.* A nobleman of the highest rank. — **Duke'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Estate, title, or rank of a duke.

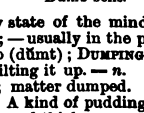
Dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *a.* Sweet; harmonious.

Dul'ci-mer (dŭl'sĭ-mẽr), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, played on with little hammers.

Dull (dŭl), *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt; cloudy. — *v. t.* [Dulled (dŭld); Dulling.] To blunt; to dim. — *v. i.* To become blunt or stupid.

Du'ly, *adv.* See under Due.

Dumb (dŭm), *a.* Not able or willing to speak; mute; silent; speechless. — **Dumb'ly**, *adv.* — **Dumb'ness**, *n.* — **Dumb'-bells'** (-bĕlz'), *n.* A pair of heavy spheres, connected by a bar, for swinging in the hands. — **Dumb show.** Gesture without words; pantomime.


Dumb-bells.

Dum'my (dŭm'mĭ), *n.* One who is dumb; sham package or figure exhibited in shops. — *a.* Silent; sham.

Dump (dŭmp), *n.* A gloomy state of the mind; melancholy; despondency; — usually in the pl.

Dump (dŭmp), *v. t.* [Dumped (dŭmt); Dumping.] To unload from a cart by tilting it up. — *n.* A vehicle or place for refuse; matter dumped.

Dump'ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* A kind of pudding.

Dump'y (dŭmp'ĭ), *a.* Short and thick.

Dun (dŭn), *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy.

Dun (dŭn), *v. t.* To cure (codfish) by piling them, when salted, in a dark place.

Dun (dŭn), *v. t. & i.* [Dunned (dŭnd); Dunning.] To urge for payment of a debt. — *n.* An urgent creditor; demand for payment.

Dunce (dŭns), *n.* One without learning or weak in intellect; a blockhead; a simpleton.

Dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* A dark, close prison.
Du'o (dū'ō), *n.* A duet.
Du'o-deci'mal (dū'ō-dĕs'ĭ-mal), *a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves. — *n. pl.* Multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves. — **Du'o-deci'mo** (-mō), *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves. — *n.* A book thus folded, or the size of such a book; — usually written 12*mo.* or 12°.
Dupe (dūp), *n.* One duped or misled; a gull. — *v. t.* [DUPED (dūpt); DUPING.] To deceive; to trick; to mislead.
‖**Du'plex** (dū'plĕks), *a.* Double; twofold. — **Du'pli-cate** (-plĭ-kāt), *a.* Double; twofold. — *n.* An exact copy; a counterpart. — *v. t.* To double; to copy; to divide into two. — **Du'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), **Du'pli-ca-ture** (dū'plĭ-kā-tŭr), *n.* A doubling; a fold.
Du-plic'i-ty (dū-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Doubleness of heart, speech, or dealing; deceit; deception.
Du'ra-ble (dū'rā-b'l), *a.* Lasting; permanent; firm; constant. — **Du'ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Du'ra-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Du'ra-bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*
Dur'ance (dūr'ans), *n.* Continuance; duration; imprisonment; duress. — **Du-ra'tion** (dū-rā'shŭn), *n.* Quality of enduring; continuance.
Du'ress (dū'rĕs *or* dū-rĕs'), *n.* Hardship; constraint; imprisonment.
Dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* In the time of; as long as.
Durst, *imp.* of DARE.
Dusk (dŭsk), *a.* Tending to blackness; darkish. — *n.* Imperfect obscurity; twilight; color partially dark. — **Dusk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Partially dark. — **Dusk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Dusk'i-ness**, *n.*
Dust (dŭst), *n.* Fine dry particles of earth; powder; the grave. — *v. t.* To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust. — **Dust'er**, *n.* One who dusts; a brush or utensil for dusting; an overgarment to exclude dust from the clothing. — **Dust'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Filled with dust; like dust.
Dutch (dŭch), *a.* Pertaining to Holland, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* The people or language of Holland.
Du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.* That which is due; obligation; obedience; respect; tax or customs. — **Du'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Performing what is due; obedient. — **Du'ti-a-ble** (-tĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Subject to the payment of duty. — **Du'ti-ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Duteous; reverential; submissive; respectful.
Dwarf (dwarf), *n.* An animal or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* [DWARFED (dwarft); DWARFING.] To hinder from growing; to stunt.
Dwell (dwĕl), *v. i.* [DWELLED (dwĕld), usually contr. DWELT (dwĕlt); DWELLING.] To reside; to continue; to stay; to remain. — **Dwell'ing**, *n.* A habitation; an abode; a domicile.
Dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v. i.* To diminish; to waste away. — *n.* Process of dwindling; decline.
Dye (dī), *v. t.* [DYED (dīd); DYEING.] To stain; to color. — *n.* Coloring matter; tinge. — **Dy'er**, *n.* One who dyes cloth, etc.
Dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *a.* About to die; pertaining to death or to the hour of death.
Dyke, *n.* See DIKE.
Dy'na-mite (dī'nā-mīt *or* dĭn'ā-), *n.* An explosive preparation of nitroglycerine absorbed by infusorial earth, sawdust, etc.
Dy'na-mo (dī'nā-mō *or* dĭn'ā-), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine. — **Dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric** (-ē-lĕk'trĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the development of electricity; producing electrical currents by mechanical power.
Dy'nas-ty (dĭ'nas-tĭ *or* dĭn'as-tĭ), *n.* Sovereignty; a race of kings, of one family, who govern a particular country. — **Dy-nas'tic** (dĭ-nās'tĭk *or* dĭ-), *a.* Relating to a dynasty.
Dys-pep'si-a (dĭs-pĕp'sĭ-ā *or* -shā), **Dys-pep'sy** (-sĭ), *n.* Disturbance of the stomach; difficulty of digestion. — **Dys-pep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia. — *n.* One afflicted with dyspepsia.

E.

Each (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* Every one of a number considered separately.
Ea'ger (ē'gĕr), *a.* Keenly desirous; earnest.
Ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* A rapacious bird of the Falcon family; a gold coin of the United States, worth $10; a Roman or French standard. — **Ea'glet** (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young eagle.
Ear (ēr), *n.* The organ or sense of hearing; attention; heed; sense of melody. — **Ear'less**, *a.* Without ears; deaf. — **Ear'mark'** (-mārk'), *n.* A mark (on an animal's ear) for identification; a distinguishing mark. — *v. t.* To mark (sheep, cattle, etc.) by slitting the ear. — **Ear'ring'** (-rĭng'), *n.* A ring worn, hanging from the ear, as an ornament. — **Ear'shot'** (-shŏt'), *n.* The distance at which words may be heard.
Ear (ēr), *n.* A spike of grain, containing the kernels. — *v. i.* To form ears (of corn).
Earl (ērl), *n.* An English nobleman ranking next below a marquis. — **Earl'dom** (ērl'dŭm), *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.
Ear'ly (ēr'lĭ), *a.* Forward; timely; not late. — *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.
Earn (ērn), *v. t.* [EARNED (ērnd); EARNING.] To merit or acquire by service or performance.
Ear'nest (ēr'nĕst), *n.* Seriousness; reality; eagerness; determination. — *a.* Eager; zealous; ardent; importunate; hearty.
Ear'nest (ēr'nĕst), *n.* A pledge given as assurance of intention; a token.
Earth (ērth), *n.* The world, or ... habit; solid material con...

land; country. — *v. t.* & *i.* [EARTHED (ërtht); EARTHING.] To hide in the earth; to bury. — **Earth'en** (ërth'n), *a.* Made of earth, baked clay, etc. — **Earth'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth; gross. — **Earth'li-ness** (-lĭ-), *n.* — **Earth'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Pertaining to earth; mean; groveling.

Earth'quake' (ërth'kwāk'), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.

Earth'worm' (ërth'wûrm'), *n.* The common worm found in the soil, without legs or appendages; an angleworm.

Ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* An insect vulgarly supposed to creep into the ear.

Ease (ēz), *n.* Freedom from pain, trouble, etc.; quiet; repose; facility; readiness. — *v. t.* & *i.* [EASED (ēzd); EASING.] To quiet; to mitigate; to calm. — **Eas'y** (ēz'ĭ), *a.* Free from pain, care, difficulty, etc.; quiet; secure; calm.

Ea'sel (ē'z'l), *n.* A frame to support a painter's picture.

Easel.

East (ēst), *n.* Point where the sun rises; eastern parts of the earth; orient. — *a.* Toward or from the rising sun. — *adv.* Eastward. — *v. t.* To move toward the east; to orientate. — **East'er-ly** (ēst'ēr-lĭ), *a.* Coming from the eastward; situated or moving toward the east. — *adv.* Toward the east. — **East'ern** (-ērn), *a.* Situated or dwelling in, or moving toward, the east. — **East'ward** (-wērd), *adv.* Toward the east.

Eas'ter (ēs'tēr), *n.* The festival of Christ's resurrection.

Eas'y, *a.* See under EASE, *n.*

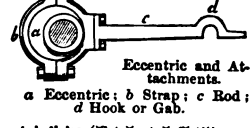
Eat (ēt), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* ATE (āt), *obsolescent* & *colloq.* EAT (ēt); *p. p.* EATEN (ēt'n), *obs.* or *colloq.* EAT (ēt); *p. pr.* EATING.] To chew and swallow; to consume; to devour; to gnaw; to corrode. — **Eat'er**, *n.* — **Eat'a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. — *n.* Anything to be eaten.

Eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* Lower edges of a roof, overhanging the walls. — **Eaves'drop'per** (-drŏp'pēr), *n.* One who listens to overhear private conversation.

Ebb (ĕb), *n.* The reflux of the tide; the return of tide water toward the sea; decline; decay. — *v. i.* [EBBED (ĕbd); EBBING.] To flow back; to recede; to decay; to sink. — **Ebb tide.** Reflux of tide water; the retiring tide.

Eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *a.* Consisting of, or like, ebony; black. — **Eb'on-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make black like ebony. — **Eb'o-ny** (-ŭn-ĭ), *n.* A hard, heavy, and durable wood. — *a.* Made of, or like, ebony; black. — **Eb'on-ite** (-īt), *n.* Black vulcanite; vulcanized India rubber.

E-cen'tric (ĕk-sĕn'trĭk), *a.* Deviating from the center or line of a circle, or from the usual course; irregular; singular; odd. — *n.* A circle not having the same center as another partly within it; a wheel so arranged upon a shaft as to have a different center from it, causing a motion like that of a crank. — **Ec'cen-tric'i-ty** (ĕk'sĕn-trĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being eccentric; oddity.



Eccentric and Attachments.

a Eccentric; *b* Strap; *c* Rod; *d* Hook or Gab.

Ec-cle'si-as'tic (ĕk-klē'zĭ-ăs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the church. — *n.* A person in orders; a clergyman; a priest. — **Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Ecclesiastic. — **Ec-cle'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.* Sound reflected or reverberated to the ear. — *v. i.* & *t.* [ECHOED (ĕk'ōd); ECHOING.] To reverberate; to resound.

E-clipse' (ē-klĭps'), *n.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, the moon, or other luminous body; temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, honor, etc. — *v. t.* [ECLIPSED (ē-klĭpst'); ECLIPSING.] To darken.

E-clip'tic (ē-klĭp'tĭk), *n.* The apparent path of the sun. — *a.* Pertaining to the ecliptic, or to eclipses.

E-con'o-my (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭ), *n.* Management of domestic affairs, also of any undertaking, corporation, state, etc.; a system of rules by which anything is managed; thrift; frugality. — **E'co-nom'ic** (ē'kō-nŏm'ĭk *or* ĕk'ō-), **E'co-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to economy or to the management of affairs. — **E-con'o-mist** (ē-kŏn'ō-mĭst), *n.* One who economizes, or is conversant with political economy. — **E-con'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To manage prudently.

Ec'sta-sy (ĕk'stă-sĭ), *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; frenzy.

Ed'dy (ĕd'dĭ), *n.* A current of air or water running back, or in a circular direction; a whirlpool. — *v. i.* [EDDIED (ĕd'dĭd); EDDYING.] To move as an eddy.

E-den'tate (ē-dĕn'tāt), *n.* An animal of the Sloth and Armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

Edge (ĕj), *n.* Sharp side; margin; brink; keenness; sharpness. — *v. t.* [EDGED (ĕjd); EDGING (ĕj'ĭng).] To furnish with an edge; to sharpen; to border; to move by little and little. — *v. i.* To move sideways or gradually. — **Edged** (ĕjd), *a.* Sharp; keen. — **Edg'ing** (ĕj'ĭng), *n.* Border; narrow lace. — **Edge'ways** (ĕj'wāz), **Edge'wise** (-wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Ed'i-ble (ĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be eaten; esculent. — **Ed'i-ble-ness**, *n.*

E'dict (ē'dĭkt), *n.* Law promulgated; proclamation of command or prohibition; decree; ordinance; manifesto.

Ed'i-fice (ĕd'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* A building; a fabric.

Ed'i-fy (ĕd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [EDIFIED (-fīd); EDIFYING.]

To instruct and improve; to teach. — **Ed'i-fi-ca'tion** (ĕd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Instruction.

Ed'it (ĕd'ĭt), *v. t.* [EDITED; EDITING.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare for publication. — **Ed'i-tor** (-ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who edits, or prepares (a book, newspaper, etc.) for publication. — **Ed'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor. — *n.* An article by an editor. — **Ed'i-tor-ship** (ĕd'ĭ-tẽr-shĭp), *n.* Business of an editor. — **E-di'tion** (ē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An impression of a literary work; the number of copies published at once.

Ed'u-cate (ĕd'ū-kāt), *v. t.* To bring up (a child); to instruct; to teach; to train; to rear; to discipline. — **Ed'u-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ed'u-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Instruction; teaching; nurture; breeding. — **Ed'u-ca'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to education.

E-duce' (ē-dūs'), *v. t.* [EDUCED (-dūst'); EDUCING.] To draw forth; to elicit; to extract.

Eel (ēl), *n.* An elongated, snakelike fish.

E'en (ēn). Contraction for EVEN.

E'er (ār *or* ãr). Contraction for EVER.

Ef-face' (ĕf-fās'), *v. t.* [EFFACED (-fāst'); EFFACING.] To erase; to cancel; to destroy.

Ef-fect' (ĕf-fĕkt'), *n.* That which is done; result; consequence; impression produced; efficiency; *pl.* goods. — *v. t.* To produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish; to achieve; to execute. — **Ef-fect'ive** (-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects; efficient; efficacious; forcible; active; energetic. — **Ef-fec'tu-al** (-tū-*al*), *a.* Adequate; efficient; decisive.

Ef-fem'i-nate (ĕf-fĕm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Soft or delicate like a woman; feminine; delicate; cowardly. — *v. t.* To make womanish; to unman. — **Ef-fem'i-na-cy** (-nā-sy), **Ef-fem'i-nate-ness**, *n.*

Ef-fer-vesce' (ĕf'fẽr-vĕs'), *v. i.* [EFFERVESCED (-vĕst'); EFFERVESCING (-vĕs'sĭng).] To be in a state of ebullition; to bubble and hiss. — **Ef'fer-ves'cent** (-vĕs'*s*ent), *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling. — **Ef'fer-ves'cence** (-*s*ens), **Ef'fer-ves'cen-cy** (-*s*en-sy), *n.* An effervescing; ebullition.

Ef-fete' (ĕf-fēt'), *a.* Barren; worn out; used up.

Ef'fi-ca'cious (ĕf'fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Productive of effects; powerful. — **Ef'fi-ca'cious-ness**, **Ef'fi-ca-cy** (-kā-sy), *n.* Virtue; force.

Ef-fi'cient (ĕf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Causing effects; producing results; able. — **Ef-fi'cience** (-*e*ns), **Ef-fi'cien-cy** (-*e*n-sy), *n.*

Ef'fi-gy (ĕf'fĭ-jy), *n.* An image of a person.

Ef'fort (ĕf'fŭrt), *n.* An exertion of strength or power; struggle; attempt; trial; essay.

Ef-front'er-y (ĕf-frŭnt'ẽr-y), *n.* Excessive assurance; shamelessness; impudence.

Ef-ful'gent (ĕf-fŭl'jent), *a.* Diffusing a flood of light; shining; bright; splendid. — **Ef-ful'gence** (ĕf-fŭl'jens), *n.* Brightness; luster.

Ef-fuse' (ĕf-fūz'), *v. t.* [EFFUSED (-fūzd'); EFFUSING.] To pour out (a fluid); to spill; to shed. — *v. i.* To emanate; to issue. — **Ef-fuse'** (-fūs'), *a.* Spreading loosely. — **Ef-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* A pouring out. — **Ef-fu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely; gushing.

Eft (ĕft), *n.* A small lizard; a newt.

Egg (ĕg), *n.* A spheroidal body formed in a female oviparous animal, containing the germ of its young.

Egg (ĕg), *v. t.* [EGGED (ĕgd); EGGING (ĕg'ĭng).] To urge on; to instigate.

Eg'lan-tine (ĕg'*l*an-tin *or* -tĭn), *n.* A species of rose; sweetbrier.

E-gre'gious (ē-grē'jŭs *or* -jĭ-ŭs), *a.* Extraordinary; remarkable.

E'gress (ē'grĕs), **E-gres'sion** (ē-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A going out; a departure.

E'gret (ē'grĕt), *n.* A kind of small heron; a heron's feather; a feathery crown of seeds.

Eh (ā *or* ē), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

Ei'der (ī'dẽr), *n.*, **Eider duck.** A sea duck of remote northern regions, producing a fine down, which is an article of commerce. — **Eider down.** Down of the eider duck.

Eider Duck.

Eight (āt), *a.* Twice four in number. — *n.* The number greater by a unit than seven. — **Eighth** (ātth), *a.* Next after the seventh. — *n.* An eighth part. — **Eighth'ly** (-lỹ), *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eight'een' (ā'tēn'), *n.* Twice nine in number. — *n.* The sum of ten and eight. — **Eight'eenth'** (ā'tēnth'), *a.* Next after the seventeenth. — *n.* One of eighteen equal parts; the eighth after the tenth.

Eight'y (ā'tỹ), *a.* Eight times ten; fourscore. — *n.* The sum of eight times ten. — **Eight'i-eth** (-ĭth), *a.* Next after the seventy-ninth. — *n.* One of eighty equal parts.

Ei'ther (ī'thẽr *or* ĭ'thẽr), *a.* & *pron.* One or the other; — properly of two things; each of two; the one and the other. — *conj.* *Either* precedes two, or more, coördinate words or phrases, and is introductory to an alternative. It is correlative to *or*.

E-jac'u-late (ē-jăk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To throw out (an exclamation). — **E-jac'u-la'tion** (-jăk'-ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; exclamation or prayer uttered.

E-ject' (ē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw out; to cast forth; to expel; to dispossess. — **E-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of ejecting; discharge; expulsion. — **E-ject'ment** (-jĕkt'ment), *n.* Expulsion; a legal writ to recover possession of landed property. — **E-ject'or** (-jĕk'tẽr), *n.*

Eke (ēk), *v. t.* [EKED (ēkt); EKING.] To increase; to enlarge; to extend. — *adv.* Also; in addition; likewise.

E-lab'o-rate (ē-lăb'ō-rāt), *v. t.* To produce with labor; to perfect with painstaking. — *a.* Wrought with labor; prepared; studied; high-wrought.

E-lapse' (ē-lăps'), *v. i.* [ELAPSED (-lăpst'); ELAPSING.] To slide, slip, or pass away.

E-las'tic (ē-lăs'tĭk), *a.* Spring[illegible] the property of returning to

condition, after being depressed or overtaxed. — *n.* A belt or garter made of elastic material. — **E/las-tic'i-ty** (ē'lăs-tĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Springiness; rebound.

E-late' (ē-lāt'), *a.* Lifted up; elevated; high in spirits; flushed with confidence; lofty; swelling. — *v. t.* To exalt the spirit of; to flush with success. — **E-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Inflation of mind; pride, resulting from success.

El'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* The joint connecting the arm and forearm; a flexure or angle. — *v. t.* & *i.* [ELBOWED (-bōd); ELBOWING.] To push with the elbow; to jostle.

Eld'er (ĕl'dẽr), *a.* Older; more advanced in age; senior. — *n.* One who is older; a senior; an ancestor; a person who, on account of his age, is ruler or adviser, as in a church. — **El'der-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Somewhat old; past middle age.

El'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n.* A shrub having white flowers and dark red berries.

Eld'est (ĕl'dĕst), *a.* Oldest; most advanced in age.

E-lect' (ē-lĕkt'), *a.* Chosen; selected from among two or more. — *v. t.* To pick out; to make choice of; to select by vote. — *n.* One chosen or set apart. — **E-lect'or** (ē-lĕk'tẽr), *n.* — **E-lect'or-al** (-tẽr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to an election or to electors. — **E-lec'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Act or power of choosing; choice; free; discernment; preference. — **E-lec'tion-eer'** (-shŭn-ẽr'), *v. i.* To use arts for securing the election of a candidate. — **E-lect'ive** (-lĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or dependent on, choice; bestowed by election.

E-lec'tric (ē-lĕk'trĭk), **E-lec'tric-al** (-trĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to electricity. — **E'lec-tri'cian** (ē'lĕk-trĭsh'*an*), *n.* One versed in the science of electricity. — **E'lec-tric'i-ty** (-trĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A force or power in nature, exhibiting itself in lightning, the attraction or repulsion of certain substances, the production of heat, light, concussion, chemical changes, etc.; science of this force. — **E-lec'tri-fy** (ē-lĕk'trĭ-fī), **E-lec'trize** (-triz), *v. t.* To charge with electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite suddenly; to surprise.

El'e-gance (ĕl'ē-*gans*), *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from grace and refinement. — **El'e-gant** (-*gant*), *a.* Graceful; beautiful; refined. — **El'e-gant-ly**, *adv.*

El'e-ment (ĕl'ē-*ment*), *n.* A constituent part of a thing; an ingredient; a simple portion of something complex; a rudiment; *pl.* the bread and wine used in the eucharist. — **El'e-men'tal** (-mĕn'*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, elements. — **El'e-men'ta-ry** (-tă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the elements, rudiments, or first principles of anything; simple; uncombined.

El'e-phant (ĕl'ē-*fant*), *n.* A quadruped of India and Africa, the largest existing mammal. It has a proboscis, and two large ivory tusks. — **El'e-phan'tine** (-făn'tĭn), *a.* Huge; heavy.

El'e-vate (ĕl'ē-vāt), *v. t.* To exalt; to erect; to cheer; to animate. — *a.* Elevated; raised aloft. — **El'e-va'tor**, *n.* — **El'e-va'tion** (ĕl'ē-vā'shŭn), *n.* A raising; exaltation; elevated place.

E-lev'en (ē-lĕv'n), *a.* Ten and one added. — *n.* The sum of ten and one. — **E-lev'enth** (-nth) *a.* Next after the tenth. — *n.* One of eleven equal parts.

Elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES (ĕlvz). An imaginary diminutive spirit; sprite; goblin. — **Elf'in** (-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to elves. — *n.* A little elf.

E-lic'it (ē-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* To draw out; to disclose.

El'i-gi-ble (ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Legally qualified; desirable; preferable. — **El'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **El'i-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **El'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

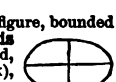
Elk.

E-lix'ir (ē-lĭks'ẽr), *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Elk (ĕlk), *n.* A quadruped of the Stag kind.

Ell (ĕl), *n.* A measure, of different lengths, the English being 45 inches.

El-lipse' (ĕl-lĭps'), *n.* An oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve. — **El-lip'sis** (-lĭp'sĭs), *n.* Omission (of a word, phrase, etc.). — **El-lip'tic** (-tĭk), **El-lip'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Having the form of an ellipse; defective.


Ellipse.

Elm (ĕlm), *n.* A shade tree.

El'o-cu'tion (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Mode of utterance or delivery. — **El'o-cu'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to elocution. — **El'o-cu'tion-ist**, *n.* One versed in elocution.

E-lon'gate (ē-lŏn'gāt), *v. t.* To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out. — **E'lon-ga'tion** (ē'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* A lengthening; an extension.

E-lope' (ē-lōp'), *v. i.* [ELOPED (-lōpt'); ELOPING.] To run away (with a lover). — **E-lope'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Clandestine departure.

El'o-quence (ĕl'ō-kwens), *n.* Beautiful or forcible expression of thought; oratory. — **El'o-quent** (-kwent), *a.* Expressing emotion.

Else (ĕls), *a.* & *pron.* Other; one or something beside. — *adv.* & *conj.* Beside; except that mentioned; otherwise; if the facts were different. — **Else'where'** (-hwār'), *adv.* In any other place.

E-lude' (ē-lūd'), *v. t.* To avoid by stratagem; to evade; to escape. — **E-lud'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being eluded. — **E-lu'sion** (ē-lū'zhŭn), *n.* Escape; evasion. — **E-lu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to elude. — **E-lu'so-ry** (-sō-rȳ), *a.* Evasive; fallacious; deceitful.

Elve (ĕlv), *n.* Old form of ELF. — **Elv'ish** (ĕl'vĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to elves.

E-lys'i-an (ē-lĭzh'*an* *or* -ĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful. — **E-lys'i-um** (ē-lĭzh'ĭm *or* -ĭ-ŭm), *n.* The abode of happy souls after death; any delightful place.

E-ma'ci-ate (ē-mā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To make or grow lean; to waste away. — **E-ma'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Leanness.

Em'a-nate (ĕm'ă-nāt), *v. i.* To issue forth from a source; to take origin; to proceed; to issue;

to spring. — **Em'a-na'tion** (ĕm'ȧ-nā'shŭn), *n.* A flowing forth; that which issues or proceeds from any source.

E-man'ci-pate (ē-măn'sĭ-pāt), *v. t.* To set free from servitude or evil influence. — **E-man'ci-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.* — **E-man'ci-pa'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

E-mas'cu-late (ē-măs'kŭ-lāt), *v. t.* To render effeminate. — *a.* Deprived of vigor.

Em-balm' (ĕm-bäm'), *v. t.* To preserve from decay by aromatic oils or spices; to perpetuate in remembrance. — **Em-balm'er**, *n.*

Em-bank' (ĕm-băngk'), *v. t.* [EMBANKED (-băngkt'); EMBANKING.] To inclose with a bank; to bank up. — **Em-bank'ment** (-ment), *n.* A mound.

Em-bar'go (ĕm-bär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* EMBARGOES (-gōz). Governmental prohibition of departure from a port; hindrance; restraint. — *v. t.* [EMBARGOED (-gōd); EMBARGOING.] To prohibit from sailing.

Em-bark' (ĕm-bärk'), *v. t.* & *i.* [EMBARKED (-bärkt'); EMBARKING.] To put or go (on board a vessel); to engage (in any business). — **Em'bar-ka'tion** (ĕm'bär-kā'shŭn), **Em'bar-ca'tion**, *n.* A putting or going on board of a vessel.

Em-bar'rass (ĕm-băr'ȧs), *v. t.* [EMBARRASSED (-ȧst); EMBARRASSING.] To hinder; to perplex; to confuse; to distress. — **Em-bar'rass-ment** (-ment), *n.* A state of perplexity; inability to discharge debts.

Em-bas'sa-dor (ĕm-băs'sȧ-dẽr), **Am-bas'sa-dor** (ăm-), *n.* A minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another. — **Em-bas'sa-do'ri-al** (-dō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Relating to an embassador. — **Em'bas-sy** (ĕm'bȧs-sĭ), *n.* Function of an embassador; persons sent as embassadors; dwelling or office of an embassador.

Em-bed' (ĕm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To lay (in a bed).

Em-bel'lish (ĕm-bĕl'lĭsh), *v. t.* [EMBELLISHED (-lĭsht); EMBELLISHING.] To make beautiful by ornaments; to adorn; to illustrate. — **Em-bel'lish-ment** (-ment), *n.* A decoration; an enrichment; an adornment.

Em'ber (ĕm'bẽr), *n.* A lighted coal; *pl.* mingled coals and ashes; cinders.

Em-bez'zle (ĕm-bĕz'z'l), *v. t.* [EMBEZZLED (-z'ld); EMBEZZLING (-zlĭng).] To appropriate to one's own use (that intrusted to one's care). — **Em-bez'zler**, *n.* — **Em-bez'zle-ment** (-ment), *n.* Fraudulent appropriation.

Em'blem (ĕm'blĕm), *n.* An object symbolizing some other object, quality, etc.; type; sign. — **Em'blem-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Em'blem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or using, emblems.

Em-bod'y (ĕm-bŏd'ĭ), *v. t.* [EMBODIED (-Id); EMBODYING.] To form into a body; to make corporeal; to incorporate. — **Em-bod'i-ment** (-ĭ-ment), *n.* An embodying; a complete system.

Em-bold'en (ĕm-bōld' 'n), *v. t.* To give boldness to; to encourage.

Em-brace' (ĕm-brās'), *v. t.* [EMBRACED (-brāst'); EMBRACING (-brā'sĭng).] To clasp or inclose in the arms; to include. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* A close encircling with the arms; a clasp. — **Em-brace'ment** (-ment), *n.* A hug; an embrace.

Em-bra'sure (ĕm-brā'shŭr), *n.* An opening in a wall, through which cannon are pointed.

E E Embrasures in a parapet; A A Merlons.

Em'bro-ca'tion (ĕm'brō-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of rubbing (a diseased part); a lotion with which a part is rubbed.

Em-broid'er (ĕm-broid'ẽr), *v. t.* To cover with ornamental needlework. — **Em-broid'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* — **Em-broid'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Variegated needlework; decoration.

Em'bry-o (ĕm'brĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* EMBRYOS (-ōz). The rudiment of an animal or a plant. — *a.* Rudimentary; undeveloped.

E-mend' (ē-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To amend. — **Em'en-da'tion** (ĕm'ĕn-dā'shŭn *or* ē'mĕn-), *n.* Correction; improvement. — **Em'en-da'tor**, *n.* One who amends. — **E-mend'a-to-ry** (ē-mĕnd'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to emendation.

Em'er-ald (ĕm'ẽr-ȧld), *n.* A precious stone of rich green color; a type in size between minion and nonpareil.

☞ This line is printed in EMERALD type.

E-merge' (ē-mẽrj'), *v. i.* [EMERGED (-mẽrjd'); EMERGING.] To rise out of a fluid; to issue. — **E-mer'gence** (-mẽr'jens), **E-mer'gen-cy** (-jen-sĭ), *n.* A sudden appearance; an unforeseen occurrence; exigency.

Em'er-y (ĕm'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Corundum, in powder, used for polishing metals, glass, etc.

E-met'ic (ē-mĕt'ĭk), *a.* Inducing to vomit. — *n.* A medicine which causes vomiting.

Em'i-grate (ĕm'ĭ-grāt), *v. i.* To remove from one country to another. — **Em'i-grant** (-grant), *a.* Removing from one country to another; pertaining to, or used for, emigrants. — *n.* One who quits one country to settle in another. — **Em'i-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* Removal from one country to another.

Em'i-nent (ĕm'ĭ-nent), *a.* High; lofty; exalted in rank. — **Em'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Em'i-nence** (-nens), **Em'i-nen-cy** (-nen-sĭ), *n.* Height; high rank; — a title of Roman Catholic cardinals.

E'mir (ē'mẽr *or* ē-mẽr'), **E'meer**, *n.* An Arabian prince, military commander, or provincial governor; — a title of descendants of Mohammed.

Em'is-sa-ry (ĕm'ĭs-sȧ-rĭ), *n.* A secret agent; a spy. — *a.* Exploring; spying.

E-mit' (ē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [EMITTED; EMITTING.] To send forth; to put into circulation. — **E-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A sending out; an issue.

Em'met (ĕm'mĕt), *n.* An ant.

E-mol'li-ate (ē-mŏl'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* To soften; to render effeminate. — **E-mol'lient** (-yent *or* -lĭ-ent), *a.* Softening; making supple. — *n.* An application to allay irritation, and alleviate pain.

E-mol'u-ment (ē-mŏl'ū-ment), *n.* Profit arising from office or employment; gain.

E-mo'tion (ē-mō'shŭn), *n.* A mo

or soul; excited feeling; agitation. — **E-mo'tion-al** (ē-mō'shŭn-*al*), **E-mo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

Em'per-or (ĕm'pĕr-ẽr), *n.* The sovereign of an empire; a title superior to that of king; the blank card in euchre.

Em'pha-sis (ĕm'fă-sĭs), *n.* Stress or force of voice, given to important words. — **Em'pha-size** (-sīz), *v. t.* To utter with particular stress of voice; to make emphatic. — **Em-phat'ic** (ĕm-făt'ĭk), **Em-phat'ic-al** (-ĭ-k*al*), *a.* Uttered with emphasis; requiring emphasis; energetic; striking. — **Em-phat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Em'pire (ĕm'pīr), *n.* Dominion of an emperor; sovereignty; government; state.

Em-ploy' (ĕm-ploi'), *v. t.* [EMPLOYED (-ploid'); EMPLOYING.] To use; to exercise. — *n.* Employment; service; business. — **Em-ploy'er**, *n.* — **Em'ploy-ee'** (ĕm'ploi-ẽ' *or* ĕm-ploi'ẽ), ‖**Em'ploy'é'** (ĕm'ploi'ā'; F. ăn'plwà'yā'), *n.* One employed by another. — **Em-ploy'ment** (-ploi'ment), *n.* Business; service; agency.

Em-po'ri-um (ĕm-pō'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* A place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial center.

Em-pow'er (ĕm-pou'ẽr), *v. t.* [EMPOWERED (-ẽrd); EMPOWERING.] To give power; to authorize.

Em'press (ĕm'prĕs), *n.* The consort of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire.

Emp'ty (ĕmp'tȳ), *a.* Containing nothing; void; not filled; hollow. — *v. t. & i.* To make or become void. — **Emp'ty-ing**, *n.* Act of making empty. — **Emp'ti-ness**, *n.*

E'mu (ē'mū), *n.* A very large Australian bird, akin to the cassowary and ostrich.

Emu with Young.

Em'u-late (ĕm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival. — **Em'u-la'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Em'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Competition; rivalry; contention; strife. — **Em'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Eager to rival or excel. — **Em'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

E-mul'sion (ē-mŭl'shŭn), *n.* A soft, liquid, medicinal or chemical preparation. — **E-mul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Softening; milklike; yielding oil by expression.

En-a'ble (ĕn-ā'b'l), *v. t.* [ENABLED (-b'ld); ENABLING.] To make able; to qualify.

En-act' (ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To decree; to make (a law); to perform. — **En-act'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **En-act'ment** (-ment), *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; a decree.

En-am'el (ĕn-ăm'ĕl), *n.* A kind of glass for coating metallic or ceramic surfaces; an intensely hard tissue covering the crown of a tooth. — *v. t.* [ENAMELED (-ĕld) or ENAMELLED; ENAMELING or ENAMELLING.] To cover with enamel. — **En-am'el-er** (-ẽr), **En-am'el-ler**, *n.*

En-am'or (ĕn-ăm'ẽr), *v. t.* [ENAMORED (-ẽrd); ENAMORING.] To inflame with love; to charm.

En-cage' (ĕn-kāj'), *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to imprison.

En-camp' (ĕn-kămp'), *v. i. & t.* To form, or form into, a camp. — **En-camp'ment** (-ment), *n.* An encamping; a place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

En-chain' (ĕn-chān'), *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to hold fast; to restrain.

En-chant' (ĕn-chănt'), *v. t.* To charm by sorcery; to captivate; to fascinate. — **En-chant'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **En-chant'ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A fascinating woman; sorceress. — **En-chant'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enchanting; fascination; witchcraft.

En-cir'cle (ĕn-sẽr'k'l), *v. t.* To form a circle about; to encompass; to inclose; to surround.

En-close' (ĕn-klōz'), *v. t.* To inclose.

En-co'mi-um (ĕn-kō'mĭ-ŭm), *n.* Formal praise; high commendation; eulogy; panegyric. — **En-co'mi-ast** (-ăst), *n.* One who praises.

En-com'pass (ĕn-kŭm'pas), *v. t.* To describe a circle about; to inclose; to hem in; to shut up.

En'core' (ăn'kōr'), *adv. & interj.* Once more; again; — a call for repetition of part of a play, etc. — *v. t.* To call for a repetition of.

En-coun'ter (ĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* To meet face to face, or as enemies; to oppose; to struggle with. — *n.* A meeting; conflict; attack; onset.

En-cour'age (ĕn-kŭr'ăj), *v. t.* To embolden; to cheer; to stimulate; to sanction; to promote; to forward. — **En-cour'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Incitement; hope; support. — **En-cour'a-ging** (-ă-jĭng), *a.* Furnishing ground for hope.

En-croach' (ĕn-krōch'), *v. i.* [ENCROACHED (-krōcht'); ENCROACHING.] To enter gradually into the rights of another; to trespass. — **En-croach'ment** (-ment), *n.* Intrusion; inroad.

En-cum'ber (ĕn-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To impede the action of; to clog; to hinder. — **En-cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* Load; burden; impediment.

En-cy'clo-pe'di-a (ĕn-sī'klō-pē'dĭ-ȧ), **En-cy'clo-pæ'di-a**, *n.* A work treating the various branches of science or art separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

End (ĕnd), *n.* Extreme point; close; limit; issue; aim; remnant. — *v. t. & i.* To finish; to close; to terminate. — **End'ing**, *n.* Termination. — **End'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without end; eternal; everlasting; perpetual; continual. — **End'ways'** (-wāz'), **End'wise** (-wiz), *adv.* On end; erectly; with the end forward.

En-dan'ger (ĕn-dān'jẽr), *v. t.* To hazard; to risk.

En-dear' (ĕn-dēr'), *v. t.* [ENDEARED (-dērd'); ENDEARING.] To make dear, or beloved. — **En-dear'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of endearing, or state of being endeared; a manifestation of love.

En-deav'or (ĕn-dĕv'ẽr), *v. t.* [ENDEAVORED (-ẽrd); ENDEAVORING.] To attempt; to try; to essay; to aim. — *n.* Effort; exertion; struggle.

En-dive' (ĕn'dĭv), *n.* A species of succory, — used as a salad.

End'less, etc. See under END, *n.*

En-dorse' (ĕn-dôrs'), etc. See INDORSE, *v. t.*

En-dow' (ĕn-dou'), *v. t.* [ENDOWED (-doud'); ENDOWING.] To furnish with dower; to enrich with any gift or faculty; to indue. — **En-dow'ment** (-ment), *n.* A settling a fund; dower; talent; natural capacity.

En-due' (ĕn-dū'), *v. t.* To indue.

En-dure' (ĕn-dūr'), *v. i.* [ENDURED (-dūrd'); ENDURING.] To remain firm; to last; to abide. — *v. t.* To sustain; to undergo; to brook. — **En-dur'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **En-dur'ance** (-ans), *n.* Sufferance; patience; fortitude.

End'wise, *adv.* See under END, *n.*

En'e-my (ĕn'ē-mĭ), *n.* An adversary; a foe.

En'er-gy (ĕn'ẽr-jĭ), *n.* Internal strength; inherent power; force; vigor; efficiency; resolution. — **En'er-get'ic** (-jĕt'ĭk), **En'er-get'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Exerting force; operating with vigor; powerful; vigorous; effective.

En-fee'ble (ĕn-fē'b'l), *v. t.* To render feeble. — **En-fee'ble-ment** (-ment), *n.* Loss of strength.

En-force' (ĕn-fôrs'), *v. t.* [ENFORCED (-fôrst'); ENFORCING (-fôr'sĭng).] To put force upon; to compel; to give force or effect to. — **En-force'ment** (-ment), *n.* Compulsion.

En-fran'chise (ĕn-frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *v. t.* To free; to liberate; to admit to political privileges; to naturalize. — **En-fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-ment), *n.* A setting free; admission to civil rights.

En-gage' (ĕn-gāj'), *v. t.* [ENGAGED (-gājd'); ENGAGING.] To bind; to involve; to enlist; to occupy; to combat; to encounter. — *v. i.* To become bound; to take a part; to enter into conflict. — **En-gaged'** (-gājd'), *a.* Pledged; promised in marriage; earnest. — **En-ga'ging** (-jĭng), *a.* Attractive; winning. — **En-gage'ment** (-gāj'ment), *n.* Promise; obligation; employment; battle; contest.

En'gine (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* A machine or contrivance for producing a mechanical effect; instrument used to effect a purpose; means. — **En'gi-neer'** (-jĭ-nēr'), *n.* One skilled in engineering, or who manages an engine, or carries through an enterprise by skillful contrivance. — *v. t.* To perform the work of an engineer: to carry through an enterprise. — **En'gi-neer'ing,** *n.* Science and art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature in designing and constructing machinery, public works, etc.

Eng'lish (ĭng'glĭsh), *a.* Belonging to England, its inhabitants, or its language. — *n.* The people of England; language of England or of the descendants of Englishmen abroad; a kind of large-sized printer's type.

ENGLISH type.

— *v. t.* To translate into English; to interpret.

En-grave' (ĕn-grāv'), *v. t.* To carve devices upon; to impress deeply. — **En-grav'er,** *n.* — **En-grav'ing,** *n.* The act or art of cutting devices upon metal, wood, or stone, esp. for printing on paper; an engraved plate; a print.

En-gross' (ĕn-grōs'), *v. t.* [ENGROSSED (-grōst'); ENGROSSING.] To copy in a large, fair hand; to occupy wholly; to absorb; to monopolize.

En-gulf' (ĕn-gŭlf'), *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up as in a gulf.

En-hance' (ĕn-hăns'), *v. t.* [ENHANCED (-hănst'); ENHANCING.] To raise to a higher point, value, or price; to advance; to augment; to aggravate. — *v. i.* To grow larger.

E-nig'ma (ē-nĭg'mà), *n.* An obscure question or saying; puzzle; riddle. — **E/nig-mat'ic** (ē'nĭg-măt'ĭk *or* ĕn'ĭg-), **E/nig-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing an enigma; obscure.

En-join' (ĕn-join'), *v. t.* [ENJOINED (-joind'); ENJOINING.] To command; to order; to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order.

En-joy' (ĕn-joi'), *v. t.* [ENJOYED (-joid'); ENJOYING.] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess; to use. — **En-joy'ment** (-ment), *n.* Satisfaction; gratification; happiness.

En-large' (ĕn-lärj'), *v. t.* & *i.* [ENLARGED (-lärjd'); ENLARGING (-lär'jĭng).] To swell; to increase; to expand. — **En-large'ment** (-ment), *n.* Expansion; release.

En-light'en (ĕn-līt''n), *v. t.* [ENLIGHTENED (-'nd); ENLIGHTENING.] To supply with light; to illuminate; to instruct. — **En-light'en-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **En-light'en-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened.

En-list' (ĕn-lĭst'), *v. t.* & *i.* To enter on a list; to enroll; to unite to a cause. — **En-list'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enlisting; a writing by which a soldier, etc., is bound.

En-liv'en (ĕn-līv''n), *v. t.* To give life, action, or motion to; to cheer; to animate; to invigorate.

En'mi-ty (ĕn'mĭ-tĭ), *n.* Hatred; hostility; ill-will; malevolence.

E-nor'mous (ē-nôr'mŭs), *a.* Beyond usual rule or measure; vast; excessive; atrocious. — **E-nor'mi-ty** (-mĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being enormous, monstrous, or outrageous; villainy; atrocity.

E-nough' (ē-nŭf'), *a.* Satisfying desire; adequate. — *adv.* Sufficiently; quite. — *n.* A sufficiency.

En-quire', *v. i.* & *t.* See INQUIRE.

En-rage' (ĕn-rāj'), *v. t.* To fill with rage; to irritate; to exasperate; to anger.

En-rich' (ĕn-rĭch'), *v. t.* To make rich; to adorn; to fertilize; to instruct.

En-roll' (ĕn-rōl'), *v. t.* To write in a roll or register; to record; to enlist; to envelop; to involve. — **En-roll'ment, En-rol'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of enrolling; a register.

‖**En' route'** (ăn' rōōt'). On the way or road.

En-sconce' (ĕn-skŏns'), *v. t.* To cover; to shelter.

En-shrine' (ĕn-shrīn'), *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest; to cherish.

En'si-form (ĕn'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* Sword-shaped.

En'sign (ĕn'sīn), *n.* A standard; a flag; a banner; a signal; a standard bearer.

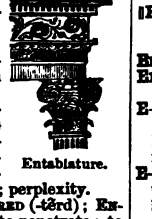
En'si-lage (ĕn'sĭ-lāj), *n.* Preserv... or fodder preserved, in a *silo*,

vat. — *v. t.* [ENSILAGED (-lājd); ENSILAGING.] To preserve (fodder, rye, oats, etc.) in a silo.

En-slave' (ĕn-slāv'), *v. t.* To reduce to slavery or bondage. — **En-slave'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enslaving; bondage; servitude.

En-sue' (ĕn-sū'), *v. t. & i.* [ENSUED (-sūd'); ENSUING.] To follow; to pursue; to succeed.

En-tab'la-ture (ĕn-tăb'lȧ-tūr), *n.* A superstructure resting horizontally upon the columns, in classical architecture.



Entablature.

En-tan'gle (ĕn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [ENTANGLED (-g'ld); ENTANGLING (-glĭng).] To twist or interweave; to perplex; to embarrass; to bewilder. — **En-tan'gle-ment** (-ment), *n.* Intricacy; perplexity.

En'ter (ĕn'tẽr), *v. i. & t.* [ENTERED (-tẽrd); ENTERING.] To go or come in; to penetrate; to begin; to record; to write down.

En'ter-prise (ĕn'tẽr-priz), *n.* An undertaking; bold attempt; adventure. — *v. t.* To undertake; to venture upon. — **En'ter-pris'ing** (-prĭ'zĭng), *a.* Bold or forward to undertake; active.

En'ter-tain' (ĕn'tẽr-tān'), *v. t.* [ENTERTAINED (-tānd'); ENTERTAINING.] To maintain; to support; to engage the attention of; to amuse. — *v. i.* To receive guests. — **En'ter-tain'er**, *n.* — **En'ter-tain'ing**, *a.* Amusing; diverting. — **En'ter-tain'ment** (-ment), *n.* Amusement; hospitality; reception; repast.

En-throne' (ĕn-thrōn'), *v. t.* To place on a throne; to invest with authority. — **En-throne'ment** (-ment), *n.* An enthroning.

En-thu'si-asm (ĕn-thū'zĭ-ăz'm), *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; lively emotion or interest; fanaticism. — **En-thu'si-ast** (-zĭ-ăst), *n.* One actuated by enthusiasm; a fanatic; a zealot. — **En-thu'si-as'tic** (-ăs'tĭk), **En-thu'si-as'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Filled with enthusiasm. — **En-thu'si-as'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

En-tice' (ĕn-tīs'), *v. t.* [ENTICED (-tīst'); ENTICING (-tī'sĭng).] To draw on; to instigate; to coax; to seduce; to persuade. — **En-tice'ment** (-ment), *n.* Allurement; temptation.

En-tire' (ĕn-tīr'), *a.* Complete in all parts; whole; unbroken; full. — **En-tire'ly**, *adv.* — **En-tire'ness**, **En-tire'ty** (-tў), *n.* Completeness; integrity.

En-ti'tle (ĕn-tī't'l), *v. t.* To give a title, right, or claim to; to name; to style.

En-tomb' (ĕn-tōōm'), *v. t.* [ENTOMBED (-tōōmd'); ENTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

En'to-mol'o-gy (ĕn'tŏ-mŏl'ŏ-jў), *n.* Science of insects. — **En'to-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in entomology. — **En'to-mo-log'ic-al** (-mŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to entomology.

En'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* Bowels; intestines.

En'trance (ĕn'trans), *n.* Act or means of entering, going into, or taking possession; power to enter; door or passage; commencement; initiation; entry.

En-trance' (ĕn-trăns'), *v. t.* [ENTRANCED (-trănst'); ENTRANCING (-trăn'sĭng).] To put into a trance; to ravish; to enrapture.

En-trap' (ĕn-trăp'), *v. t.* [ENTRAPPED (-trăpt'); ENTRAPPING.] To catch as in a trap; to insnare.

En-treat' (ĕn-trēt'), *v. t. & i.* To supplicate; to implore. — **En-treat'y** (-ў), *n.* Suit; petition.

‖En'tré'e (ăn'trā'), *n.* Entry; a permission or right to enter; a course of dishes, served at the beginning of dinner, or between the courses.

En-trust', *v. t.* See INTRUST.

En'try (ĕn'trў), *n.* An entering; entrance; ingress; beginning; passage; record.

E-nu'mer-ate (ē-nū'mẽr-āt), *v. t.* To count; to number; to reckon; to compute; to recapitulate. — **E-nu'mer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An enumerating; a detailed account.

E-nun'ci-ate (ē-nŭn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To announce; to utter; to pronounce. — **E-nun'ci-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn) *or* (-sĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* An utterance; an announcement; a declaration.

En-vel'ope (ĕn-vĕ'ŏp), *v. t.* To entice. See INVEIGLE.

En-vel'op (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *v. t.* [ENVELOPED (-ŏpt); ENVELOPING.] To surround as a covering; to wrap up; to inclose within a case, wrapper, etc. — **En'vel-ope** (ĕn'vĕl-ōp *or* ăn've-lōp'), **En-vel'op** (ĕn-vĕl'ŏp), *n.* That which envelops; cover.

En'vi-a-ble (ĕn'vĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite envy; desirable. — **En'vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Feeling or harboring, exhibiting, or directed by, envy.

En-vi'ron (ĕn-vi'rŭn), *v. t.* To surround; to encircle; to envelop. — **En-vi'ron-ment** (-ment), *n.* Surroundings. — **En-vi'rons** (ĕn-vi'rŭnz *or* ĕn'vĭ-rŏnz), *n. pl.* Places surrounding or adjoining another; suburbs.

En'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* A messenger; a postscript to a poem, book, etc.

En'vy (ĕn'vў), *n.* Discontent or vexation at another's success; emulation. — *v. t. & i.* [ENVIED (-vĭd); ENVYING.] To regard with discontent and emulation; to covet.

E-o'li-an (ē-ō'lĭ-an), **E-ol'ic**, *a.* See ÆOLIAN.

Ep'au-let' (ĕp'ą-lĕt'), **Ep'au-lette'**, *n.* A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers; a shoulder knot.

Eph'od (ĕf'ŏd), *n.* A vestment of Jewish priests.

Ep'i-cure (ĕp'ĭ-kūr), *n.* One addicted to sensual enjoyments; voluptuary. — **Ep'i-cu-re'an** (-kū-rē'an *or* -kū'rē-an), *a.* Given to luxury.

Ep'i-dem'ic (ĕp'ĭ-dĕm'ĭk), **Ep'i-dem'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Common to a whole people or community; generally prevailing. — **Ep'i-dem'ic**, *n.* A disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

Ep'i-der'mis (ĕp'ĭ-dẽr'mĭs), *n.* The cuticle or scarfskin.

Ep'i-glot'tis (ĕp'ĭ-glŏt'tĭs), *n.* A leaf-shaped cartilage, which prevents food or drink from entering the larynx while eating.

Ep'i-gram (ĕp'ĭ-grăm), *n.* A short poem treating concisely a single topic. — **Ep'i-gram-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Ep'i-gram-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Like an epigram; concise; pointed.

Ep'i-lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ-lĕp'sў), *n.* A disease of the brain

attended by paroxysms and loss of consciousness; the "falling sickness." — **Ep'i-lep'tic** (-lĕp'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy. — *n.* A sufferer from epilepsy.

Ep'i-logue (ĕp'ĭ-lôg), *n.* A short poem at the end of a play; the closing part of a discourse.

E-piph'a-ny (ē-pĭf'ā-nĭ), *n.* An appearance; manifestation; a church festival (January 6th) celebrating the visit of the wise men to the child Jesus at Bethlehem.

E-pis'co-pal (ē-pĭs'kō-*pal*), *a.* Governed by bishops; belonging to, or vested in, bishops or prelates. — **E-pis'co-pa'li-an** (-pā'lĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; episcopal. — *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman. — **E-pis'co-pal-ly** (ē-pĭs'kō-pal-lĭ), *adv.* — **E-pis'co-pa-cy** (-pā-sĭ), *n.* Government of the church by bishops. — **E-pis'co-pate** (-pāt), *n.* A bishopric; the collective body of bishops.

Ep'i-sode (ĕp'ĭ-sōd), *n.* An incidental narrative, or digression.

E-pis'tle (ē-pĭs'*'l*), *n.* A writing directed to a person; a letter. — **E-pis'to-la-ry** (-tō-lĕ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, letters.

Ep'i-taph (ĕp'ĭ-tăf), *n.* An inscription on a monument, in memory of the dead.

Ep'i-thet (ĕp'ĭ-thĕt), *n.* A title; an appellation.

E-pit'o-me (ē-pĭt'ō-mē), *n.* A brief summary; a compendium; an abstract; a synopsis. — **E-pit'o-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To shorten or abridge.

Ep'i-zo'ö-ty (ĕp'ĭ-zō'ō-tĭ), *n.* An epidemic disease among horses and cattle; influenza; murrain. — **Ep'i-zo-ŏt'ic** (-zō-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Epidemic among animals. — *n.* Epizoöty.

Ep'och (ĕp'ŏk *or* ē'pŏk), *n.* A fixed point of time; era; date; period; age.

Ep'som salt' (ĕp'sŭm sȧlt'), Sulphate of magnesia, having cathartic qualities.

E'qua-ble (ē'kwȧ-b'l), *a.* Equal and uniform; not variable or changing. — **E'qua-bly**, *adv.* — **E'qua-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

E'qual (ē'kwal), *a.* Like in magnitude, value, degree, etc.; fit; fair; just. — *n.* One not inferior or superior to another. — *v. t.* EQUALED (ē'kwald) or EQUALLED; EQUALING or EQUALLING.] To be or become equal to; to equalize. — **E'qual-ly**, *adv.* — **E'qual'i-ty** (ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition or quality of being equal; exact agreement. — **E'qual-ize** (ē'kwal-iz), *v. t.* To make equal. — **E'qual-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of equalizing.

E'qua-nim'i-ty (ē'kwȧ-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

E-quate' (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.* To make equal; to reduce to an average. — **E-qua'tion** (-kwā'shŭn), *n.* An expression of equality between two quantities, by placing the sign = between them.

E-qua'tor (ē-kwā'tĕr), *n.* A great circle equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres. — **E'qua-to'ri-al** (ē'kwȧ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to the equator. — *n.* An astronomical instrument for telescopic observation of celestial bodies.

E-ques'tri-an (ē-kwĕs'trĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to horses, horsemanship, or ancient knighthood. — *n.* A horseman; a rider. — **E-ques'tri-enne'** (-ĕn'), *n.* A horsewoman. — **E-ques'tri-an-ism** (-*an*-ĭz'm), *n.* Horsemanship.

E'qui-an'gu-lar (ē'kwĭ-ăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* Consisting of, or having, equal angles.

E'qui-dis'tant (ē'kwĭ-dĭs'*tant*), *a.* Being at an equal distance from the same point.

E'qui-lat'er-al (ē'kwĭ-lăt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* Having all the sides equal.

Equilateral.

E'qui-li'brate (ē'kwĭ-lī'brāt), *v. t.* To balance equally (two scales, sides, or ends); to keep in equipoise. — **E'qui-li'bri-um** (-lĭb'rĭ-ŭm), *n.* Equality of weight or force; just poise or balance; balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

E-qui'nal (ē-kwī'*nal*), **E'quine** (ē'kwin), *a.* Like or pertaining to a horse.

E'qui-nox (ē'kwĭ-nŏks), *n.* Time (about March 21 and September 22) when the sun enters the equinoctial points. — **E'qui-noc'tial** (-nŏk'*shal*), *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, the regions of the equinoctial line or equator, or the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points. — *n.* The celestial equator. — **Equinoctial points.** The two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other.

E-quip' (ē-kwĭp'), *v. t.* [EQUIPPED (-kwĭpt'); EQUIPPING.] To dress; to arm; to supply with all requirements. — **E-quip'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Act of equipping; equipage. — **Eq'ui-page** (ĕk'wĭ-pāj), *n.* Furniture (of a ship, soldier, army, etc.); accoutrements; retinue.

E'qui-poise (ē'kwĭ-poiz), *n.* Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; balance.

Eq'ui-ty (ĕk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* The giving each man his due; justice; impartiality; rectitude; uprightness. — **Eq'ui-ta-ble** (-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Possessing equity; just; honest; impartial; upright.

E-quiv'a-lent (ē-kwĭv'ȧ-*lent*), *a.* Equal in value, dimensions, etc. — *n.* Something equivalent. — **E-quiv'a-lence** (-*lens*), **E-quiv'a-len-cy** (-*lens*ĭ), *n.* Equality of value, force, etc.

E-quiv'o-cal (ē-kwĭv'ō-kal), *a.* Having different significations; ambiguous; doubtful; uncertain. — **E-quiv'o-cate** (-kāt.), *v. i.* To use words of equivocal signification; to prevaricate; to evade; to shuffle. — **E-quiv'o-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Ambiguity of speech; evasion; quibbling. — **E-quiv'o-ca'tor** (-tĕr), *n.*

E'ra (ē'rȧ), *n.* A fixed point of time, from which to compute; epoch; date; period; age.

E-rad'i-cate (ē-răd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; to exterminate; to destroy. — **E-rad'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Extirpation.

E-rase' (ē-rāz'), *v. t.* [ERASED (-rāst'); ERASING.] To rub or scrape out; to efface; to obliterate. — **E-ra'sure** (-rā'zhŭr), *n.* Obliteration.

Ere (ār *or* ĕr), *adv.* & *prep.* Before; sooner than; rather than.

E-rect' (ē-rĕkt'), *a.* Upright; per[illegible] uplifted; bold. — *v. t.* To set u[illegible]

up; to raise; to establish; to found. — **E-rec'tion** (ē-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* An erecting; thing erected; building.

Ere'long' (ār'lŏng' *or* ĭr'-), *adv.* Before long.

‖**Er'go** (ĕr'gō), *conj.* or *adv.* Therefore.

Er'mine (ĕr'mĭn), *n.* An animal of the Weasel kind; a stoat; the fur of this animal, used for trimming the robes of royalty, of judges, etc.

Ermine.

Err (ĕr), *v. i.* [ERRED (ĕrd); ERRING (ĕr'rĭng *or* ĕr'-).] To wander from the right way; to mistake. — **Er'rant** (ĕr'rant), *a.* Wandering; roving; extravagant; arrant.

Er'rand (ĕr'rand), *n.* Business intrusted to a messenger; message; commission.

Er-rat'ic (ĕr-răt'ĭk), **Er-rat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Roving about; eccentric.

‖**Er-ra'tum** (ĕr-rā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ERRATA (-rā'tà). An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Er'ror (ĕr'rĕr), *n.* A wandering from the right course; want of truth; fault. — **Er-ro'ne-ous** (ĕr-rō'nē-ŭs), *a.* Containing error; false.

E-ruct' (ē-rŭkt'), **E-ruc'tate** (ē-rŭk'tāt), *v. t.* To eject (wind) from the stomach; to belch. — **Er'uc-ta'tion** (ĕr'ŭk-tā'shŭn *or* ē'rŭk-), *n.* A belching of wind from the stomach; ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.

Er'u-dite (ĕr'ū-dit), *a.* Having extensive reading or knowledge; learned. — **Er'u-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Literature; learning.

E-rup'tion (ē-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A breaking or bursting forth; a cutaneous disease. — **E-rup'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Breaking forth.

Er'y-sip'e-las (ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-las), *n.* St. Anthony's fire; a disease, with inflammation of the skin.

Es-cal'op (ĕs-kŏl'ŭp), *n.* A bivalve shell; a curving indenture in the margin of anything.

Es'ca-pade' (ĕs'ka-pād'), *n.* A fling or backward kick of a horse; a freak; a prank.

Es-cape' (ĕs-kāp'), *v. t.* To avoid; to flee; to shun by flight; to evade. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to avoid injury. — *n.* Flight; deliverance.

Es-cape'ment (-ment), *n.* An escape; a contrivance in a timepiece which regulates its movements and allows a tooth to *escape* from a pallet at each vibration.

Escapement.

Es-chew' (ĕs-chŭ'), *v. t.* [ESCHEWED (-chūd'); ESCHEWING.] To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

Es'cort (ĕs'kōrt), *n.* A guard from place to place; protection. — **Es-cort'** (ĕs-kōrt'), *v. t.* To attend; to protect; to accompany as safeguard.

Es'cri-toire' (ĕs'krĭ-twär'), *n.* A writing desk.

Es'cu-lent (ĕs'kū-lent), *a.* Fit for food; edible. — *n.* Anything eatable.

Es-cutch'eon (ĕs-kŭch'ŭn), *n.* A shield; a coat of arms; a metal plate which finishes a door.

Es'ki-mo (ĕs'kĭ-mō), **Es'qui-mau**, *n.* One of the race inhabiting Arctic America and Greenland. — **Eskimo dog.** A powerful dog, akin to the wolf, used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

Eskimo Dog.

E-soph'a-gus (ē-sŏf'ā-gŭs), **Œ-soph'a-gus**, *n.* The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet.

Es-pal'ier (ĕs-păl'yĕr), *n.* A frame or lattice to train trees and shrubs on.

Es-pe'cial (ĕs-pĕsh'al), *a.* Peculiar; special; particular; chief. — **Es-pe'cial-ly**, *adv.*

Es-pi'al (ĕs-pī'al), *n.* An espying; discovery. — **Es'pi-o-nage** (ĕs'pĭ-ō-nāj *or* -nāzh'), *n.* Practice of spies; secret watching.

Es'pla-nade' (ĕs'plā-nād'), *n.* A clear space before a fortification, or for public walks or drives.

Es-pouse' (ĕs-pouz'), *v. t.* [ESPOUSED (-pouzd'); ESPOUSING.] To give as spouse; to marry; to wed; to adopt; to embrace. — **Es-pous'al** (-al), *n.* Marriage; adoption.

Es-py' (ĕs-pī'), *v. t. & i.* [ESPIED (-pīd'); ESPYING.] To discern; to find out; to descry; to spy.

Es'qui-mau, *n.* See ESKIMO, *n.*

Es-quire' (ĕs-kwir'), *n.* A shield-bearer; an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity below a knight. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.

Es'say (ĕs'sā), *n.* A trial; an attempt; a short informal treatise. — **Es-say'** (ĕs-sā'), *v. t.* [ESSAYED (-sād'); ESSAYING.] To try, to attempt. — **Es'say-ist** (-sā-ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

Es'sence (ĕs'sens), *n.* Constituent qualities of a thing; purely spiritual being; odor; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume; to scent. — **Es-sen'tial** (ĕs-sĕn'shal), *a.* Necessary to existence; highly important. — *n.* First or constituent principle.

Es-tab'lish (ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [ESTABLISHED (-lĭsht); ESTABLISHING.] To make stable or firm; to settle; to ordain; to found; to institute. — **Es-tab'lish-ment** (-ment), *n.* Settlement; style of living; place of residence or business.

Es-tate' (ĕs-tāt'), *n.* Fixed condition of any thing or person; rank; property, esp. in land; one of the classes of men constituting the state.

Es-teem' (ĕs-tēm'), *v. t.* [ESTEEMED (-tēmd'); ESTEEMING.] To set a value on; to estimate; to regard with respect or affection. — *n.* High regard. — **Es'ti-ma-ble** (ĕs'tĭ-má-b'l), *a.* Capable of being estimated or valued; worthy of respect.

Es'ti-mate (ĕs'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To form an opinion of the value of; to appreciate; to rate; to count; to calculate. — **Es'ti-mate** (-māt), *n.* Approximate judgment as to amount, cost, etc. — **Es'ti-ma'tor** (-mā'tĕr), *n.* — **Es'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An estimating; an opinion; esteem; regard.

Es-trange' (ĕs-trānj'), *v. t.* [ESTRANGED (-trānjd'');

ESTRANGING.] To make strange; to keep at a distance; to alienate.—**Es-trange'ment** (-ment), *n.* Alienation; removal.

Es-tray' (ĕs-trā'), *n.* A valuable animal, wandering from its owner; a stray.

Es'tu-a-ry (ĕs'tū-ā-rȳ), *n.* A narrow passage, where the tide meets the current; a frith.

‖**É'ta'gère'** (ā'tà'zhâr'), *n.* A piece of furniture having shelves, one above another.

Etch (ĕch), *v. t.* [ETCHED (ĕcht); ETCHING.] To engrave (figures or designs) on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten in by acid.—*v. i.* To practice etching.—**Etch'ing**, *n.* Art of etching; a print from an etched plate.

E-ter'nal (ē-tĕr'nal), *a.* Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting; perpetual; immutable.—*n.* That which has no beginning or end; the Deity; God.—**E-ter'ni-ty** (-nĬ-tȳ), *n.* The condition or quality of being eternal; the condition which begins at death.—**E-ter'nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To make eternal or endless; to immortalize.

E'ther (ē'thĕr), *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to pervade space; a light, volatile, and inflammable fluid.—**E'ther-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To convert into ether; to put under the influence of ether.—**E-the're-al** (ē-thē'rē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the ether; celestial; light or airy.

E'thi-op (ē'thĬ-ŏp), **E'thi-o'pi-an** (-ō'pĬ-an), *n.* A native of Ethiopia.—**E'thi-o'pi-an, E'thi-op'ic** (-ŏp'Ĭk), *a.* Belonging to Ethiopia.—**E'thi-op'ic**, *n.* The language of Ethiopia.

Et'i-quette' (ĕt'Ĭ-kĕt'), *n.* The observance of the proprieties required by good breeding; conventional decorum; ceremony.

Et'y-mol'o-gy (ĕt'Ĭ-mŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the origin and derivation of words.—**Et'y-mol'o-gist** (-jĬst), *n.* One versed in etymology.—**Et'y-mo-log'ic-al** (-mō-lŏj'Ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to etymology.—**Et'y-mo-log'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Eu'cha-rist (ū'kà-rĬst), *n.* Sacrament of the Lord's supper; communion.

Eu'lo-gy (ū'lō-jȳ), *n.* A speech or writing commending the character or services of a person; praise; encomium; panegyric.—**Eu'lo-gist** (-jĬst), *n.* One who eulogizes.—**Eu'lo-gis'tic** (-jĬs'tĬk), *a.* Commendatory; laudatory.—**Eu-lo'gi-um** (ū-lō'jĬ-ŭm), *n.* A formal eulogy.—**Eu'lo-gize** (ū'lō-jīz), *v. t.* To praise.

Eu'pho-ny (ū'fō-nȳ), *n.* Agreeable sound; smooth enunciation of sounds.—**Eu-phon'ic** (ū-fŏn'Ĭk), **Eu-phon'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), **Eu-pho'ni-ous** (-fō'nĬ-ŭs), *a.* Agreeable in sound.

‖**Eu-re'ka** (ū-rē'kà). [Gr., "I have found it."] A triumphant exclamation on making a discovery.

Eu'ro-pe'an (ū'rō-pē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Europe.—*n.* A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

E-vac'u-ate (ē-văk'ū-āt), *v. t.* To make empty; to eject; to void; to quit.—**E-vac'u-a-tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.*—**E-vac'u-ant** (-ū-ant), *a.* Evacuative.—*n.* A purgative or cathartic.—**E-vac'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An evacuating; withdrawal; that which is discharged.

E-vade' (ē-vād'), *v. t.* & *i.* To elude; to escape.

Ev'a-nes'cent (ĕv'à-nĕs'sent), *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; imperceptible.—**Ev'a-nes'cence** (-sens), *n.* Disappearance.

E-van'gel (ē-văn'jĕl), *n.* Good news; the gospel.—**E'van-gel'ic** (ē'văn-jĕl'Ĭk *or* ĕv'ăn-), **E'van-gel'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Contained in, relating to, or consonant with, the gospel; orthodox.—**E'van-gel'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*—**E'van-gel'i-cism** (-jĕl'Ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Evangelical principles.—**E-van'gel-ist** (-Ĭst), *n.* One of the writers of the gospel history; a missionary preacher.

E-vap'o-rate (ē-văp'ō-rāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To pass off in vapor; to dissipate; to waste.—**E-vap'o-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.

E-va'sion (ē-vā'zhŭn), *n.* An evading; subterfuge; equivocation.—**E-va'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to evade, or marked by evasion.

Eve (ēv), **E'ven** (ē'v'n), *n.* Evening; evening preceding some particular day, as *Christmas eve* is the evening before Christmas.

E'ven (ē'v'n), *a.* Level, smooth, or equal in surface; uniform; fair; equitable; not odd; capable of division by 2;—said of numbers.—*v. t.* To make even; to level; to balance.—*adv.* Exactly; equally; at the very time; so much as.

E'ven-ing (ē'v'n-Ĭng *or* ēv'nĬng), *n.* Close of the day; beginning of night.

E-vent' (ē-vĕnt'), *n.* That which falls out or happens; incident; occurrence; result; consequence; end.—**E-vent'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of incidents; momentous.—**E-ven'tu-al** (-vĕn'tū-al), *a.* Happening as a consequence or result; final; ultimate.—**E-ven'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ev'er (ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At any time; at all times; always; without interruption; to the end.

Ev'er-glade (ĕv'ĕr-glād), *n.* Low land inundated with water and bearing grass.

Ev'er-green (ĕv'ĕr-grēn), *a.* Always green.—*n.* A plant that retains leaves all the year.

Ev'er-last'ing (ĕv'ĕr-lăst'Ĭng), *a.* Lasting forever; immortal; eternal.—*n.* Eternal duration; eternity; a woolen stuff for shoes, etc.; lasting; a plant, whose flowers dry without losing form or color.—**Ev'er-last'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ev'er-more' (ĕv'ĕr-mōr'), *adv.* Always; eternally.

Ev'er-y (ĕv'ĕr-ȳ), *a.* Each one of a whole.—**Ev'er-y-bod'y** (-bŏd'ȳ), **Ev'er-y-one'** (-wŭn'), *n.*, *also* **Every one.** Every person.—**Ev'er-y-day'** (-dā'), *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; customary.—**Ev'er-y-thing'** (-thĬng'), *n.* Whatever belongs to the matter considered; all things.—**Ev'er-y-where'** (-hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; altogether.

E-vict' (ē-vĬkt'), *v. t.* To dispossess by judicial process; to eject; to oust.—**E-vic'tion** (-vĬk'shŭn), *n.* Dispossession.

Ev'i-dent (ĕv'Ĭ-dent), *a.* Clear; plain; obvious.—**Ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.*—**Ev'i-dence** (-dens), *n.* That which makes evident; ground of belief; conclusive testimony; witness.—*v. t.* To show; to prove.

E'vil (ē'v'l), *a.* Having bad qualities; hurtful; wicked; wrong; calamitous.—*n.* [illegible] lamity; wickedness.—*adv.* In an [illegible] not well; ill.

E-vince' (ē-vĭns'), *v. t.* [EVINCED (ē-vĭnst'); EVINCING (-vĭn'sĭng).] To prove beyond reasonable doubt; to make evident.

Ev'i-ta-ble (ĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being shunned; avoidable.

E-voke' (ē-vōk'), *v. t.* [EVOKED (-vōkt'); EVOKING.] To call out; to summon forth.

Ev-o-lu'tion (ĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* An evolving or unrolling; growth; development; prescribed or regular movement.

E-volve' (ē-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [EVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); EVOLVING.] To unfold or unroll; to develop; to emit. — *v. i.* To become developed.

Ewe (ū), *n.* A female sheep.

Ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* A wide-mouthed jug or pitcher.

Ex-act' (ĕgz-ăkt'), *a.* Precisely correct or regular; precise; nice; careful. — *v. t.* To demand; to require of right; to extort. — **Ex-act'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-act'ness**, *n.* — **Ex-act'er** (-ĕr), **Ex-act'or**, *n.* — **Ex-ac'tion** (ĕgz-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Authoritative demand; extortion; tribute. — **Ex-act'i-tude** (-ăkt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Exactness.

Ewer.

Ex-ag'ger-ate (ĕgz-ăj'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To increase; to represent as greater than truth will warrant. — **Ex-ag'ger-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Representation beyond the truth; overstatement.

Ex-alt' (ĕgz-ălt'), *v. t.* To elevate; to lift up; to dignify; to magnify; to elate. — **Ex'al-ta'tion** (-ăl-tā'shŭn), *n.* A raising; elevation.

Ex-am'ine (ĕgz-ăm'ĭn), *v. t.* [EXAMINED (-ĭnd); EXAMINING.] To inspect; to scrutinize; to search into; to explore. — **Ex-am'in-er**, *n.* — **Ex-am'i-na'tion** (-ĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An examining; search; investigation; inquiry.

Ex-am'ple (ĕgz-ăm'p'l), *n.* A pattern; model; sample; specimen; warning; caution.

Ex-as'per-ate (ĕgz-ăs'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* To irritate; to provoke; to enrage. — **Ex-as'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Irritation; provocation.

Ex'ca-vate (ĕks'ká-vāt), *v. t.* To hollow out; to form a cavity in; to form by hollowing. — **Ex'ca-va'tor** (-vā'tĕr), *n.* — **Ex'ca-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* An excavating; a cavity.

Ex-ceed' (ĕk-sēd'), *v. t. & i.* To surpass; to excel; to transcend. — **Ex-ceed'ing**, *a.* More than usual or sufficient; measureless. — *adv.* Surpassingly; transcendently. — **Ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), *v. t. & i.* [EXCELLED (-sĕld'); EXCELLING.] To exceed; to surpass. — **Ex'cel-lent** (ĕk'sĕl-lent), *a.* Excelling in value, worth, etc.; choice. — **Ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'cel-lence** (-lens), *n.* State or quality of being excellent; eminence; goodness; greatness. — **Ex'cel-len-cy** (-len-sĭ), *n.* Excellence; a title of honor given to high dignitaries.

Ex-cel'si-or (ĕk-sĕl'sĭ-ŏr), *a.* Higher. — *n.* Stuffing for upholstery, made of curled shreds of wood, instead of hair.

Ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To leave out; to exclude. — *v. i.* To take exception to; to object. — *prep.* With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting. — *conj.* Unless; if not. — **Ex-cept'ing**, *prep. & conj.* (prop. *p. pr.*). With exception of; excluding; except. — **Ex-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Exclusion; thing excluded; objection. — **Ex-cep'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Forming an exception.

Ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), *n.* State of exceeding or surpassing; superfluity; intemperance; the amount by which one thing exceeds another; remainder. — **Ex-cess'ive** (-sĕs'ĭv), *a.* Extreme; vehement.

Ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), *v. t.* [EXCHANGED (-chānjd'); EXCHANGING (-chān'jĭng).] To give or take in return for something else; to barter. — *v. i.* To be changed or pass in exchange. — *n.* A bartering; balancing of accounts; place where merchants meet to transact business. — **Ex-chan'ger** (-chān'jĕr), *n.* — **Ex-change'a-ble** (-chānj'ă-b'l), *a.* Fit or proper to be exchanged. — **Ex-change'a-bil'ĭ-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Ex-cheq'uer (ĕks-chĕk'ĕr), *n.* An English court of law, also the governmental department in charge of the revenue; the treasury.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *n.* Duty on goods. — *v. t.* To lay duty on; to tax.

Ex-cise' (ĕk-sīz'), *v. t.* To cut off or out. — **Ex-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting off; extirpation; destruction.

Ex-cite' (ĕk-sīt'), *v. t.* To call to activity; to animate; to stimulate; to irritate; to provoke. — **Ex-cit'er**, *n.* — **Ex-cit'ing**, *a.* Producing excitement. — **Ex-cit'a-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-cit'a-bil'ĭ-ty** (ĕk-sī'tă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Irritability. — **Ex-cit'ant** (-sī'tant), *a.* Exciting. — *n.* A stimulant. — **Ex-cite'ment** (-sīt'ment), *n.* Agitation; state of aroused vital activity.

Ex-claim' (ĕks-klām'), *v. i.* [EXCLAIMED (-klāmd'); EXCLAIMING.] To cry out; to vociferate. — **Ex-claim'er**, *n.* — **Ex'cla-ma'tion** (-klă-mā'shŭn), *n.* An exclaiming; expression of surprise, joy, etc.; a word expressing outcry; interjection; a printer's mark noting emphatic utterance or outcry, thus [!]. — **Ex-clam'a-tive** (-klăm'ă-tĭv), **Ex-clam'a-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

Ex-clude' (ĕks-klūd'), *v. t.* To thrust or shut out; to hinder from admission; to debar. — **Ex-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An excluding. — **Ex-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having the power to exclude; not taking into the account. — *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others. — **Ex-clu'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-clu'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate (ĕks'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To exclude from communion. — *a.* Excommunicated. — *n.* One who has been excommunicated. — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of excommunicating; ejection. — **Ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tor** (-mū'nĭ-kā'tĕr), *n.*

Ex'cre-ment (ĕks'krĕ-ment), *n.* Matter discharged from the body; dung; ordure.

Ex-cres'cent (ĕks-krĕs'sent), *a.* Growing out unnaturally. — **Ex-cres'cence** (-sens), *n.* Unnatural growth; troublesome superfluity.

Ex-crete' (ĕks-krēt'), *v. t.* To discharge from the body as useless; to eject. — **Ex-cre'tion** (-krē'shŭn), *n.* A throwing off effete matter from the body; excrement.

Ex-cru'ci-ate (ĕks-krŭ'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To torture; to torment. — **Ex-cru'ci-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of inflicting extreme pain; torture.

Ex-cul'pate (ĕks-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* To clear from charge of guilt; to excuse; to justify. — **Ex'-cul-pa'tion** (ĕks'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Excuse.

Ex-cur'sion (ĕks-kûr'shŭn), *n.* An expedition; a trip; a digression. — **Ex-cur'sion-ist**, *n.* One who goes on an excursion. — **Ex-cur'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Wandering; enterprising; exploring.

Ex-cuse' (ĕks-kūz'), *v. t.* To exculpate; to pardon; to overlook; to remit; to apologise for. — **Ex-cuse'** (-kūs'), *n.* Apology; justification.

Ex'e-crate (ĕks'ĕ-krāt), *v. t.* To denounce evil against; to abhor; to curse. — **Ex'e-cra-ble** (-krā-b'l), *a.* Very hateful; detestable; abominable. — **Ex'e-cra-bly**, *adv.* — **Ex'e-cra'tion** (-krā'shŭn), *n.* A curse; an imprecation.

Ex'e-cute (ĕks'ĕ-kūt), *v. t.* To carry into effect; to give validity to; to put to death; to perform (a piece of music). — *v. i.* To perform an office or duty; to play on a musical instrument. — **Ex'e-cu'ter** (-kū'tĕr), *n.* — **Ex'e-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* An executing; performance; achievement; mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, of engraving, etc.; the signing and sealing a legal instrument; a putting to death as a legal punishment. — **Ex'e-cu'tion-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who carries into effect a judgment of death. — **Ex-ec'u-tive** (ĕgz-ĕk'ŭ-tĭv), *a.* Carrying into effect; pertaining to the execution of the laws. — *n.* An officer or authority charged with the execution of the laws. — **Ex-ec'u-tor** (-tĕr), *n.* One who executes or performs; one appointed by a testator to execute his will; one who settles an estate. — **Ex-ec'u-tor-ship**, *n.* The office of an executor. — **Ex-ec'u-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Performing official duties; executive. — **Ex-ec'u-tress** (-trĕs), **Ex-ec'u-trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female executor.

Ex-em'plar (ĕgz-ĕm'plĕr), *n.* An example, model, or pattern, to be imitated. — **Ex'em-pla-ry** (-plĭ-rў), *a.* Acting as an exemplar; serving as a model; commendable; serving as a warning.

Ex-em'pli-fy (ĕgz-ĕm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [EXEMPLIFIED (-fīd); EXEMPLIFYING.] To illustrate by example. — **Ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An exemplifying; a copy; a transcript.

Ex-empt' (ĕgz-ĕmpt'), *v. t.* To take out or from; to free (from obligation or service); to release. — *a.* Taken out; liberated. — *n.* One freed from duty; one not subject. — **Ex-emp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* An exempting; freedom from what others are subject to; immunity; privilege.

Ex'er-cise (ĕks'ĕr-sīz), *n.* Use; training; performance; exertion; activity; trial; task. — *v. t.* [EXERCISED (-sīzd); EXERCISING (-sī'zĭng).] To use; to employ; to train; to discipline; to tax; to vex. — *v. i.* To take exercise.

Ex-ert' (ĕgz-ĕrt'), *v. t.* To put forth (strength or ability); to do; to perform. — **Ex-er'tion** (-ĕr'shŭn), *n.* An exerting; effort; struggle.

Ex-hale' (ĕks-hāl' *or* ĕgz-āl'), *v. t. & i.* [EXHALED (-hāld'); EXHALING.] To send out or emit (vapor, etc.). — **Ex'ha-la'tion**, *n.* Evaporation; matter exhaled; fume; effluvium.

Ex-haust' (ĕgz-ĕst'), *v. t.* To draw out or drain off completely; to empty; to expend entirely; to wear out; to weary. — *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy. — *n.* Steam of an engine, allowed to escape from the cylinder after having produced motion of the piston; foul air drawn from a room by registers, etc. — **Ex-haust'er**, *n.* — **Ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-haust'less**, *a.* — **Ex-haus'tion** (-ĕs'chŭn), *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted. — **Ex-haust'ive** (-ĕst'ĭv), *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust; exhibiting all the facts or arguments. — **Ex-haust'ive-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-hib'it (ĕgz-ĭb'ĭt *or* ĕks-hĭb'ĭt), *v. t.* To display; to show publicly. — *n.* An article shown in an industrial exhibition; paper presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts. — **Ex-hib'it-er** (-ĕr), **Ex-hib'it-or**, *n.* — **Ex'hi-bi'tion** (ĕks'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An exhibiting; manifestation; display; public show.

Ex-hil'a-rate (ĕgz-ĭl'ă-rāt *or* ĕks-hĭl'-), *v. t.* To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to cheer. — **Ex-hil'a-rant**, *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. — *n.* That which exhilarates. — **Ex-hil'a-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Animation; gayety.

Ex-hort' (ĕgz-ĕrt' *or* ĕks-hôrt'), *v. t. & i.* To advise; to warn; to caution. — **Ex-hort'er**, *n.* — **Ex'hor-ta'tion** (-hôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exhorting; advice; counsel.

Ex-hume' (ĕks-hūm'), *v. t.* [EXHUMED (-hūmd'); EXHUMING.] To dig up (from a grave); to disinter. — **Ex'hu-ma'tion** (ĕks'hū-mā'shŭn), *n.* An exhuming.

Ex'i-gent (ĕks'ĭ-jent), *a.* Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing. — **Ex'i-gence** (-jens), **Ex'i-gen-cy** (-jen-sў), *n.* Urgency; distress; emergency; necessity.

Ex'ile (ĕks'īl), *n.* Forced separation from one's country; banishment; one banished from his country. — *v. t.* [EXILED (-īld); EXILING.] To banish; to drive away; to transport.

Ex-ist' (ĕgz-ĭst'), *v. i.* To be; to live; to have life. — **Ex-ist'ence** (-ens), *n.* State of existing or being; occurrence; a creature.

Ex'it (ĕks'ĭt), *n.* A departure (from the stage of action or of life); death; passage out of a place.

Ex'o-dus (ĕks'ŏ-dŭs), *n.* A departure; esp., the departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a book of the Old Testament, narrating this departure.

Ex-on'er-ate (ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To relieve (from a charge, obligation, or blame); to absolve; to acquit; to discharge. — **Ex-on'er-a'tion** (-a'shŭn), *n.* A freeing, or state of being freed, from a charge; relief from censure.

Ex-or'bi-tant (ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-*tant*), *a.* Excessive; enormous; irregular. — **Ex-or'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.*

Ex'or-cise (ĕks'ôr-sīz), *v. t.* [EXORCISED; EXORCISING.] To drive away (

conjuration. — **Ex'or-si'sor** (ĕks'ôr-sī'zẽr), *n.* — **Ex'or-sism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* Act of exorcising; incantation used for this end. — **Ex'or-cist** (-sĭst), *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits.

Ex-ot'ic (ĕgz-ŏt'Ik), *a.* Introduced from abroad; foreign. — *n.* A plant, word, custom, etc., of foreign origin.

Ex-pand' (ĕks-pănd'), *v. t. & i.* To open; to dilate; to enlarge; to extend. — **Ex-panse'** (-pănsʹ), *n.* That which is expanded; wide extent of space or body; the firmament. — **Ex-pan'sion** (-păn'shŭn), *n.* Dilatation; enlargement; expanse; space; room. — **Ex-pan'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Serving, or having a capacity or tendency, to expand. — **Ex-pan'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ex-pa'ti-ate (ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To move at large; to enlarge in discourse.

Ex-pa'tri-ate (ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt), *v. t.* To banish. — **Ex-pa'tri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Banishment.

Ex-pect' (ĕks-pĕktʹ), *v. t.* To wait for; to await; to anticipate. — **Ex-pect'ant** (-ant), *a.* Waiting; looking for. — *n.* One who waits in expectation. — **Ex-pect'ance** (-ans), **Ex-pect'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* An expecting; object of expectation. — **Ex-pec-ta'tion** (-pĕk-tā'shŭn), *n.* Act or state of expecting or being expected; thing expected; prospect; trust; promise.

Ex-pec'to-rate (ĕks-pĕk'tŏ-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To discharge (phlegm, etc.) from the throat or lungs; to spit. — **Ex-pec'to-rant** (-rant), *a.* Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* Medicine to promote expectoration. — **Ex-pec'to-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expectorating; matter expectorated.

Ex-pe'di-ent (ĕks-pē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; advisable; profitable. — *n.* Suitable means to an end; contrivance; resort. — **Ex-pe'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-pe'di-ence** (-ens), **Ex-pe'di-en-cy** (-en-sy), *n.* Quality of being expedient; desirableness; self-interest; self-seeking.

Ex'pe-dite (ĕks'pē-dĭt), *a.* Free of impediment; quick; prompt. — *v. t.* To relieve of impediments; to quicken; to dispatch. — **Ex'pe-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex'pe-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Promptness; haste; an enterprise; an excursion; a body of persons making an excursion. — **Ex'pe-di'tious** (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Prompt; ready; quick; alert. — **Ex'pe-di'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-pel' (ĕks-pĕl'), *v. t.* [Expelled (-pĕld'); Expelling.] To drive or force out; to banish.

Ex-pend' (ĕks-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To apply or employ; to use; to consume; to waste. — **Ex-pend'i-ture** (-ĭ-tūr), *n.* Disbursement; expense. — **Ex-pense'** (-pĕnsʹ), *n.* Act of expending; outlay; cost. — **Ex-pen'sive** (-pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Occasioning expense; costly; lavish; extravagant.

Ex-pe'ri-ence (ĕks-pē'rĭ-ens), *n.* Practical knowledge gained by personal observation or trial; proof; test; experiment. — *v. t.* [Experienced (-ĕnst); Experiencing.] To know or prove by trial; to feel.

Ex-per'i-ment (ĕks-pĕr'ĭ-ment), *n.* A trial deliberately instituted; a practical test; a proof. — *v. t.* To make trial; to test; to try. — **Ex-per'i-men'tor, Ex-per'i-men'tal-ist** (-mĕn'tal-ĭst), *n.* One who experiments. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or skilled in, experiments; derived from, or affording, experiment. — **Ex-per'i-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-pert' (ĕks-pĕrt'), *a.* Taught by use or experience; dexterous; skillful. — **Ex'pert** (ĕks'pĕrt *or* ĕks-pĕrt'), *n.* A practiced person; a scientific or professional witness.

Ex'pi-ate (ĕks'pĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for. — **Ex'pi-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'pi-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex'pi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An expiating; atonement; satisfaction. — **Ex'pi-a-to-ry** (-ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Having power to make atonement.

Ex-pire' (ĕks-pīr'), *v. t.* [Expired (-pīrd'); Expiring.] To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to exhale. — *v. i.* To die; to come to an end; to perish. — **Ex'pi-ra'tion** (ĕks'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* An expiring; exhalation; death; termination; end. — **Ex-pir'a-to-ry** (-pīr'ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, emission of breath from the lungs. — **Ex'pi-ry** (ĕks'pĭ-rў *or* ĕks-pīr'-), *n.* Expiration.

Ex-plain' (ĕks-plānʹ), *v. t.* [Explained (-plānd'); Explaining.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to interpret; to elucidate; to clear up. — *v. i.* To give explanation. — **Ex-plain'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'pla-na'tion** (ĕks'plā-nā'shŭn), *n.* An explaining; a description; an illustration; a recital; account; detail. — **Ex-plan'a-to-ry** (-plăn'ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Ex'ple-tive (ĕks'plē-tĭv), *a.* Filling up; superfluous. — *n.* A word not necessary to the sense; an oath.

Ex-plic'it (ĕks-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Distinctly stated; clear; plain; express; not ambiguous.

Ex-plode' (ĕks-plōdʹ), *v. i. & t.* To burst with a loud report. — **Ex-plo'sion** (ĕks-plō'zhŭn), *n.* A sudden bursting with loud noise; a discharge; an outburst. — **Ex-plo'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Causing explosion. — *n.* An explosive agent (gunpowder, nitroglycerine, etc.); a sound produced by an explosive impulse of the breath; a consonant (*p, b, t, d, k, g*) so sounded.

Ex-ploit' (ĕks-ploit'), *n.* A deed; an heroic act; a feat. — *v. i.* To utilize; to make available (mining products, lands, etc.). — **Ex'ploi-ta'tion** (ĕks'ploi-tā'shŭn), *n.* Process by which ores, etc., are rendered available.

Ex-plore' (ĕks-plōr'), *v. t.* To search through; to examine thoroughly. — **Ex-plor'er**, *n.* — **Ex'pla-ra'tion** (-plō-rā'shŭn), *n.* An exploring. — **Ex'pla-ra'tor** (ĕks'plō-rā'tẽr), *n.*

Ex-plo'sion, etc. See under Explode.

Ex-port' (ĕks-pōrt'), *v. t.* To carry (wares, products, etc.) from a country to other communities. — **Ex'port** (ĕks'pōrt), *n.* An exporting; article exported. — **Ex-port'er** (-pōrt'ẽr), *n.* — **Ex'por-ta'tion** (ĕks'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exporting; commodity exported.

Ex-pose' (ĕks-pōzʹ), *v. t.* [Exposed (-pōzd'); Exposing.] To set forth; to lay open; to make bare; to uncover; to lay open to danger; to subject; to make liable; to put at risk; to abandon; to deliver up; to make known; to disclose; to display; to offer for sale; to subject to the action of light, heat, etc. — **Ex-pos'er**, *n.* — **Ex-pos'it** (-pŏz'ĭt), *v. t.* To explain; to expound. — **Ex-po-si'tion** (ĕks-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A setting forth; a public show; a fair; a statement; explanation; interpretation; a commentary; a treatise. — **Ex-pos'i-tor** (-pŏz'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who expounds; an interpreter; a commentator. — **Ex-pos'i-to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *a.* Containing exposition; explanatory. — **Ex-pos'i-tor-y**, *n.* A book containing explanations.

Ex-pos'tu-late (ĕks-pŏs'tū-lāt), *v. i.* To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety; to remonstrate; to complain. — **Ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry** (-lā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Containing expostulation; remonstrative.

Ex-pound' (ĕks-pound'), *v. t.* To explain; to interpret; to unfold; to lay open; to set forth. — **Ex-pound'er**, *n.*

Ex-press' (ĕks-prĕsʹ), *v. t.* To press out; to squeeze out; to utter; to declare; to signify; to show; to represent; to send by express. — *a.* Clear; plain; direct; explicit; intended; special; fast; swift. — *n.* A special messenger; a special train; a system of conveyance. — **Ex-press'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-press'ness**, *n.* — **Ex-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of expressing; utterance; manner of utterance; phrase; look; cast of countenance; indication; representation; mode of representation; a musical phrase. — **Ex-pres'sion-less**, *a.* — **Ex-pres'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Serving to express; significant; indicative; full of meaning. — **Ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

Ex-pro'pri-ate (ĕks-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To dispossess; to deprive of ownership. — **Ex-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of expropriating; dispossession.

Ex-pul'sion, etc. See under Expel.

Ex-punge' (ĕks-pŭnjʹ), *v. t.* To blot out; to erase; to obliterate; to strike out; to efface; to destroy.

Ex-pur'gate (ĕks-pŭr'gāt), *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse; to purge; to clear from anything noxious or offensive. — **Ex-pur'ga-to-ry** (-gā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Purging; cleansing; purifying. — *n.* A place of purification; purgatory.

Ex-quis'ite (ĕks-kwĭz'ĭt), *a.* Nice; delicate; refined; keen; intense; perfect; consummate; choice; rare; beautiful; elegant; dainty; fastidious. — *n.* A person of nice taste; a fop; a dandy. — **Ex-quis'ite-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-quis'ite-ness**, *n.*

Ex-tant' (ĕks-tantʹ), *a.* Existing; now existing; not destroyed.

Ex-tem'po-ra-ne'ous (ĕks-tĕm'pŏ-rā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous. — **Ex-tem'po-ra-ne'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-tem'po-ra-ne'ous-ness**, *n.*

Ex-tem'po-ra-ry (-pŏ-rā-rў), *a.* Extemporaneous; done on the spur of the occasion; impromptu; unpremeditated; suited to the occasion.

Ex-tem'po-re (-rē), *adv.* Without premeditation; impromptu; offhand. — *a.* Extemporaneous; extemporary. — **Ex-tem'po-rize** (-rīz), *v. i.* To speak extemporaneously; to perform extemporaneously. — **Ex-tem'po-riz'er**, *n.*

Ex-tend' (ĕks-tĕndʹ), *v. t.* To stretch out; to spread out; to enlarge; to widen; to prolong; to continue; to impart; to offer; to grant; to bestow; to exert; to carry; to reach; to amount to. — *v. i.* To be continued; to reach; to be directed; to be bestowed; to be granted. — **Ex-tend'er**, *n.* — **Ex-tend'i-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* — **Ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ex-ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of extending; state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; continuation; duration; scope; range; a part added; a supplement; a telephone connected with a main line. — **Ex-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having extension; large; broad; wide; comprehensive; far-reaching; diffusive; liberal; generous. — **Ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.* — **Ex-ten'sor** (-sẽr), *n.* A muscle which extends a limb. — **Ex-ten'sure** (-shūr), *n.* Extension; expansion.

Ex-ten'u-ate (ĕks-tĕn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To lessen; to palliate; to underrate; to make thin. — **Ex-ten'u-a-to-ry** (-ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Palliating; mitigating; diminishing the appearance of guilt.

Ex-te'ri-or (ĕks-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* External; outward; foreign. — *n.* Outward part; outside; surface; appearance; foreign country.

Ex-ter'mi-nate (ĕks-tẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to root out; to eradicate; to annihilate. — **Ex-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* — **Ex-ter'mi-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.*

Ex-ter'nal (ĕks-tẽr'nal), *a.* Outward; exterior; foreign; visible; superficial; not intrinsic; not inherent; not spiritual. — *n.* Outward part; exterior; outside; appearance; visible object. — **Ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-ter'nal-ness**, *n.* — **Ex-ter'nal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Outward appearance; mere form; ritualism. — **Ex-ter'nal-ist**, *n.* — **Ex-ter'nal-is'tic**, *a.* — **Ex-ter'nal-i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being external; outward appearance; form; ceremony.

Ex-tinct' (ĕks-tĭnktʹ), *a.* Extinguished; quenched; put out; ended; dead; obsolete. — **Ex-tinct'ion** (-tĭnk'shŭn), *n.* Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished; suppression; abolition; destruction; annihilation; obliteration; suppression of competition. — **Ex-tinct'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to extinguish.

Ex-tin'guish (ĕks-tĭng'gwĭsh), *v. t.* To put out; to quench; to suppress; to abolish; to destroy; to annihilate; to obliterate; to eclipse; to silence; to suppress competition. — **Ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* — **Ex-tin'guish-er**, *n.* One who extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a candle.

Ex-tir'pate (ĕks-tẽr'pāt), *v. t.* To root out; to destroy utterly; to eradicate; to exterminate. — **Ex-tir'pa-ble** (-pā-b'l), *a.* — **Ex-tir'pa-tor** (-pā-tẽr), *n.* — **Ex-tir'pa-to-ry** (-pā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Rooting out; eradicating.

Ex-tol' (ĕks-tōlʹ), *v. t.* [Extolled (-tōld'); Extolling.] To praise highly; to laud; to magnify; to exalt.

Ex-tort' (ĕks-tōrtʹ), *v. t.* To wrest; to wring; to force from a person; to exact. — **Ex-tort'er**, *n.* — **Ex-tort'ion** (-tōr'shŭn), *n.* Act of extorting; illegal exaction; oppression; overcharge. — **Ex-tort'ion-ate** (-shŭn-āt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive; unjust; exorbitant. — **Ex-tort'ion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-tort'ion-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Ex-tort'ion-er**, *n.* — **Ex-tort'ion-ist**, *n.* — **Ex-tor'tive** (-tōr'tĭv), *a.* Tending to extort; extorted.

Ex-tra (ĕks'tra), *a.* Additional; more than usual; of superior quality. — *n.* Something additional; a special edition of a newspaper; a supernumerary actor.

Ex-tract' (ĕks-trăktʹ), *v. t.* To draw out; to pull out; to withdraw; to obtain; to derive; to select; to quote; to abstract; to separate; to remove; to deduct; to trace the origin of. — *n.* (ĕks'trăkt) That which is extracted; a passage quoted; a concentrated preparation; a solution of the soluble principles of a substance; a decoction; a tincture; a fluid extract. — **Ex-tract'ion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* Act of extracting; derivation; lineage; descent; origin; parentage. — **Ex-tract'ive** (-trăk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to extract; extracted. — *n.* Extract; extractive matter. — **Ex-tract'or** (-trăk'tẽr), *n.* One who extracts; that which extracts; a surgical instrument for drawing out bullets, etc.

Ex-tra-dit'a (ĕks'tra-dĭt'a), *n.* [Sp.] A woman who is extradited.

Ex-tra-dite (ĕks'tra-dīt), *v. t.* To deliver up (a fugitive from justice) to the authorities of the country where the crime was committed. — **Ex-tra-di'tion** (-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Surrender of a fugitive from justice by one country to another.

Ex-tra-dos (ĕks'tra-dŏs), *n.* The exterior curve of an arch.

Ex-tra-ju'di-cial (ĕks'tra-jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* Out of the proper course of judicial proceedings; not legally authorized; not connected with the matter in hand. — **Ex-tra-ju'di-cial-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-tra-mun'dane (ĕks'tra-mŭn'dān), *a.* Beyond the limits of the world; beyond the solar system.

Ex-tra-ne'ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not belonging to the matter in hand; irrelevant; foreign; external; outside; adventitious. — **Ex-tra-ne'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-tra-ne'ous-ness**, *n.*

Ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'dĭ-nā-rў), *a.* Beyond the common order; unusual; remarkable; special; additional; irregular; eccentric. — **Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

Ex-trav'a-gant (ĕks-trăv'a-gant), *a.* Wasteful; prodigal; lavish; unrestrained; unreasonable; exorbitant; fantastic; absurd; irregular; eccentric. — **Ex-trav'a-gance** (-gans), **Ex-trav'a-gan-cy** (-gan-sy), *n.* — **Ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-trav'a-sate (ĕks-trăv'a-sāt), *v. t.* To force out of the proper vessels; to let out; to exude. — **Ex-trav'a-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extravasating; effusion; exudation; that which is extravasated.

Ex-treme' (ĕks-trēmʹ), *a.* Outermost; farthest; last; highest; greatest; most violent; most urgent; most unusual; most unreasonable; most unjust; most severe; most rigorous; most radical; ultra; excessive; immoderate; utmost; uttermost. — *n.* Utmost point; highest degree; last resort; one of the two terms of a proposition. — **Ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-treme'ness**, *n.* — **Ex-trem'ist**, *n.* One who goes to extremes; a radical. — **Ex-trem'i-ty** (-trĕm'ĭ-tў), *n.* Extreme part; end; limit; utmost degree; highest pitch; greatest violence; last resort; hand or foot; pl. the hands and feet; the fingers and toes; the limbs.

Ex-tri'cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To disentangle; to free; to release; to set free; to emancipate; to disengage; to evolve; to emit. — **Ex-tri'ca-ble** (-kā-b'l), *a.* — **Ex-tri'ca-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Ex-tri'ca-bly**, *adv.* — **Ex-tri'ca-tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of extricating; disentanglement; evolution; emission.

Ex-trin'sic (ĕks-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* External; outward; not inherent; not essential; not intrinsic; not natural; not proper; not belonging to the matter in hand; irrelevant; foreign; extraneous. — **Ex-trin'si-cal** (-sĭ-kal), *a.* — **Ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-tro'vert (ĕks'trō-vẽrt), *n.* One whose mind is directed to external objects.

Ex-trude' (ĕks-trūdʹ), *v. t.* To thrust out; to push out; to force out; to expel; to eject. — **Ex-tru'sion** (-trū'zhŭn), *n.* Act of extruding; state of being extruded; expulsion; ejection. — **Ex-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Thrusting out; expulsive; ejective.

Ex-u'ber-ant (ĕks-ū'bẽr-ant), *a.* Abundant; plentiful; overflowing; rich; luxuriant; copious; profuse; lavish; unrestrained; boisterous; jubilant. — **Ex-u'ber-ance** (-ans), **Ex-u'ber-an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* — **Ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-u'da-te (ĕks'ū-dāt), *v. t.* To sweat out; to ooze out; to exhale; to emit. — *v. i.* To be emitted; to ooze out. — **Ex-u-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exuding; that which exudes; a sweating; oozing; exhalation; emission.

Ex-ult' (ĕks-ŭltʹ), *v. i.* To rejoice greatly; to triumph; to be glad; to boast. — **Ex-ult'ant** (-ŭl'tant), *a.* Rejoicing greatly; triumphant; jubilant; boastful. — **Ex-ult'ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-ult'ance** (-ans), **Ex-ult'an-cy** (-an-sy), *n.* — **Ex-ul-ta'tion** (ĕks-ŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* Great joy; triumph; boasting.

Ex-urb (ĕks'ẽrb), *n.* A suburb beyond the limits of a city. — **Ex-ur'ban** (-ẽr'ban), *a.*

Ex-u'vi-ate (ĕks-ū'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cast off; to shed; to moult. — **Ex-u'vi-a** (-a), *n. pl.* Cast skins, shells, etc., of animals. — **Ex-u'vi-al**, *a.* — **Ex-u'vi-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of exuviating; moulting; that which is exuviated.

Ex-y'lite (ĕks-ī'lĭt), *n.* A fossil substance resembling wax.

Eye (ī), *n.* Organ of vision; sight; power of seeing; view; regard; notice; attention; opinion; judgment; taste; a small hole; a loop; a ring; a bight; a bud; a germ; a spot on a peacock's tail; a central spot; a vortex; a hurricane; a storm center. — *v. t.* [Eyed (īd); Eying.] To look at; to watch; to observe; to scrutinize. — **Eye'ball**, *n.* The ball or globe of the eye. — **Eye'bath**, *n.* A cup for bathing the eye. — **Eye'bright**, *n.* A plant supposed to be good for the eyes. — **Eye'brow**, *n.* The hair on the ridge above the eye; the ridge itself. — **Eye'-glance**, *n.* Glance of the eye; quick look. — **Eye'glass**, *n.* A lens for assisting the eye; pl. spectacles. — **Eye'hole**, *n.* Hole for the eye; eye-socket. — **Eye'lash**, *n.* The hair on the edge of the eyelid. — **Eye'less**, *a.* Without eyes; blind. — **Eye'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small hole for a lace; a metal ring for the hole; a perforated ornament. — **Eye'let**, *v. t.* To make eyelets in; to work eyelets in. — **Eye'lid**, *n.* The movable cover of the eye. — **Eye'-opener**, *n.* That which opens the eyes; that which surprises; that which enlightens; a drink taken in the morning. — **Eye'-piece**, *n.* The lens or lenses at the eye end of a telescope, microscope, etc. — **Eye'-salve**, *n.* Ointment for the eyes. — **Eye'shot**, *n.* Reach of vision; view. — **Eye'sight**, *n.* Power of seeing; vision; view; observation. — **Eye'-socket**, *n.* The cavity in which the eye is set. — **Eye'-splice**, *n.* A splice forming an eye. — **Eye'-tooth**, *n.* A tooth next to the lateral incisor; a canine tooth. — **Eye'wash**, *n.* A lotion for the eyes; flattery; deception. — **Eye'wa'ter**, *n.* Eyewash. — **Eye'wink**, *n.* Wink of the eye; hint; sign; glance. — **Eye'wit'ness**, *n.* One who sees a thing done; one who can testify from personal observation.

Ey'ot (ā'ŭt), *n.* [Eng.] An islet in a river.

Ey'rie (ā'rĭ), *n.* Eyry.

Ey'ry (ā'rĭ), *n.* The nest of a bird of prey; a brood; a family; a lofty dwelling.

EXPOSING.] To lay open or bare; to show; to exhibit. — ‖**Ex'po·sé'** (ĕks'pō'zā'), *n.* Disclosure; revelation of something concealed. — **Ex'po·si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An exposing; a public exhibition or show; explanation; interpretation.

Ex·pos'tu·late (ĕks·pŏs'tū·lāt), *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly. — **Ex·pos'tu·la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex·pos'tu·la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Remonstrance; earnest protest.

Ex·po'sure (ĕks·pō'zhẽr), *n.* An exposing; position as to points of the compass, climate, etc.

Ex·pound' (ĕks·pound'), *v. t.* To explain; to interpret. — **Ex·pound'er**, *n.*

Ex·press' (ĕks·prĕs'), *v. t.* [EXPRESSED (-prĕst'); EXPRESSING.] To press or squeeze out; to exhibit (opinion or feeling); to send by express messenger. — *a.* Closely resembling; directly stated; clear; plain; explicit; sent with special speed or directness. — *n.* A messenger sent on a special errand; regular conveyance for packages, commissions, etc. — **Ex·press'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Charge for carrying a parcel by express. — **Ex·press'i·ble** (-ĭ·b'l), *a.* Capable of being expressed. — **Ex·pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of expressing; pressure; utterance; representation of meaning, feeling, etc.; mode of speech; phrase. — **Ex·press'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Serving to express; indicative; significant. — **Ex·press'ly**, *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

Ex·pul'sion (ĕks·pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled. — **Ex·pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power to drive away; serving to expel.

Ex·punge' (ĕks·pŭnj'), *v. t.* [EXPUNGED (-pŭnjd'); EXPUNGING (-pŭnj'ĭng).] To blot out; to wipe out; to destroy; to efface; to erase; to cancel.

Ex'qui·site (ĕks'kwĭ·zĭt), *a.* Carefully selected; nice; delicate; refined; perfect. — *n.* A fop; a dandy. — **Ex'qui·site·ly**, *adv.*

Ex·sert' (ĕks·sẽrt'), **Ex·sert'od** (-ĕd), *a.* Standing out; projecting.

Ex'tant (ĕks'tant), *a.* Standing out above the surface; in being; now existing.

Ex·tem'po·ra'ne·ous (ĕks·tĕm'pō·rā'nē·ŭs), **Ex·tem'po·ra·ry** (-tĕm'pō·rā·rĭ), *a.* Performed or uttered without previous study; unpremeditated. — **Ex·tem'po·re** (-rē), *adv.* Without preparation; suddenly; off-hand. — *a.* Extemporaneous. — **Ex·tem'po·rize** (-rīz), *v. i. & t.* [EXTEMPORIZED (-rīzd); EXTEMPORIZING.] To speak or do off-hand. — **Ex·tem'po·ri'zer** (-rī'zẽr), *n.*

Flower with Exserted Stamens.

Ex·tend' (ĕks·tĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach; to diffuse. — **Extended letter.** A type having its face broader than usual in proportion to its height.

☞ This is extended type.

— **Ex·ten'si·ble** (-tĕn'sĭ·b'l), **Ex·ten'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Capable of being extended. — **Ex·ten'si·bil'i·ty** (-sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **Ex·ten'sion** (-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Act of extending; enlargement. — **Ex·ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Expanded; large; wide. — **Ex·tent'** (-tĕnt'), *n.* Space; size; length.

Ex·ten'u·ate (ĕks·tĕn'ū·āt), *v. t.* To draw out; to make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen. — *v. i.* To become thinner; to be drawn out. — **Ex·ten'u·a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex·ten'u·a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An extenuating; palliation (of a crime); mitigation (of punishment).

Ex·te'ri·or (ĕks·tē'rĭ·ẽr), *a.* External; outside; foreign. — *n.* The outward surface or part of a thing; external deportment, form, or ceremony.

Ex·ter'mi·nate (ĕks·tẽr'mĭ·nāt), *v. t.* To drive away; to eradicate; to eliminate. — **Ex·ter'mi·na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Ex·ter'mi·na'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Eradication; extirpation; elimination.

Ex·ter'nal (ĕks·tẽr'nal), *a.* Outward; exterior; accidental; irrelevant; foreign. — *n.* Outward part; visible form. — **Ex·ter'nal·ly**, *adv.* On the exterior; outwardly.

Ex·tinct' (ĕks·tĭngkt'), *a.* Extinguished; put out; quenched; terminated; closed. — **Ex·tinc'tion** (-tĭngk'shŭn), *n.* Destruction; suppression.

Ex·tin'guish (ĕks·tĭn'gwĭsh), *v. t.* [EXTINGUISHED (-gwĭsht); EXTINGUISHING.] To smother; to quench; to put an end to; to destroy. — **Ex·tin'guish·a·ble** (-à·b'l), *a.* — **Ex·tin'guish·er**, *n.* One who, or that which, extinguishes; esp., a utensil to put out candles.

Extinguisher.

Ex'tir·pate (ĕks'tẽr·pāt *or* ĕks·tẽr'pāt), *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; to eradicate; to destroy; to expel. — **Ex'tir·pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* An extirpating; excision; total destruction. — **Ex'tir·pa'tor** (ĕks'tẽr·pā'tẽr *or* ĕks·tẽr'pā·tẽr), *n.*

Ex·tol' (ĕks·tōl'), *v. t.* [EXTOLLED (-tōld'); EXTOLLING.] To elevate by praise; to eulogise; to laud; to glorify.

Ex·tort' (ĕks·tōrt'), *v. t. & i.* To gain by force; to exact. — **Ex·tor'tion** (-tōr'shŭn), *n.* Illegal exaction; oppression; rapacity. — **Ex·tor'tion·er**, *n.* — **Ex·tor'tion·a·ry** (-shŭn·ā·rĭ), **Ex·tor'tion·ate** (-ĭt), *a.* Oppressive; rapacious.

Ex'tra (ĕks'trà), *a.* Over and above; uncommon; superior. — *n.* Something more than is due or usual; a thing for which additional charge is made.

Ex·tract' (ĕks·trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw out or forth; to withdraw by distillation, or other chemical process; to take by selection. — **Ex'tract** (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* Thing extracted or drawn out from another; a passage from a book or writing; citation; quotation; decoction; solution. — **Ex·tract'or** (-trăkt'ẽr), *n.* — **Ex·tract'a·ble** (-à·b'l), **Ex·tract'i·ble** (-ĭ·b'l), *a.* — **Ex·trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* An extracting; stock from which one has descended; lineage; birth; [illegible] thing extracted; extract; essence. — **Ex·trac'tive** (-trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Capable of [illegible] serving to extract.

Ex-tra'ne-ous (ĕks-trā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Not intrinsic or essential; foreign. — **Ex-tra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-traor'di-na-ry (ĕks-trôr'- *or* ĕks'trà-ôr'dĭ-nā-rў), *a.* Beyond or out of the common order or method; exceeding the common degree; remarkable; uncommon; sent for a special object. — **Ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lў), *adv.*

Ex-trav'a-gant (ĕks-trăv'à-gant), *a.* Wandering beyond bounds; excessive; unrestrained; profuse in expenses; prodigal. — **Ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-trav'a-gance** (-gans), **Ex-trav'a-gan-cy** (-gan-sў), *n.* Wildness; excess; prodigality; waste; violence.

Ex-treme' (ĕks-trēm'), *a.* At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; final; greatest; highest. — *n.* Utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity; great necessity; — often in pl. — **Ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* — **Ex-trem'ist**, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice; one who holds extreme opinions. — **Ex-trem'i-ty** (-trĕm'ĭ-tў), *n.* Utmost point; highest degree; verge; end; termination.

Ex-tri-cate (ĕks'trĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to disengage; to relieve; to set free. — **Ex'tri-ca-ble** (-kà-b'l), *a.* — **Ex'tri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An extricating; disentanglement.

Ex-ult' (ĕgz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* To leap for joy; to rejoice. — **Ex-ult'ant** (-ant), *a.* Inclined to exult; triumphant. — **Ex-ult'ing-ly** (-ĭng-lў), *adv.* — **Ex'ul-ta'tion** (-ŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* An exulting; rapturous delight.

Eye (ī), *n.* The organ of sight; power of seeing; vision; judgment; opinion; watch; notice; hole in the end of a needle; catch for a hook; bud or sprout of a plant; part of a loop or stay. — *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to observe or watch with attention. — **Eye'less** (ī'lĕs), *a.* Without eyes; blind. — **Eye'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small hole or perforation for lacing, etc. — **Eye'ball'** (-bąl'), *n.* The ball or globe of the eye. — **Eye'brow'** (-brou'), *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye. — **Eye'glass'** (-glȧs'), *n.* A glass to assist the sight; eyepiece of a telescope, etc. — **Eye'lash'** (-lăsh'), *n.* A hair on the edge of the eyelid. — **Eye'lid'** (-lĭd'), *n.* The cover of the eye. — **Eye'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope, etc. — **Eye'serv'ant** (-sĕrv'ant), *n.* A servant who works only when watched. — **Eye'sight'** (-sīt'), *n.* Sight of the eye; view; capacity of seeing. — **Eye'sore'** (-sōr'), *n.* Something offensive to the sight. — **Eye'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A small, calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. — **Eye'tooth'** (-tōōth'), *n.* The pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders. — **Eye'wit'ness** (-wĭt'nĕs), *n.* One who sees a thing done.

Ey'rie (ā'rў *or* ē'rў), **Ey'ry**, *n.* The nest of a bird of prey; an aerie.

F.

Fa (fȧ). A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut for solmization.

Fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* A fictitious story enforcing some truth or precept; the plot of a poem; fiction; falsehood. — *v. i. & t.* [FABLED (-b'ld); FABLING (-blĭng).] To feign; to speak fiction; to invent; to speak falsely. — **Fab'u-list** (făb'ū-lĭst), *n.* One who invents fictions. — **Fab'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Feigned; not real; fictitious.

Fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* Structure of anything; workmanship; construction; texture; cloth. — **Fab'ri-cate** (-rĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To frame; to construct; to manufacture; to forge; to devise falsely. — **Fab'ri-ca'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Fab'ri-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A fabricating; fiction; manufacture; invention; falsehood.

‖**Fa-çade'** (fȧ-sȧd' *or* fȧ-sād'), *n.* Front; face or elevation of an edifice.

Face (fās), *n.* Exterior form; front part or surface; surface show; look; part of the head containing the eyes, nose, mouth, etc.; visage; countenance; look; air; shamelessness; effrontery. — *v. t.* [FACED (fāst); FACING (fā'sĭng).] To meet in front; to oppose; to stand opposite to; to front upon; to confront; to smooth the surface of. — *v. i.* To turn the face. — **Fa'cing** (fā'sĭng), *n.* A covering in front; a lining; a finishing.

Fac'et (făs'ĕt), *n.* A little face; small surface.

Fa-ce'tious (fà-sē'shŭs), *a.* Merry; jocular.

Fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *a.* Easy to be done or moved; affable; pliant; flexible. — **Fa-cil'i-tate** (fà-sĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To make easy or less difficult. — **Fa-cil'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making easy. — **Fa-cil'i-ty** (fà-sĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Ease; expertness; dexterity; affability; means of easily accomplishing.

Fa'cing (fā'sĭng), *n.* See under FACE, *n.*

Fac-sim'i-le (făk-sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.* An exact likeness.

Fact (făkt), *n.* An act; event; truth; incident.

Fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* A party; cabal; clique. — **Fac'tion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who promotes faction. — **Fac'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Given to, pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction.

Fac-ti'tious (făk-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Made by art; artificial; unnatural.

Fac'tor (făk'tẽr), *n.* An agent; one of the numbers or quantities which, multiplied together, form a product. — **Fac'to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *n.* A place where factors transact business for their employers; a building for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

Fac-to'tum (făk-tō'tŭm), *n.* One employed to do all kinds of work.

Fac'ul-ty (făk'ŭl-tў), *n.* Ability to act or perform; mental power or capacity; endowment;

knack; license; members of a profession; officers charged with the management of a college.

Fad (făd), *n.* A hobby; a freak; a whim.

Fade (fād), *v. i.* To perish gradually; to wither; to decay; to grow dim; to vanish.

Fag (făg), *v. i. & t.* [FAGGED (făgd); FAGGING (făg'ging).] To tire; to work at menial drudgery. — *n.* A drudge. — **Fag'-end'** (-ĕnd'), *n.* The untwisted end of a rope, etc.; refuse part of anything.

Fag'ot (făg'ŭt), *n.* A bundle of sticks for fuel, or of iron or steel in bars. — *v. t.* To bind in a bundle.

Fah'ren-heit (fä'ren-hīt), *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer graduated to show the boiling point of water at 212 degrees, and its freezing point at 32 degrees, above zero. — *n.* The thermometer or scale thus graduated.

Fail (fāl), *v. i.* [FAILED (fāld); FAILING.] To be wanting or lacking; to come short; to decline; to decay; to perish; to die; to miss; to be baffled or frustrated; to become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* To be wanting to; to be insufficient; to disappoint. — *n.* Failure; lack; want. — **Fail'ing** (-ing), *n.* Act of one who fails; deficiency; imperfection; fault; foible. — **Fail'ure** (-ūr), *n.* Defect; omission; decay; bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

Fain (fān), *a.* Well-pleased; glad; constrained. — *adv.* With pleasure; gladly.

Faint (fānt), *a.* Lacking strength, courage, spirit, or energy; weak; timorous; cowardly; lacking distinctness; hardly perceptible; done in a feeble manner. — *v. i.* To lose strength and self-control; to swoon; to lose courage or spirit; to decay; to vanish. — *n.* Act of fainting; swoon. — **Faint'ly**, *adv.* — **Faint'ness**, *n.*

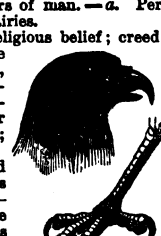
Fair (fâr), *a.* Free from spots, imperfection, etc.; pure; beautiful; of a light shade; not overcast; favorable; open; frank; honest; impartial; distinct; not unusual; moderate; middling. — *adv.* Clearly; frankly; agreeably.

Fair (fâr), *n.* A gathering of buyers and sellers; a stated market; an exhibition of wares.

Fair'y (fâr'y), *n.* An imaginary spirit, in a human form, directing affairs of man. — *a.* Pertaining to, or given by, fairies.

Faith (fāth), *n.* Belief; religious belief; creed; fidelity; honor; promise given. — **Faith'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Trusty; honest; upright; sincere. — **Faith'less**, *a.* Not believing or crediting; treacherous; disloyal; false.

Fal'con (fą'k'n), *n.* A kind of hawk, sometimes trained to pursue game. — **Fal'con-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who trains hawks, or hunts with them. — **Fal'con-ry** (-ry), *n.* The training of hawks; the taking game by means of hawks.



Head and Foot of Falcon.

Fall (fąl), *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL (fĕl); *p. p.* FALLEN (fą'l'n); FALLING.] To drop; to decline; to become degraded; to happen. — *v. t.* To sink; to fell. — *n.* Act of falling; descent; downfall; ruin; depreciation; cadence; slope; cascade; autumn. — **Fall'en** (fą'l'n), *a.* Dropped; prostrate; ruined; dead.

Fal'la-cy (făl'lă-sy), *n.* A deceptive appearance; deceit; mistake; sophistry. — **Fal-la'cious** (-lā'shŭs), *a.* Embodying or pertaining to a fallacy; fitted to deceive; deceptive.

Fal'li-ble (făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to fail or mistake, deceive or be deceived. — **Fal'li-bly**, *adv.* — **Fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being fallible.

Fal'low (făl'lō), *a.* Pale red or pale yellow; left untilled or unsowed after plowing ready for culture. — *n.* Land plowed without being sowed; tilling of land, without sowing it for a season. — *v. t.* [FALLOWED (-lōd); FALLOWING.] To plow, and break up (land) without seeding.

Fal'low deer' (făl'lō dēr'). A species of deer, most common in England, where it is domesticated in parks.

False (fąls), *a.* Not true; uttering falsehood; dishonest; unfaithful; treacherous; not genuine or real; counterfeit; hypocritical; erroneous; not in tune. — *adv.* Not truly; falsely. — **False'ly**, *adv.* — **False'ness**, *n.* — **False'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Want of truth; untrue assertion; lie; deceitfulness; perfidy; imposture. — **Fal'si-fy** (fą'l'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* To counterfeit; to forge; to confute; to show to be false. — *v. i.* To lie; to prevaricate. — **Fal'si-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **Fal'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Falsehood; confutation. — **Fal'si-ty** (-sĭ-tỹ), *n.* Quality of being false; deceit; lie.

Fal-set'to (fąl-sĕt'tō; *It.* fäl-sĕt'tō), *n.* A peculiar voice in a man, lying above his natural voice; male counter tenor or alto voice; head voice.

Fal'ter (fą'l'tĕr), *v. i.* [FALTERED (-tĕrd); FALTERING.] To fail; to hesitate; to totter.

Fame (fām), *n.* Public report or rumor; notoriety; celebrity; credit; honor. — *v. t.* [FAMED (fāmd); FAMING.] To report; to make famous.

Fa-mil'iar (fă-mĭl'yĕr), *a.* Pertaining to a family; domestic; intimate; well versed in (a subject of study); unceremonious; free; well known; well understood. — *n.* An intimate; a close companion; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call. — **Fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa-mil-iar'i-ty** (-yăr'ĭ-tỹ *or* -ĭ-ăr'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony; affability; intimacy. — **Fa-mil'iar-ize** (-yĕr-īz), *v. t.* To make familiar; to accustom; to make easy by practice or study.

Fam'i-ly (făm'ĭ-lỹ), *n.* A collective body of persons who live in one house; household; race; kindred; lineage.

Fam'ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* Scarcity of food; dearth.

Fam'ish (făm'ĭsh), *v. t.* [FAMISHED (făm'ĭsht); FAMISHING.] To starve or destroy with hunger; or by deprivation of anything ne[illegible] To die of hunger; to starve.

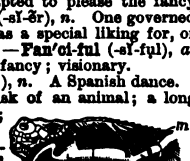
Fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *n.* Celebrated in fame or public report; noted; renowned; excellent.

Fan (făn), *n.* An instrument for producing currents of air to cool the face, winnow grain, blow a fire, etc. — *v. t.* [FANNED (făndˊ), FANNING (-nĭng).] To blow with a fan; to winnow.

Fa-nat'ic (fȧ-năt'ĭk), *a.* Wild; enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects. — *n.* An enthusiast; a bigot. — **Fa-nat'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Excessive enthusiasm; extravagant notions of religion; superstition.

Fan'cy (făn'sy), *n.* Imagination; notion; taste; humor; whim; liking. — *v. t.* [FANCIED (-sĭd); FANCYING (-sĭ-ĭng).] To figure to one's self; to imagine. — *v. i.* To imagine; to have a fancy or liking for. — *a.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste. — **Fan'ci-er** (-sĭ-ẽr), *n.* One governed by fancy; one who has a special liking for, or interest in; a dealer. — **Fan'ci-ful** (-sĭ-fụl), *a.* Full of, or guided by, fancy; visionary. **Fan-dan'go** (făn-dăn'gō), *n.* A Spanish dance.

Fang (făng), *n.* A tusk of an animal; a long pointed tooth; a claw; a talon.



Fangs of Rattlesnake. *f* Fangs; *s* Poison Sac; *d* Its Duct; *m m'* Muscles.

Fan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'-tĭk), **Fan-tas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Fanciful; visionary; chimerical; whimsical.

Far (fär), *a.* [FARTHER (fär'thẽr) and FARTHEST (-thĕst), used as *compar.* and *superl.* of *far*, are corruptions, by confusion with *further* and *furthest*.] Distant; remote; mutually separated by a wide space. — *adv.* To or at a great distance; very much.

Farce (färs), *n.* Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl; forcemeat; low comedy; absurdity; pretense; empty show. — **Far'ci-cal** (fär'sĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous; unreal.

Fare (fãr), *v. i.* [FARED (fãrd); FARING.] To go; to pass; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained; to happen well or ill (with one). — *n.* Price of passage; food.

Fare'well' (fãr'wĕlˊ), *interj.* Go well; good-by; adieu. — *n.* A good-by; leave-taking; last look. — *a.* Parting; valedictory; final.

Fa-ri'na (fȧ-rĭ'nȧ *or* -rē'nȧ), *n.* Flour or meal made from grain, starch of vegetables, etc.

Farm (färm), *n.* Land used for cultivation; landed estate; lease. — *v. t.* [FARMED (färmd); FARMING.] To lease or let for a price; to cultivate (land). — *v. i.* To till the soil; to labor as an agriculturist. — **Farm'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who farms (land); an agriculturist; a husbandman; one who collects rents, taxes, etc., retaining a percentage of the receipts. — **Farm'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Business of cultivating land.

Far'ri-er (făr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A shoer of horses; veterinary surgeon.

Far'row (făr'rō), *n.* A litter of pigs. — *v. t. & i.* To bring forth (pigs).

Far'row (făr'rō), *a.* Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

Far'ther (fär'thẽr), *a., compar.* of FAR. See FAR. More remote; additional; longer. — *adv.* More remotely; beyond; moreover.

Far'thest (fär'thĕst), *a., superl.* of FAR. See FAR. Most distant or remote; furthest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

Far'thing (fär'thĭng), *n.* The fourth of a penny, — equal to half a cent.

Fas'ci-nate (făs'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To bewitch; to charm. — **Fas'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A fascinating or enchanting; a charm; a spell.

Fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* The make or form of anything; pattern; model; workmanship; mode or style, esp. of dress; manner; sort; way. — *v. t.* [FASHIONED (-ŭnd); FASHIONING.] To form; to give shape or figure to; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate. — **Fash'ion-er**, *n.* — **Fash'ion-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Conforming to, or established by, custom or use; current; observant of the fashion; genteel; well bred. — **Fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*

Fast (fȧst), *a.* Firmly fixed; closely adhering; steadfast; faithful; rapid; swift; extravagant; dissipated. — *adv.* Firmly; quickly; rapidly.

Fast (fȧst), *v. i.* To abstain from food; to go hungry; to practice abstinence as a religious duty. — *n.* Abstinence from food; time of fasting. — **Fast day.** A day on which fasting is observed.

Fas'ten (fȧs'n), *v. t.* [FASTENED (-nd); FASTENING (-'n-ĭng).] To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure; to hold together; to stick; to link; to attach; to annex. — *v. i.* To fix one's self; to clinch. — **Fast'en-er**, *n.* — **Fast'en-ing**, *n.* Anything that secures or makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, etc.

Fas-tid'i-ous (fȧs-tĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; squeamish.

Fat (făt), *a.* Abounding with fat; plump; corpulent; oily; greasy; rich; coarse; gross; dull; yielding a rich supply; productive. — *n.* An oily substance, deposited in animal bodies; richest productions; best part. — *v. t. & i.* To make fat; to fatten. — **Fat'ly**, *adv.* — **Fat'ness**, *n.* — **Fat'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A fat animal. — **Fat'ty** (-tў), *a.* Containing or like fat; greasy. — **Fat'ten** (-t'n), *v. t. & i.* [FATTENED (-t'nd); FATTENING (-t'n-ĭng).] To make or become fat.

Fa'tal, etc. See under FATE.

Fate (fāt), *n.* A decree; inevitable necessity; lot; doom; destiny; death; destruction; *pl.* three goddesses, supposed by the ancients to determine the course of human life. — **Fat'ed** (fāt'ĕd), *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed; destined. — **Fa'tal** (fā'tal), *a.* Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; calamitous. — **Fa'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fa'tal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity. — **Fa'tal-ist**, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. — **Fa-tal'i-ty** (fȧ-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Invincible necessity; tendency to destruction or danger; a fatal event.

Fa'ther (fä'thẽr), *n.* A male parent; a male

ancestor; one venerated for age, wisdom, etc.; a church dignitary; the Supreme Being; first person in the Trinity. — *v. t.* [FATHERED (-thẽrd); FATHERING.] To beget; to take as one's own child; to adopt; to acknowledge one's self author of. — **Fa'ther-ly**, *a.* Like or pertaining to a father; tender; protecting. — **Fa'ther-li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **Fa'ther-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a father; paternity. — **Fa'ther-in-law** (-ĭn-lȧ), *n.* The father of one's husband or wife. — **Fa'ther-land'** (-lănd'), *n.* The native land of one's ancestors. — **Fa'ther-less**, *a.* Destitute of a living father.

Path'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* A measure or length, containing six feet. — *v. t.* [FATHOMED (-ŭmd); FATHOMING.] To sound the depth of; to get to the bottom of. — **Path'om-less**, *a.* Bottomless.

Fa-tigue' (fȧ-tēg'), *n.* Weariness; labor; toil. — *v. t.* [FATIGUED (-tēgd'); FATIGUING (-tēg'ĭng).] To weary; to exhaust; to jade; to tire.

Fat'ling, Fat'ten, Fat'ty, etc. See under FAT, *a.*

Fau'cet (fȧ'sĕt), *n.* A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask, pipe, etc.; a cock; a tap.

Fault (fȧlt), *n.* Want; lack; blemish; defect; weakness; failing; vice. — **Fault'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Defective; blameworthy. — **Fault'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Fault'i-ness**, *n.* — **Fault'less**, *a.* Without fault; spotless; stainless; perfect.

Fa'vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* Kind regard; propitious aspect; support; act of good will; gift; present; letter. — *v. t.* [FAVORED (-vẽrd); FAVORING.] To regard with kindness; to befriend; to facilitate. — **Fa'vor-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Manifesting partiality; kind; friendly; advantageous. — **Fa'vor-ite** (-ĭt), *n.* Person or thing regarded with favor; one treated with partiality. — *a.* Regarded with kindness or preference.

Fawn (fȧn), *n.* A young fallow deer. — *a.* Of the color of a deer.

Fawn (fȧn), *v. i.* [FAWNED (fȧnd); FAWNING.] To court favor by cringing; to flatter meanly.

Fay (fā), *n.* A fairy; an elf.

Fe'al-ty (fē'ȧl-tĭ), *n.* Fidelity to one's lord, to a superior power, or to government; loyalty.

Fear (fēr), *n.* A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil or danger; alarm; dread; terror. — *v. t.* & *i.* [FEARED (fērd); FEARING.] To apprehend; to dread; to reverence; to venerate. — **Fear'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Apprehensive; timid; horrible; distressing; shocking; frightful; terrible. — **Fear'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Free from fear or apprehension; bold; daring; intrepid; brave; dauntless; heroic.

Fea'si-ble (fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being done or effected; practicable.

Feast (fēst), *n.* A holiday; anniversary; rich repast; banquet. — *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to be highly gratified or delighted. — *v. t.* To entertain; to delight; to gratify luxuriously.

Feat (fēt), *n.* An act; deed; exploit; act of strength, skill, or cunning; trick.

Feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A plume; one of the growths constituting the covering of a bird; a pen. — *v. t.* [FEATHERED (-ẽrd); FEATHERING.] To dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather; to adorn; to deck; to turn (an oar) horizontally, so that the blade will not catch the air. — *v. i.* To become feathered or horizontal. — **Feath'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathers. — **Feath'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or covered with, feathers.

Feat'ly (fēt'lĭ), *adv.* Neatly; adroitly.

Fea'ture (fē'tŭr), *n.* The make, form, or appearance of a person, esp. of the face; a lineament; structure of anything; marked peculiarity.

Feb'ru-a-ry (fĕb'rụ-ā-rĭ), *n.* The second month in the year.

Fed (fĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FEED.

Fed'er-al (fĕd'ẽr-al), *a.* Pertaining to a contract or treaty; esp., composed of states which retain only a limited sovereignty. — **Fed'er-al, Fed'er-al-ist**, *n.* An advocate of confederation. — **Fed'er-ate** (fĕd'ẽr-āt), *a.* United by compact; leagued; confederate. — **Fed'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A uniting in a league; confederation; confederacy. — **Fed'er-a-tive** (fĕd'ẽr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.

Fee (fē), *n.* Reward; recompense; perquisite; pay for professional services; estate of inheritance; fief. — *v. t.* [FEED (fēd); FEEING.] To reward; to hire; to bribe. — **Fee simple.** Absolute fee; unconditional tenure.

Fee'ble (fē'b'l), *a.* Deficient in strength, vigor, or efficiency; infirm; languid; imbecile; faint.

Feed (fēd), *v. t.* [FED (fĕd); FEEDING.] To give food to; to supply; to furnish for consumption; to supply with materials. — *v. i.* To take food; to eat; to prey; to graze. — *n.* Food; parts of a machine that move work to the cutting-tool, or the tool to the work. — **Feed'er**, *n.*

Feel (fēl), *v. t.* & *i.* [FELT (fĕlt); FEELING.] To perceive by the touch; to experience; to be affected. — *n.* Feeling; sensation communicated by touching. — **Feel'er**, *n.* — **Feel'ing**, *a.* Possessing, or expressive of, sensibility; sensitive. — *n.* The sense; sense of touch; emotion; passion; agitation; opinion. — **Feel'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Feet (fēt), *n., pl.* of FOOT.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* [FEIGNED (fānd); FEIGNING.] To imagine; to pretend; to counterfeit. — **Feint** (fānt), *n.* Pretense; false show; stratagem. — *v. i.* To make a mock attack.

Feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'), **Feld'spath'** (-spăth'), *n.* A crystalline mineral, breaking in two directions.

Fe-lic'i-ty (fē-lĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Happiness; bliss; prosperity. — **Fe-lic'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate. — **Fe-lic'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Congratulation. — **Fe-lic'i-tous** (-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Happy; skillful. — **Fe-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

Fe'line (fē'lĭn), *a.* Pertaining to cats.

Fell (fĕl), *imp.* of FALL.

Fell (fĕl), *a.* Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.

Fell (fĕl), *n.* Skin or hide of a beast.

Fell (fĕl), *v. t.* [FELLED (fĕld); FELLING.] To prostrate; to cut down. — **Fell'er**, *n.*

Fell (fĕl), *v. t.* To sew or hem (seams). — *n.* A seam joining two pieces of cloth edge to edge; the end of a web formed by its l[illegible]

Fel'lah (fĕl'lä), *n.* Egyptian or Syrian peasant.
Fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* See FELLY.
Fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* A companion; associate; equal; person; individual; ignoble or mean man; member of a college corporation or learned society. — **Fel'low-creature** (-krē'tŭr), *n.* One of the same race or kind. — **Fel'low-feel'ing** (-fēl'ĭng), *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling. — **Fel'low-ship**, *n.* State of being a fellow or associate; familiar intercourse; companionship; foundation for maintenance of a resident scholar.
Fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.* The exterior rim of a wheel.
Fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* One guilty of felony or capable of heinous crime; a criminal; a malefactor; a whitlow; a painful inflammation of the finger or toe. — *a.* Malignant; fierce; disloyal. — **Fel'o-ny** (-ō-nĭ), *n.* A heinous or capital crime. — **Fe-lo'ni-ous** (fē-lō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Malicious; villainous; perfidious. — **Fe-lo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*
Fel'spar, *n.* See FELDSPAR.
Felt (fĕlt), *p. p.* & *a.* from FEEL.
Felt (fĕlt), *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur, unwoven. — *v. t.* To make into, or cover with, felt. — **Felt'ing**, *n.* Material of which felt is made; felt cloth.
Fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine; not male. — **Fem'i-nine** (fĕm'ĭ-nĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a woman; womanly; modest; effeminate.
Fem'o-ral (fĕm'ō-ral), *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
Fen (fĕn), *n.* Boggy land; moor; marsh.
Fence (fĕns), *n.* That which fends off danger; defense; wall or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, etc.; self-defense by the sword; fencing. — *v. t.* [FENCED (fĕnst); FENCING (fĕn'sĭng).] To fend off danger from; to guard; to inclose with a fence or other protection. — *v. i.* To make a fence; to protect; to defend one's self by the sword. — **Fen'cer** (fĕn'sẽr), *n.* — **Fen'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being defended, or of affording defense. — *n.* A soldier enlisted for defense of the country. — **Fen'cing** (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* Art of self-defense with the sword; materials of fences for farms.
Fend (fĕnd), *v. t.* To keep off; to shut out. — *v. i.* To resist; to parry. — **Fend'er** (-ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, fends or wards off; a frame to hinder coals from rolling to the floor; a cushion hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from striking a wharf, etc.
Fe'ni-an (fē'nĭ-an), *n.* One of an Irish secret organization seeking freedom from English rule.
Fen'nel (fĕn'nĕl), *n.* A plant, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.
Fen'ny (fĕn'nĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; swampy; boggy.
Fer'ment (fẽr'ment), *n.* That which causes agitation; fermentation; heat; tumult. — **Fer-ment'** (fẽr-mĕnt'), *v. i.* To cause fermentation in. — *v. i.* To effervesce; to be active or excited. — **Fer-ment'a-ble** (fẽr-mĕnt'ä-b'l), *a.* — **Fer-ment'a-tive**, *a.* Causing fermentation. — **Fer-men-ta'tion** (fẽr'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Chemical change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, etc., are decomposed, and recombined in new compounds.
Fern (fẽrn), *n.* A cryptogamous plant, having its fructification on the back of the leaves.
Fe-ro'cious (fē-rō'shŭs), *a.* Indicating cruelty; ravenous; wild; savage; barbarous. — **Fe-ro'cious-ness**, **Fe-roc'i-ty** (-rŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*
Fer're-ous (fẽr'rē-ŭs), *a.* Like, made of, or pertaining to, iron.
Fer'ret (fẽr'rĕt), *n.* An animal of the Weasel kind, used to hunt rats, rabbits, etc. — *v. t.* To hunt out of a hiding place; to search out patiently and sagaciously.

Ferret.

Fer'ret (fẽr'rĕt), *n.* Narrow tape, usually made of woolen.
Fer'ret (fẽr'rĕt), *n.* A glassmaker's iron, used to try melted matter and make rings at the mouths of bottles.
Fer-ru'gi-nous (fẽr-rụ'jĭ-nŭs), *a.* Partaking of iron; like iron rust in appearance or color.
Fer'rule (fẽr'rĭl *or* -rụl), *n.* A ring round a cane, tool, etc., to prevent splitting.
Fer'ry (fẽr'rĭ), *n.* A place, also a boat, for transporting passengers or freight over a river, etc. — *v. t.* & *i.* [FERRIED (-rĭd); FERRYING.] To pass over water in a boat. — **Fer'ry-boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat for conveying passengers, etc., over narrow waters. — **Fer'ry-man** (-man), *n.* One who maintains or attends a ferry.
Fer'tile (fẽr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich. — **Fer'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Fer'tile-ness**, **Fer-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Fer'ti-lize** (fẽr'tĭ-līz), *v. t.* To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich. — **Fer'ti-li'zer**, *n.* — **Fer'ti-li-za'tion** (-tĭ-lĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering fertile; process by which the pollen of plants renders the ovule fertile.
Fer'ule (fẽr'ĭl *or* fẽr'ụl), *n.* A flat piece of wood, for striking children in punishment.
Fer'vor (fẽr'vẽr), *n.* Heat; excessive warmth; intense feeling; ardor; zeal. — **Fer'vent** (-vent), *a.* Hot; ardent; boiling; earnest; excited; animated. — **Fer'vid** (-vĭd), *a.* Very hot; burning; boiling; vehement; zealous.
Fes'tal (fĕs'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a holiday or feast; gay; mirthful.
Fes'ter (fĕs'tẽr), *v. i.* [FESTERED (-tẽrd); FESTERING.] To grow virulent; to corrupt; to rankle; to suppurate. — *n.* A sore which discharges corrupt matter; a pustule.
Fes'tive (fĕs'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a feast; festal. — **Fes'ti-val** (-tĭ-val), *a.* Pertaining to a feast; festive; joyous. — *n.* A time of feasting or celebration; banquet; carousal. — **Fes-tiv'i-ty** (-tĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being festive; festival; celebration.

Fes-toon' (fĕs-tōōn'), *n.* A garland or wreath hanging in a curve. — *v. t.* To form in, or adorn with, festoons.

Festoon.

Fetch (fĕch), *v. t.* [FETCHED (fĕcht); FETCHING.] To go and bring; to bring; to get; to sell for; to arrive at; to attain. — *n.* A stratagem; trick; artifice.

‖Fête (fāt), *n.* A festival, holiday, or festivity. — *v. t.* To feast; to entertain.

Fet'id (fĕt'ĭd *or* fē'tĭd), *a.* Having a bad smell; stinking.

Fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* A projection on the back of a horse's leg, above the hoof; pastern joint.

Fet'ter (fĕt'ẽr), *n.* A chain for the feet; restraint. — *v. t.* [FETTERED (-ẽrd); FETTERING.] To put fetters on; to shackle; to restrain; to confine.

Feud (fūd), *n.* Affray; broil; dispute; strife.

Feud (fūd), *n.* An estate held of a superior; a stipendiary estate; fief; fee. — **Feu'dal** (fū'dal), *a.* Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; held of a lord. — **Feu'dal-ism** (-dal-Iz'm), *n.* The feudal system. — **Feu'da-ry** (fū'dā-rў), *a.* Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure. — *n.* A tenant who holds lands by feudal tenure. — **Feu'da-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *n.* A tenant of a fief; a vassal. — *a.* Held on conditional tenure.

Fe'ver (fē'vẽr), *n.* A disease marked by increased heat, quickened pulse, and derangement of the functions; great excitement. — **Fe'ver-ish**, *a.* Affected by, indicating, or resembling, fever. — **Fe'ver-ish-ness**, *n.*

Few (fū), *a.* Not many; small, limited, or confined in number. — **Few'ness**, *n.*

Fez (fĕz), *n.* A red cap, worn by Turks, etc.

‖Fi-an'cé' (fē'ăN'sā'), *n.* A betrothed man. — **‖Fi-an'cée'**, *n.* A betrothed woman.

‖Fi-as'co (fē-ăs'kō), *n.* A failure.

Fi'at (fī'ăt), *n.* A command; decree.

Fib (fĭb), *n.* A falsehood; a lie about a trifle. — *v. i.* [FIBBED (fĭbd); FIBBING.] To lie.

Fi'ber (fī'bẽr), **Fi'bre**, *n.* A fine, slender thread; a rootlet of a plant.

Fi'brine (fī'brĭn), *n.* A compound found in animals and vegetables, and contained in the clot of coagulated blood.

Fi'brous (fī'brŭs), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers.

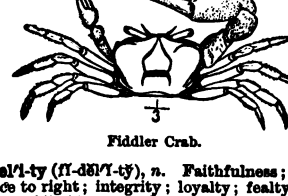
Fibrous Root.

‖Fib'u-la (fĭb'ū-lă), *n.* A clasp or buckle; the outer and smaller bone of the leg.

Fic'kle (fĭk'k'l), *a.* Liable to vicissitude; changeable; irresolute; vacillating; capricious.

Fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* A feigning or imagining; a fabrication; falsehood. — **Fic-ti'tious** (-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Imaginary; false; not genuine.

Fid'dle (fĭd'd'l), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a violin; a kit. — *v. i.* [FIDDLED (-d'ld); FIDDLING.] To play on a fiddle or violin; to tweedle; to trifle. — *interj.* Nonsense! bosh! — **Fid'dler**, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle; a small burrowing crab, having one large claw, which he holds like a fiddle.



Fiddler Crab.

Fi-del'i-ty (fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Faithfulness; adherence to right; integrity; loyalty; fealty.

Fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v. i.* [FIDGETED; FIDGETING.] To move uneasily one way and the other. — *n.* Irregular motion; restlessness. — **Fidg'et-y** (-ў), *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fie (fī), *interj.* Denoting contempt or dislike.

Fief (fēf), *n.* An estate held on condition of military service; fee; feud.

Field (fēld), *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a wide extent; an expanse; a battle ground or battle. — **Field day.** A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises; a day of excitement; a gala day. — **Field marshal.** A commander of an army; the highest military rank in European armies. — **Field officer.** A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general. — **Field sport.** Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting.

Fiend (fēnd), *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being. — **Fiend'ish**, *a.* Like a fiend; malignant; helliah.

Fierce (fērs), *a.* Furious; violent; ardent; vehement in anger or cruelty; savage; fell.

Fi'er-y (fī'ẽr-ў *or* fīr'ў), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, fire; ardent; irritable; fierce.

Fife (fīf), *n.* A small pipe, used as a wind instrument. — *v. i.* To play on a fife. — **Fif'er**, *n.*

Fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *a.* Five and ten; one more than fourteen. — *n.* The sum of five and ten; fourteen units and one more; symbol representing this number, as 15, or XV. — **Fif'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Next after the fourteenth; being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole.

Fifth (fĭfth), *a.* Next in order after the fourth; being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts; a musical interval of three tones and a semitone. — **Fifth'ly**, *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fif'ty (fĭf'tў), *a.* Five times ten. — *n.* Five tens; sum of forty-nine units and one more; symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or L. — **Fif'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the forty-ninth; being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided. — *n.* One of fifty equal parts; quotient of a unit d[illegible]

Fig (fĭg), *n.* A tree of warm climates, also its fruit; a worthless thing.

Fight (fīt), *v. i.* [Fought (fąt); Fighting.] To strive or contend for victory; to act in opposition; to make resistance. — *v. t.* To war against. — *n.* A battle; engagement; combat; struggle; encounter; action; conflict. — **Fight'er**, *n.*

Fig'ment (fĭg'ment), *n.* An invention; a fiction.

Fig'ure (fĭg'ūr), *n.* Form of anything; shape; fashion; outline; image; drawing; pattern; character representing a number; a numeral or digit, as, 1, 2, 3, etc.; price; type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize; to calculate; to embellish. — *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished. — **Fig'ur-a-tive** (fĭg'ūr-ą-tĭv), *a.* Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; representative; not literal; flowery; florid. — **Fig'ur-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

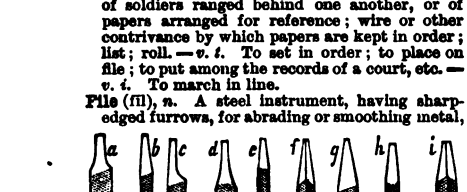
Fil'a-ment (fĭl'ą-ment), *n.* A thread; a fiber. — **Fil'a-men'tous** (-men'tŭs), *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of filaments.

Fil'bert (fĭl'bĕrt), *n.* The nut of the hazel.

Filch (fĭlch), *v. t.* [Filched (fĭlcht); Filching.] To steal; to pilfer. — **Filch'er**, *n.*

File (fīl), *n.* An orderly succession; line; row of soldiers ranged behind one another, or of papers arranged for reference; wire or other contrivance by which papers are kept in order; list; roll. — *v. t.* To set in order; to place on file; to put among the records of a court, etc. — *v. i.* To march in line.

File (fīl), *n.* A steel instrument, having sharp-edged furrows, for abrading or smoothing metal,



Files of different shapes, in profile and section. *a* Flat, or Equaling File; *b* Square File; *c* Knife-edge File; *d* Half-round File; *e* Round or Rat-tail File; *f* Three-square File; *g* Entering File; *h* Cross File; *i* Slitting File.

wood, etc.; an artful person. — *v. t.* To rub, smooth, sharpen, or polish, with a file.

Fil'ial (fĭl'yal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a child; bearing the relation of a child.

Fil'i-gree (fĭl'ĭ-grē), *n.* Ornamental work of gold or silver wires. — *a.* Composed of such work; fanciful; unsubstantial.

Fill (fĭl), *v. t.* & *i.* [Filled (fĭld); Filling.] To make or become full. — *n.* A full supply; fullness. — **Fill'er**, *n.* — **Fill'ing**, *n.* A making full; that which fills; woof in woven fabrics.

Fill (fĭl), *n.* A thill or shaft of a carriage.

Fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* A little band or twist; esp., a band encircling the hair; a flat molding in architecture, etc.; a piece of lean meat for cooking.

Fil'i-beg (fĭl'ĭ-bĕg), *n.* A Highlander's kilt; philibeg.

Fill'ing, *n.* See under Fill, *v. t.*

Fil'lip (fĭl'ĭp), *v. t.* [Filliped (-ĭpt); Filliping.] To strike with the nail of the finger, snapped from the ball of the thumb. — *n.* A snap from the finger; a smart tap.

Fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.* A young mare; a female colt; a lively, wanton girl.

Film (fĭlm), *n.* A thin skin; a pellicle; a slender thread, as in a cobweb.

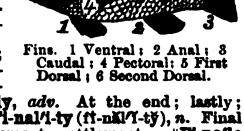
Fil'ter (fĭl'tĕr), *n.* Strainer for purifying liquids. — *v. t.* To purify (liquor) by straining. — *v. i.* To percolate.

Filth (fĭlth), *n.* Foul matter; dirt; nastiness.

Filth'y (fĭl'thy), *a.* Foul; dirty; unclean; gross; licentious; vulgar.

Fil'trate (fĭl'trāt), *v. t.* To filter. — **Fil-tra'tion** (fĭl-trā'shŭn), *n.* A filtering.

Fin (fĭn), *n.* A membranous organ with which a fish swims. — **Fin'ny** (-ny), *a.* Having fins; pertaining to fins or to fish. — **Fin'less**, *a.* Destitute of fins.



Fins. 1 Ventral; 2 Anal; 3 Caudal; 4 Pectoral; 5 First Dorsal; 6 Second Dorsal.

Fi'nal (fī'nal), *a.* Ending; last; ultimate; terminating; conclusive. — **Fi'nal-ly**, *adv.* At the end; lastly; completely. — **Fi-nal'i-ty** (fī-năl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Final state or arrangement; settlement. — ‖**Fi-na'le** (fē-nä'lĕ), *n.* The last note, or end, of a piece of music; close; termination.

Fi-nance' (fĭ-năns'), *n.* Income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; science of raising and expending public money; *pl.* funds. — **Fi-nan'cial** (-năn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance. — **Fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Fin'an-cier'** (fĭn'ăn-sēr'), *n.* One skilled in financial operations; an officer who administers public revenues; a treasurer. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

Finch (fĭnch), *n.* A small singing bird.

Find (fīnd), *v. t.* [Found (found); Finding.] To meet with; to discover; to perceive; to feel; to supply; to furnish; to establish. — **Find'er**, *n.* — **Find'ing**, *n.* That which is found; discovery; conclusion found by a jury; verdict; *pl.* tools or materials which a workman supplies for himself.

Fine (fīn), *a.* Finished; brought to perfection; excellent; superior; beautiful; showy; not coarse, gross, or heavy. — *v. t.* To make fine; to refine; to purify. — **Fine'ly**, *adv.* — **Fine'ness**, *n.* — **Fin'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* Ornament; decoration; a furnace for making iron malleable.

Fine (fīn), *n.* Money paid as settlement of a

claim, or as punishment for an offense. — *v. t.* To impose a penalty upon; to mulct.

Fi-nesse' (fĭ-nĕs'), *n.* Subtilty; contrivance; artifice; stratagem. — *v. i.* To use artifice.

Fin'i-cal (fĭn'ĭ-kal), *a.* Affectedly fine; foppish.

Fin'ger (fĭng'gẽr), *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand; a digit. — *v. t.* [FINGERED (-gẽrd); FINGERING.] To touch with the fingers; to handle; to pilfer; to purloin.

‖**Fi'nis** (fī'nĭs), *n.* An end; conclusion.

Fin'ish (fĭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [FINISHED (-ĭsht); FINISHING.] To bring to an end; to terminate; to conclude; to complete; to perfect. — *n.* That which finishes or perfects; the last coat of plaster on a wall. — **Fin'ish-er**, *n.*

Fi'nite (fī'nit), *a.* Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded. — **Fi'nite-ly**, *adv.*

Fin'less, **Fin'ny**. See under FIN, *n.*

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland; one of a Mongolian race inhabiting Northern Europe. — **Finn'ish** (fĭn'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Finland, its people, or their language. — *n.* Language of the Finns. — **Fin'land-er** (-lănd-ẽr), *n.* A Finn.

Fiord (fyôrd), **Fjord**, *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea, between high rocks; a frith.

Fir (fẽr), *n.* A tree of the Pine family, valuable for timber and resin.

Fire (fīr), *n.* Heat and light caused by burning; conflagration; ardor; brilliancy; discharge of firearms. — *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to animate; to give life or spirit to; to explode; to discharge; to cauterize. — *v. i.* To take fire; to kindle; to be irritated or inflamed; to discharge firearms. — **Fire'less**, *a.* Destitute of fire. — **Fire'arm'** (-ärm'), *n.* A weapon from which shots are discharged by an explosive. — **Fire'brand'** (-brănd'), *n.* A piece of burning wood; one who causes contention; an incendiary. — **Fire'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* A luminous winged beetle. — **Fire'man** (-măn), *n.* One employed to extinguish conflagrations or to tend the fires of an engine, etc. — **Fire'place'** (-plās'), *n.* A part of a chimney where the fire burns; hearth. — **Fire'proof'** (-prōōf'), *a.* Incombustible. — **Fire'side'**, *n.* A place beside the hearth; home. — **Fire'wood'** (-wōōd'), *n.* Wood for fuel. — **Fire'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A preparation of combustible materials to make a striking display of light; *pl.* a pyrotechnic exhibition. — **Fire brick**. A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire clay. — **Fire clay**. A clay, chiefly silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat. — **Fire company**. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires. — **Fire cracker**. A small paper cylinder, charged with gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report. — **Fire damp**. Explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal mines. — **Fire eater**. One who pretends to eat fire; a quarrelsome fellow; a hotspur. — **Fire engine**. An hydraulic pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. — **Fire escape**. A contrivance by which to escape from a burning building.

Fir'kin (fẽr'kĭn), *n.* A measure holding 8 or 9 gallons.

Firm (fẽrm), *a.* Fixed; solid; compact; dense; stable; robust; sturdy; steady; resolute. — *n.* The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; partnership; house. — **Firm'ly**, *adv.* — **Firm'ness**, *n.*

Fir'ma-ment (fẽr'mă-ment), *n.* The region of the air; the sky; the heavens.

Fir'man (fẽr'*man or* fẽr-măn'), *n.* A decree of an Oriental government.

First (fẽrst), *a.* Preceding all others; earliest; foremost; original; highest; chief; principal. — *adv.* Before anything else in time, space, rank, etc. — *n.* The upper part of a duet, trio, etc., in music. — **First'ly**, *adv.* In the first place; to begin. — **First'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* The first offspring (of animals). — **First'born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* First brought forth; eldest. — **First'-rate'** (-rāt'), *a.* Of the highest excellence; preëminent in quality, size, or worth. — *n.* A war ship of the most powerful class.

Firth (fẽrth), *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.

Fisc (fĭsk), **Fis'cal** (fĭs'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue. — *n.* A treasurer; a king's solicitor; an attorney general.

Fish (fĭsh), *n.* An animal breathing by means of gills, and living in the water; flesh of fish, used as food. — *v. i.* [FISHED (fĭsht); FISHING.] To attempt to catch fish; to seek by artifice. — *v. t.* To catch; to draw out or up. — **Fish'er**, **Fish'erman**, *n.* A man, also a vessel, employed in catching fish. — **Fish'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Fishlike; tasting or smelling like fish; incredible. — **Fish'iness**, *n.* — **Fish'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The business, practice, or place, of catching fish. — **Fish'-hawk'** (-hąk'), *n.* The osprey, fishing eagle, or bald buzzard, which plunges into water and catches fish with its talons. — **Fish'hook'** (-hōōk'), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fis'sure (fĭsh'ụr), *n.* A cleft; a longitudinal opening.

Fist (fĭst), *n.* The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm. — **Fist'i-cuff** (-ĭ-kŭf), *n.* A blow; *pl.* a combat with fists.

‖**Fis'tu-la** (fĭs'tŭ-lă), *n.* A reed; a pipe; a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.

Fit (fĭt), *a.* [FITTER; FITTEST.] Adapted to an end; suitable; proper; meet; apt; qualified; adequate. — *v. t.* [FITTED; FITTING.] To make fit or suitable; to adapt; to qualify; to bring into a required form; to answer the requirements of. — *v. i.* To be proper or becoming; to suit. — *n.* Adjustment; adaptedness of parts that come in contact. — **Fit'ter**, *n.* — **Fit'ly**, *adv.* Suitably; properly. — **Fit'ness**, *n.* — **Fit'ting**, *a.* Appropriate; suitable; proper. — *n.* Anything used in fitting up or furnishing; *pl.* necessary fixtures or apparatus.

Fit (fĭt), *n.* A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; convulsion; paroxysm; passing humor; impulsive action. — **Fit'ful** (fĭt'fụl), *a.* Full of fits; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.

Five (fīv), *n.* The number next greater than [illegible]

symbol representing this number, as 5, or V.—*a.* One more than four. — **Five'fold'** (fīv'fōld'), *a.* & *adv.* In fives; five times repeated; quintuple.

Fix (fĭks), *v. t.* [Fixed (fĭkst); Fixing.] To make firm or fast; to establish; to implant; to pierce; to adjust; to set to rights; to put in order. — *v. i.* To settle; to become firm. — *n.* Difficult position; predicament; dilemma. — **Fix-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fixing; steadiness; constancy. — **Fixed** (fĭkst), *a.* Settled; established; firm. — **Fix'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* — **Fix'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Fix'ing**, *n.* That which is fixed; a fixture. — **Fix'i-ty** (-ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts. — **Fix'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* That which is fixed or attached as a permanent appendage; an accessory annexed to houses, etc., so as to constitute a part of them.

Fizz (fĭz), **Fiz'zle** (-z'l), *v. i.* To make a hissing sound; to fail of success; to bungle. — *n.* A failure; abortive effort.

Flab'by (flăb'bĭ), *a.* Yielding to the touch, and easily shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid. — **Flab'bi-ness** (-bĭ-nĕs), *n.*

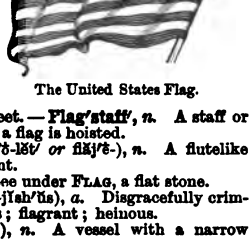
Flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *a.* Yielding to pressure; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby. — **Flac-cid'i-ty** (flăk-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Flag (flăg), *v. i.* [Flagged (flăgd); Flagging.] To hang loose; to droop; to languish; to pine.

Flag (flăg), *n.* A flat stone for paving. — *v. t.* To lay with flat stones. — **Flag'ging**, *n.* Pavement laid with flagstones; flagstones collectively. — **Flag'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used in paving; rock which will split into such stones.

Flag (flăg), *n.* An aquatic plant with long leaves.

Flag (flăg), *n.* An ensign; colors; banner; standard. — *v. t.* To signal with a flag; to convey (a message) by signals made with flags. — **Flag'man'**, *n.* One who makes signals with a flag. — **Flag'ship'**, *n.* A vessel carrying the commander of a fleet. — **Flag'staff'**, *n.* A staff or mast on which a flag is hoisted.



The United States Flag.

Flag'eo-let' (flăj'ĕ-lĕt' *or* flăj'ĕ-), *n.* A flutelike wind instrument.

Flag'ging, *n.* See under Flag, a flat stone.

Fla-gi'tious (flă-jĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Disgracefully criminal; atrocious; flagrant; heinous.

Flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors.

Fla'grant (flā'grant), *a.* Flaming; burning; notorious; atrocious; enormous.

Flag'stone', *n.* See under Flag, flat stone.

Flail (flāl), *n.* An instrument for threshing or beating grain from the ear.

Flake (flāk), *n.* A film; layer; scale. — *v. t.* & *i.* To break or form into flakes. — **Flak'y** (flāk'ĭ), *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks.

Flam'beau (flăm'bō), *n.* A flaming torch.

Flame (flām), *n.* A stream of burning vapor; blaze; ardor; fire; passion; sweetheart. — *v. i.* [Flamed (flāmd); Flaming.] To burn with rising or darting fire; to break out in violent passion.

Fla-min'go (flă-mĭn'gō), *n.* A web-footed, long-legged bird of bright red color, having a beak bent down as if broken.

Flamingo.

Flange (flănj), *n.* A projecting edge or rim, as of a car wheel.

Flank (flăngk), *n.* Side of an animal, army, fleet, building, etc. — *v. t.* [Flanked (flăngkt); Flanking.] To stand at the side of; to border upon; to overlook the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of. — *v. i.* To border; to be posted on the side.

Flan'nel (flăn'nĕl), *n.* Soft woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Flap (flăp), *n.* Anything broad and limber that hangs loose; the motion, stroke, or sound of a loosely hanging object; hinged leaf (of a table, shutter, etc.). — *v. t.* & *i.* [Flapped (flăpt); Flapping.] To move (wings, etc.); to strike; to hang loosely. — **Flap'per**, *n.* — **Flap'jack'** (-jăk'), *n.* A broad pancake.

Flare (flār), *v. i.* To burn with a glaring, unsteady light; to flaunt; to open or spread outward. — *n.* An unsteady, offensive light.

Flash (flăsh), *v. i.* [Flashed (flăsht); Flashing.] To emit a sudden flood of flame or light; to break out violently. — *v. t.* To send out in flashes; to light up suddenly. — *n.* A sudden burst of light; momentary show; an instant; brief period; slang language of thieves, robbers, etc. — *a.* Low and vulgar; slang. — **Flash'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Dazzling; showy; gaudy.

Flask (flăsk), *n.* A narrow-necked bottle.

Flat (flăt), *a.* Level; prostrate; monotonous; absolute; downright; dull; in music, below the true pitch, or depressed. — *adv.* Directly; flatly. — *n.* A level surface or piece of land; shoal; strand; suite of rooms on one floor, forming a residence; a dull fellow; simpleton; a character [♭] in music noting depression of tone. — *v. t.* & *i.* To flatten. — **Flat'ly**, *adv.* — **Flat'ness**, *n.* — **Flat'ten**, *v. t.* & *i.* [Flattened (-t'nd); Flattening.] To make or become flat. — **Flat'wise'** (-wīz'), *a.* & *adv.* With the flat side downward or adjoining another object; not edgewise.

Flat'ter (flăt'tĕr), *v. t.* [Flattered (-tĕrd); Flattering.] To coax; to gratify the vanity of;

to please by artful commendation, or with false hopes. — **Flat'ter-er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Flat'ter-y** (-ẏ), *n.* Adulation; compliment; obsequiousness.

Flat'wise, *a. & adv.* See under FLAT, *a.*

Flaunt (flânt *or* flant), *v. i. & t.* To display ostentatiously.

Flau'tist (flą'tĭst), *n.* A player on the flute.

Fla'vor (flā'vẽr), *n.* Odor; fragrance; taste; savor. — *v. t.* To give flavor to.

Flaw (flą), *n.* A burst; breach; defect; blemish; fault; sudden gust or blast. — *v. t.* To break; to crack.

Flax (flăks), *n.* A plant whose bark yields a fiber used for making thread and cloth, called *linen, cambric, lawn, lace*, etc., and its seed linseed oil. — **Flax'en** (flăks'n), *a.* Made of, or resembling, flax. — **Flax'seed'** (-sēd'), *n.* The seed of the flax plant; linseed. — **Flax'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Like flax; of a light color; fair.

Flay (flā), *v. t.* [FLAYED (flād); FLAYING.] To skin; to strip off the skin of.

Flea (flē), *n.* A very agile wingless insect, which inflicts a troublesome bite.

Fleam (flēm), *n.* A surgeon's instrument for opening veins; a lancet.

Fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle. — *v. t.* [FLECKED (flĕkt); FLECKING.] To spot; to stripe; to dapple.

Flec'tion (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A bending.

Fled, *imp. & p. p.* of FLEE.

Fledge (flĕj), *v. t.* To supply with feathers or with any soft covering. — **Fledge'ling**, *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee (flē), *v. i. & t.* [FLED (flĕd); FLEEING.] To run away; to escape.

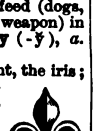
Fleece (flēs), *n.* A coat of wool that covers a sheep, or is shorn from a sheep at one time. — *v. t.* To deprive of a fleece; to strip of money or property; to swindle. — **Flec'cy** (flĕs'sẏ), *a.* Covered with, made of, or resembling, fleece.

Fleer (flēr), *v. i. & t.* To mock; to deride. — *n.* Derision; mockery.

Fleet (flēt), *a.* Swift in motion; nimble. — *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten. — *n.* A squadron of ships; navy. — **Fleet'ly**, *adv.* — **Fleet'ness**, *n.* — **Fleet'ing**, *a.* Not durable; transitory.

Flesh (flĕsh), *n.* The muscular parts of animals; meat; pulp of fruit; animal nature; carnal state; mankind; stock; race. — *v. t.* To feed (dogs, hawks, etc.) with flesh; to imbed (a weapon) in flesh; to glut; to satiate. — **Flesh'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Plump; fat. — **Flesh'i-ness**, *n.*

Fleur'-de-lis' (flẽr'dẹ-lē'), *n.* A plant, the iris; an architectural ornament; an heraldic bearing used in the royal insignia of France.



Fleur-de-lis.

Flew (flū), *imp.* of FLY.

Flex (flĕks), *v. t.* [FLEXED (flĕkst); FLEXING.] To bend. — **Flex'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being flexed or bent; pliable; ductile; obsequious; wavering. — **Flex'i-ble-ness**, **Flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tẏ), *n.* — **Flex'ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Pliant; yielding. — **Flex'ion** (flĕk'shŭn), *n.* A flexing or bending; part bent; fold; inflection; action of the flexor muscles.

Flick'er (flĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [FLICKERED (-ẽrd); FLICKERING.] To flutter; to waver; to fluctuate. — *n.* Fluctuation; a brief increase of brightness; the golden-winged woodpecker or yellow-hammer.

Fli'er (flī'ẽr), *n.* One who flies or flees.

Flight (flīt), *n.* Act of fleeing; hasty departure; act, mode, or style of flying; number of things passing through the air together; flock of birds; reach of steps or stairs. — **Flight'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Fleeting; volatile; giddy. — **Flight'i-ness**, *n.*

Flim'sy (flĭm'zẏ), *a.* Weak; unsubstantial; superficial; feeble; light. — **Flim'si-ly**, *adv.*

Flinch (flĭnch), *v. i.* [FLINCHED (flĭncht); FLINCHING.] To draw back; to shrink; to wince.

Flin'ders (flĭn'dẽrz), *n. pl.* Small pieces; splinters; fragments.

Fling (flĭng), *v. t.* [FLUNG (flŭng); FLINGING.] To cast from the hand; to emit; to prostrate; to defeat. — *v. i.* To flounce; to utter harsh language; to rush. — *n.* A cast from the hand; a sneer; a sarcasm; a kind of dance.

Flint (flĭnt), *n.* Very hard quartz. — **Flint'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Made of, like, or abounding in, flint; hard. — **Flint'i-ness**, *n.*

Flip (flĭp), *n.* A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

Flip'pant (flĭp'*p*ant), *a.* Of smooth and rapid speech; pert; petulant. — **Flip'pant-ly**, *adv.* — **Flip'pant-ness**, **Flip'pan-cy** (-*p*an-sẏ), *n.*

Flip'per (flĭp'pẽr), *n.* A paddle of a sea turtle; a broad fin of a fish; limb of a seal, whale, etc.

Flirt (flẽrt), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk; to fling suddenly; to jeer at. — *v. i.* To coquette. — *n.* A jerk; a darting motion; a coquette; a pert girl. — **Flir-ta'tion** (flẽr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A flirting; playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flit (flĭt), *v. i.* [FLITTED; FLITTING.] To dart along; to fleet; to flutter; to be unstable; to be easily or often moved.

Flitch (flĭch), *n.* A side of pork cured.

Flit'ter (flĭt'tẽr), *n.* A rag; a tatter.

Float (flōt), *n.* A thing that rests on the surface of a fluid; a raft; a kind of file or trowel. — *v. i. & t.* To swim on the surface.

Flock (flŏk), *n.* A company or collection of sheep, birds, etc.; a Christian congregation. — *v. i.* [FLOCKED (flŏkt); FLOCKING.] To assemble.

Flock (flŏk), *n.* A lock of wool or hair; powdered wool or cloth, for stuffing furniture, coating wall paper, etc.; refuse of cotton or woolen goods.

Floe (flō), *n.* A mass of ice floating in the ocean.

Flog (flŏg), *v. t.* [FLOGGED (flŏgd); FLOGGING.] To beat; to whip; to lash.

Flood (flŭd), *n.* A body of moving water; deluge; freshet; inundation; great quantity; superabundance. — *v. i.* To overflow; to inundate. — **Flood gate.** A gate to stop or to let out water; a passage; a restraint.

Floor (flōr), *n.* A bottom of a building or room; story; platform; part of a legislative chamber assigned to the members; right to [FLOORED (flōrd); FLOORING.]

a floor; to lay level with the floor; to strike down; to silence. — **Floor'ing** (flōr'ĭng), *n.* A platform; bottom of a room; material for floors.

Flop (flŏp), *v. t.* & *i.* [FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOPPING.] To flap. — *n.* Act of flopping.

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ), *n.* Goddess of flowers; natural vegetable growth of a locality or period; description of such growth. — **Flo'ral** (-*rȧl*), *a.* Pertaining to Flora or flowers. — **Flo-res'cence** (flō-rĕs'ĕns), *n.* A bursting into flower; blossoming. — **Flo'ret** (flō'rĕt), *n.* A little flower; partial flower of an aggregate flower. — **Flo'rist** (flō'rĭst *or* flŏr'ĭst), *n.* A cultivator of flowers; a writer on flowers. — **Flo'ri-cul'ture** (-kŭl'-tūr), *n.* Cultivation of flowering plants.

Florets.

Flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *a.* Bright in color; of a lively red color; embellished with flowers of rhetoric; ornate. — **Flo-rid'i-ty** (flō-rĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Flor'id-ness**, *n.*

Flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* A silver coin of several European countries.

Floss (flŏs), *n.* A silken substance in husks of maize, etc.; untwisted filaments of silk. — **Floss'y** (flŏs'ȳ), *a.* Like floss; light; downy.

Floss (flŏs), *n.* A small stream of water; fluid glass floating on iron in a puddling furnace.

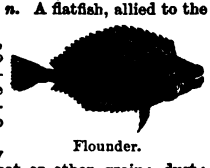
Flo'tage (flō'tăj), *n.* Act of floating; floating material. — **Flo-ta'tion** (flō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A floating; the science of floating bodies. — **Flo-til'la** (-tĭl'ȧ), *n.* A little fleet; fleet of small vessels. — **Flot'sam** (flŏt'sȧm), **Flot'son** (flŏt'sŭn), *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

Flounce (flouns), *v. i.* [FLOUNCED (flounst); FLOUNCING.] To turn or twist violently; to struggle; to flounder. — *n.* A jerk; a twist.

Flounce (flouns), *n.* An ornamental strip decorating a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with flounces.

Floun'der (floun'dĕr), *n.* A flatfish, allied to the halibut.

Floun'der (floun'dĕr), *v. i.* [FLOUNDERED (-dĕrd); FLOUNDERING.] To fling the limbs and body violently; to toss; to tumble; to flounce.



Flounder.

Flour (flour), *n.* Finely ground meal of wheat or other grain; dust; powder. — *v. t.* [FLOURED (flourd); FLOURING.] To grind and bolt; to sprinkle with flour. — **Flour'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Of or resembling flour.

Flour'ish (flŭr'ĭsh), *v. i.* [FLOURISHED (-ĭsht); FLOURISHING.] To thrive; to prosper. — *v. t.* To expand; to brandish. — *n.* A decoration; an ornament; a waving of a weapon or other thing.

Flout (flout), *v. t.* To mock; to treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* An insult; gibe.

Flow (flō), *v. i.* [FLOWED (flōd); FLOWING.] To move as a liquid; to melt; to glide smoothly; to proceed; to abound; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide; — opposed to *ebb*. — *v. t.* To flood. — *n.* A stream of fluid; a current; copiousness; the rising tide.

Flow'er (flou'ĕr), *n.* A blossom of a plant; the choicest part of anything; a figure of speech. — *v. i.* To blossom forth; to bloom. — *v. t.* To embellish with flowers. — **Flow'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *a.* Full of flowers; florid; ornate. — **Flow'er-i-ness**, *n.* Floridness of speech. — **Flow'er-de-luce'** (-*de*-lūs'), *n.* A plant of the genus *Iris*; flag; *fleur-de-lis*. — **Flow'er-et**, *n.* A small flower; floret. — **Flower stalk.** A peduncle of a plant, or stem supporting the fructification.

Flower-de-luce.

Flown (flōn), *p. p.* of FLY.

Fluc'tu-ate (flŭk'tū-āt), *v. i.* To move as a wave; to waver; to hesitate; to scruple. — **Fluc'tu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluctuating; unsteadiness.

Flue (flū), *n.* An air passage, esp. for conveying gases, smoke, flame, etc.

Flue (flū), *n.* Light down; fur; lint; fluff.

Flu'ent (flū'ĕnt), *a.* Flowing; liquid; voluble; copious; smooth. — **Flu'en-cy** (-ĕn-sȳ), *n.*

Fluff (flŭf), *n.* Nap or down; flue. — **Fluff'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff; soft and downy.

Flu'id (flū'ĭd), *a.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. — *n.* A liquid or flowing substance. — **Flu-id'i-ty** (flū-ĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being fluid; a liquid; ăeriform or gaseous state.

Fluke (flūk), *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

c c Flukes.

Flume (flūm), *n.* A stream; channel for water that drives a mill wheel.

Flum'mer-y (flŭm'mĕr-ȳ), *n.* A kind of pap formerly made of flour or meal; something insipid or worthless; trash; nonsense.

Flung (flŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of FLING.

Flun'ky (flŭn'kȳ), *n.* A livery servant; lackey; one obsequious or cringing.

Flur'ry (flŭr'ȳ), *n.* A blast; gust; dying spasms of a whale; commotion; bustle; confusion. — *v. t.* To agitate; to alarm.

Flush (flŭsh), *v. i.* [FLUSHED (flŭsht); FLUSHING.] To flow and spread suddenly; to become suffused; to blush; to glow. — *v. t.* To make full; to flood (sewers, etc., to clean them); to put to the blush; to redden; to animate; to elate; to start (a bird or game). — *n.* Sudden flowing; rush; glow; flock of frightened birds; a hand of cards of the same suit. — *a.* Full of vigor; fresh; liberal; lavish; level or unbroken in surface. — *adv.* So as to be level or even with.

Flus'ter (flŭs'tĕr), *v. t.* [FLUSTERED (-tĕrd); FLUSTERING.] To make hot, as with drinking; to confuse. — *n.* Heat; disorder; bustle.

Flute (flūt), *n.* A tubular wind instrument, with holes stopped by the fingers or keys; channel in a column; reed; groove made in wood or in cloth. — *v. t.* To form flutes or channels in; to groove. — **Flut'ing**, *n.* A channel; furrow; fluted work. — **Flut'ist**, *n.* A performer on the flute; a flautist.

Flut'ter (flŭt'tĕr), *v. i.* [FLUTTERED (-tĕrd); FLUTTERING.] To move or flap the wings rapidly; to move with quick vibrations or irregularly; to fluctuate. — *v. t.* To vibrate; to agitate; to throw into confusion. — *n.* Act of fluttering; hurry; tumult; confusion.

Flu'vi-al (flū'vĭ-al), **Flu'vi-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Flu'vi-a-tile** (-ă-tĭl), *a.* Belonging to, existing in, or formed by, rivers.

Flux (flŭks), *n.* A flowing; change; matter which flows; substance for melting minerals; dysentery. — *v. t.* [FLUXED (flŭkst); FLUXING.] To fuse. — **Flux-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A fluxing. — **Flux'ion** (flŭk'shŭn), *n.* A flowing; matter that flows; a method of mathematical analysis; an infinitely small variable quantity.

Fly (flī), *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW (flū); *p. p.* FLOWN (flōn); *p. pr.* FLOWING.] To move in the air with wings; to float in air; to move rapidly; to flee; to burst open; to part. — *v. t.* To shun; to avoid; to set floating (a kite, flag, etc.). — *n.* A winged insect of many species; light carriage; appliance equalizing the motion of machinery; flight of a ball when struck. — **Fli'er, Fly'er**, *n.* — **Fly'-blow'** (-blō'), *v. t.* To deposit maggots or eggs on (meat); to taint. — *n.* One of the eggs or larvæ deposited by a flesh fly or blowfly. — **Fly'blown'** (-blōn'), *a.* Tainted; foul. — **Fly'speck'** (-spĕk'), *n.* A stain caused by excrement of a fly. — *v. t.* To soil with flyspecks. — **Fly'trap'** (-trăp'), *n.* A device for catching flies; a plant (called also *Venus's flytrap*) whose leaves close upon and devour insects that light on them. — **Fly leaf.** An unprinted leaf at beginning or end of a book; a circular; programme. — **Fly wheel.** A heavy wheel attached to machinery, to equalize its motion. — **Flying artillery.** Artillery trained to rapid evolutions in battle. — **Flying bridge.** A bridge supported by boats, or a ferryboat anchored up stream, and made to cross by the force of the current. — **Flying fish.** A fish of several species which can sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins. — **Flying jib.** A sail extended outside of the standing-jib, on the flying-jib boom. — **Flying-jib boom.** An extension of the jib boom. — **Flying squirrel.** A squirrel having an expansive skin reaching from the fore to the hind legs, which sustains it in very long leaps.

Flying Fish.

Foal (fōl), *n.* The young of a mare; a colt or filly. — *v. t.* & *i.* [FOALED (fōld); FOALING.] To bring forth (a colt or filly).

Foam (fōm), *n.* Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume. — *v. i.* [FOAMED (fōmd); FOAMING.] To froth; to form, or become filled with, foam. — *v. t.* To throw out violently; to cause to foam. — **Foam'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Frothy; spumy.

Fob (fŏb), *n.* A little pocket for a watch.

Fob (fŏb), *v. t.* [FOBBED (fŏbd); FOBBING.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on.

Fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.* A point in which rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted; central point; point of concentration. — *v. t.* [FOCUSED (-kŭst); FOCUSING.] To bring to a focus; to concentrate. — **Fo'cal** (-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a focus.

Fod'der (fŏd'dĕr), *n.* Food for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. — *v. t.* [FODDERED (-dĕrd); FODDERING.] To feed (cattle) with dry food, cut grass, etc.

Foe (fō), *n.* An enemy; adversary; opponent.

Fog (fŏg), *n.* Watery vapor in the atmosphere; mental obscurity or confusion. — *v. t.* To envelop with fog; to befog. — **Fog'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Filled with fog; cloudy; dull. — **Fog'gi-ness**, *n.*

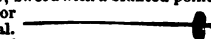
Fog (fŏg), *n.* Second growth of grass; long grass that remains in pastures till winter. — *v. t.* [FOGGED (fŏgd); FOGGING.] To pasture (cattle) in fog; to eat off the fog from. — **Fog'gage** (fŏg'găj), *n.* Rank grass standing till winter; fog.

Fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FOGIES (-gĭz). A dull fellow; person behind the times, slow, or conservative. [Written also *fogie* and *fogey*.]

Foh (fō), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt; poh.

Foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A moral weakness; failing; frailty; defect.

Foil (foil), *v. t.* [FOILED (foild); FOILING.] To frustrate; to baffle; to balk; to spoil. — *n.* Failure; miscarriage; sword with a blunted point, for fencing; track or trail of an animal.



Foil.

Foil (foil), *n.* Leaf or thin plate of metal, esp. bright metal placed under jewels to increase their brilliancy or give them color; a thing which adorns or sets off another to advantage; leaflike ornament in architecture.

Foils.

Foist (foist), *v. t.* To insert wrongfully; to interpolate.

Fold (fōld), *v. t.* To double; to lap; to lay in plaits or folds; to envelop; to clasp; to embrace; to cover. — *n.* A doubling of a flexible substance; times or repetitions; — used with numerals, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase. — **Fold'er**, *n.*

Fold (fōld), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a flock (of sheep). — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect (sheep) in a fold.

Fol'de-rol' (fŏl'dĕ-rŏl'), *n.* Nonsense.

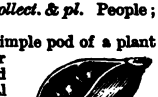
Fo'li-age (fō'lĭ-ăj), *n.* Leaves of trees; leafage. — **Fo'li-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To beat into, or spread over with, a thin coat. — *a.* Leafy. — **Fo'li-a'ceous** (-ā'shŭs), *a.* Leafy; like leaves; having

leaves intermixed with flowers; having the form of a leaf or plate. — **Fo'li-a'tion** (fō'lĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into leaves, or beating (metal) into plates; splitting of rocks into slabs.

Fol'io (fōl'yō *or* fō'lĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* FOLIOS (-yōz *or* -ĭ-ōz). A sheet of paper once folded; book made of sheets of paper folded once; page in a book; a certain number of words (in England 72, in New York 100) in a writing. — *a.* Formed of sheets folded once. — *v. t.* To page, or number (the sheets in a book).

Folk (fōk), **Folks** (fōks), *n. collect. & pl.* People; class of people.

Fol'li-cle (fŏl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* A simple pod of a plant opening down the inner suture; a vessel distended with air; little bag in animal bodies; a gland.



Follicle.

Fol'low (fŏl'lō), *v. t.* & *i.* [FOLLOWED (-lōd); FOLLOWING.] To go or come after; to pursue; to imitate; to copy; to embrace; to maintain; to result. — **Fol'low-er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Fol'ly (fŏl'lў), *n.* State of being a fool; want of sense; a foolish act; foolery.

Fo-ment' (fō-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To apply warm lotions to; to promote by excitements; to encourage; to abet. — **Fo'men-ta'tion** (fō'mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A fomenting; lotion applied to a diseased part.

Fond (fŏnd), *a.* Foolishly tender and loving; tender; pleased; loving ardently. — **Fond'ly**, *adv.* — **Fond'ness**, *n.* — **Fon'dle** (fŏn'd'l), *v. t.* To treat tenderly; to caress. — **Fon'dling** (fŏn'-dlĭng), *n.* One fondled or caressed.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* A fountain; spring; vessel containing water for baptizing.

Font (fŏnt), *n.* A complete assortment of printing type of one size.

Food (fōōd), *n.* Whatever sustains, nourishes, and augments; sustenance; nutriment; feed; fare; meat. — *a.* Suitable for food.

Fool (fōōl), *n.* One destitute of reason, or deficient in intellect; simpleton; dunce; idiot; jester; buffoon. — *v. t.* [FOOLED (fōōld); FOOLING.] To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy. — *v. t.* To infatuate; to make a fool of; to impose upon; to cheat. — **Fool'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Absurd; unwise; indiscreet; silly; vain; trifling. — **Fool'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Fool'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Fool'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Practice of folly; absurdity; nonsense. — **Fool'har'dy** (-här'dў), *a.* Foolishly bold; rash.

Fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* Long folio writing paper.

Foot (fŏŏt), *n.* The terminal part of the leg; the part below the ankle; lowest part; foundation; basis; rank; measure in poetry; measure of 12 inches in length; infantry. — *v. t.* To tread to measure or music; to dance; to walk. — *v. t.* To kick; to tread; to sum up (numbers in a column); to add a foot to. — **Foot'ing**, *n.* Ground for the foot; foundation; state; tread; summing or sum of a column of figures; sum total of such a column; a putting a foot to anything; thing added as a foot. — **Foot'ball'** (-bąl'), *n.* An inflated ball; sport of kicking the football. — **Foot'boy'** (-boĭ'), *n.* A page. — **Foot'bridge'** (-brĭj'), *n.* A bridge for foot passengers. — **Foot'fall'** (-fąl'), *n.* A footstep, or its sound. — **Foot'hold'** (-hōld'), *n.* A holding with the feet; firm standing; footing. — **Foot'light'** (-līt'), *n.* One of a row of lights before the stage in a theater, etc. — **Foot'man** (-măn), *n.* A soldier who fights on foot; male servant who attends the door, carriage, table, etc. — **Foot'mark'** (-märk'), *n.* A footprint; track. — **Foot'note'** (-nōt'), *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page. — **Foot'pad'** (-păd'), *n.* A highwayman; a robber. — **Foot'print'** (-prĭnt'), *n.* A trace; a footmark. — **Foot'step'** (-stĕp'), *n.* A footprint; token; mark. — **Foot'stool'** (-stōōl'), *n.* A stool for the feet. — **Foot'sore'** (-sōr'), *a.* Having sore feet, as from much walking. — **By foot, On foot.** By walking.

Fop (fŏp), *n.* A coxcomb; a dandy. — **Fop'ling** (fŏp'lĭng), *n.* A petty fop. — **Fop'per-y** (-pẽr-ў), *n.* Behavior, manners, or dress, of a fop; impertinence; foolery. — **Fop'pish** (-pĭsh), *a.* Foplike; affected in manners.

For (fōr), *prep.* In the place of; instead of; because of; concerning; toward; during. — *conj.* Because; since.

For'age (fŏr'ĕj), *n.* Act of providing food; food for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, etc. — *v. t.* [FORAGED (-ĕjd); FORAGING.] To search for food; to ravage; to feed on spoil.

For'as-much' (fōr'ăz-mŭch'), *conj.* In consideration of; because that.

For'ay (fŏr'ā *or* fō-rā'), *n.* A pillaging excursion.

For-bade' (fōr-bād'), *imp.* of FORBID.

For-bear' (fōr-bâr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* FORBORE (-bōr'), *Obs.* FORBARE (-bâr'); *p. p.* FORBORNE (-bōrn'); FORBEARING.] To cease; to abstain; to delay. — **For-bear'ance** (-ans), *n.* A forbearing; patience; lenity; mildness.

For-bid' (fōr-bĭd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE (-bād'); *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (-bĭd'd'n), *Obs.* FORBID; FORBIDDING.] To command not to do; to oppose; to prohibit; to hinder. — *v. t.* To prevent. — **For-bid'ding**, *a.* Repulsive; disagreeable.

Force (fōrs), *n.* Strength; energy; stress; power; violence; constraint; validity; compulsion; body of combatants; armament prepared for action. — *v. t.* [FORCED (fōrst); FORCING.] To compel; to oblige; to drive; to press; to ravish. — **For'ci-ble** (fōr'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Having force; potent; weighty. — **For'ci-bly**, *adv.*

For'ceps (fōr'sĕps), *n.* A surgeon's pincers or tongs.

Ford (fōrd), *n.* A shallow place where water may be passed through on foot. — *v. t.* To pass through by wading. — **Ford'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

Fore (fōr), *a.* Coming or going first; antecedent. — *adv.* Before; in advance; in the fore part. — *n.* The front; future. — **Fore and aft.** From stem to stern; lengthwise of a vessel.

Fore-arm' (fōr-ärm'), *v. t.* To arm for attack or resistance before the time of need.

Fore'arm' (fōr'ärm'), *n.* That part of the arm between elbow and wrist.

Fore-bode' (fōr-bōd'), *v. t. & i.* To foretell; to augur; to prognosticate; to presage. — **Fore-bod'ing**, *n.* Expectation of misfortune.

Fore-cast' (fōr-kăst'), *v. t. & i.* To contrive beforehand; to project; to foresee. — **Fore'cast'** (fōr'kăst'), *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight.

Fore'cas'tle (fōr'kăs'l; *among sailors* fōk's'l), *n.* The forward part of a ship, below the deck, where the sailors live.

Fore-close' (fōr-klōz'), *v. t.* To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to bar; to exclude. — **Fore-clo'sure** (-klō'zhûr), *n.* Act or process of foreclosing; deprivation of a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Fore'fa'ther (fōr'fä'thẽr), *n.* An ancestor.

Fore-fend' (fōr-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To fend off; to avert.

Fore'fin'ger (fōr'fĭn'gẽr), *n.* The finger next the thumb; index finger.

Fore'foot' (fōr'fo͝ot'), *n.* One of the anterior feet of an animal; timber terminating a ship's keel at the fore end, connecting it with the stem.

Fore'front (fōr'frŭnt), *n.* Foremost part or place.

Fore-go' (fōr-gō'), *v. t.* [FOREWENT; FOREGONE.] To quit; to relinquish; to renounce; to precede.

Fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* That part of a picture which seems nearest the spectator.

Fore'hand'ed (fōr'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Early; timely; in easy circumstances.

Fore'head (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* The upper part of the face; the brow.

For'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *a.* Not native; alien; not pertinent, appropriate, or agreeable; remote; extrinsic. — **For'eign-er** (-ẽr), *n.* One belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

Fore-know' (fōr-nō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FOREKNEW (-nū'); *p. p.* FOREKNOWN (-nōn'); FOREKNOWING.] To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand. — **Fore-know'l'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Fore'land' (fōr'lănd'), *n.* A promontory; a cape.

Fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'), *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.

Fore'man (fōr'măn), *n.* The chief man (of a jury, set of hands in a shop, etc.); overseer.

Fore'mast' (fōr'măst'), *n.* The forward mast of a vessel.

Fore'most' (fōr'mōst'), *a.* First in place; chief in rank or dignity.

Fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* The first half of the day; time from morning till meridian or noon.

Fo-ren'sic (fō-rĕn'sĭk), *a.* Belonging to courts of law; argumentative.

Fore'or-dain' (fōr'ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine. — **Fore-or'di-na'tion** (-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Fore'part' (fōr'pärt'), *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the beginning.

Fore-run' (fōr-rŭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORERAN; *p. p.* FORERUN; *p. pr.* FORERUNNING.] To run before; to precede; to announce. — **Fore-run'ner** (fōr-rŭn'nẽr *or* fōr'rŭn'-), *n.* A messenger sent before; a harbinger; a prognostic.

Fore'sail' (fōr'sāl' *or* fōr's'l), *n.* A sail extended on the yard supported by the foremast; also, the first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop.

Fore-see' (fōr-sē'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESAW (-sô'); *p. p.* FORESEEN (-sēn'); *p. pr.* FORESEEING.] To see beforehand; to foreknow.

Fore-shad'ow (fōr-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure.

Fore-short'en (fōr-shôrt'n), *v. t.* To shorten by drawing in perspective; to represent as seen obliquely.

Fore-show' (fōr-shō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORESHOWED (-shōd'); *p. p.* FORESHOWN (-shōn'); *p. pr.* FORESHOWING.] To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

Fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* Act or power of foreseeing; prescience; any reading of a surveyor's leveling staff, except the backsight.

For'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* An extensive wood. — **For'est-er**, *n.* An inhabitant, or one in charge, of a forest. — **For'est-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Cultivation of forests; care of growing timber.

Fore-stall' (fōr-stôl'), *v. t.* To take beforehand; to anticipate; to preoccupy; to exclude.

Fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation. — **Fore-taste'** (fōr-tāst'), *v. t.* To anticipate; to taste before another.

Fore-tell' (fōr-tĕl'), *v. t.* [FORETOLD (-tōld'); FORETELLING.] To predict; to augur.

Fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *n.* Anticipation; premeditation; provident care; forecast.

Fore-to'ken (fōr-tō'k'n), *v. t.* To foreshow. — **Fore'to'ken** (fōr'tō'k'n), *n.* A prognostic; a previous sign.

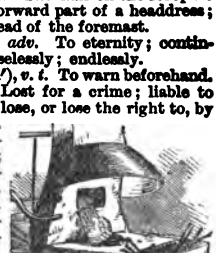
Fore' tooth' (fōr' to͝oth'). One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* The hair on the forepart of the head; the forward part of a headdress; a platform at the head of the foremast.

For'ev'er (fōr'ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To eternity; continually; always; ceaselessly; endlessly.

Fore-warn' (fōr-wôrn'), *v. t.* To warn beforehand.

For'feit (fôr'fĭt), *a.* Lost for a crime; liable to seizure. — *v. t.* To lose, or lose the right to, by fault or crime. — *n.* Thing lost by an offense or crime; fine; penalty. — **For'feit-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to forfeiture. — **For'feit-ure** (-fĭ-tûr), *n.* A forfeiting; thing forfeited.



Forge.

For-gave' (fôr-gāv'), *imp.* of FORGIVE.

Forge (fôrj), *n.* A place where iron is wrought. — *v. t.* [FORGED (fôrjd); FORGING (fôr'jĭng).] To form by heating

and hammering; to shape; to produce; to make falsely; to fabricate; to counterfeit. — *v. t.* To commit forgery; to move heavily and slowly, as a ship. — **For'ger** (fôr'jẽr), *n.* One who forges or forms; one guilty of forgery. — **For'ger-y** (-y), *n.* Act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely; crime of counterfeiting; thing forged.

For-get' (fôr-gĕt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT (fôr-gŏt'), *Obs.* FORGAT (-găt'); *p. p.* FORGOTTEN (-gŏt't'n), FORGOT; FORGETTING.] To lose remembrance of; to treat with inattention; to neglect. — **For-get'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Apt to forget; careless.

For-get'-me-not' (fôr-gĕt'mẽ-nŏt'), *n.* An herb, bearing a blue flower, the emblem of fidelity.

For-give' (fôr-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE (-gāv'); *p. p.* FORGIVEN (-gĭv'n); FORGIVING.] To pardon; to excuse; to remit. — **For-give'ness**, *n.* Pardon. — **For-giv'ing**, *a.* Disposed to forgive; merciful; compassionate.

For-got', **For-got'ten**, *p. p.* of FORGET.

Fork (fôrk), *n.* An instrument with prongs or tines; one of the parts into which anything is divided. — *v. t. & i.* [FORKED (fôrkt); FORKING.] To divide into branches.

For-lorn' (fôr-lôrn'), *a.* Deserted; forsaken; helpless; hopeless; miserable; pitiable.

Form (fôrm), *n.* Shape; figure; look; manner; a pattern; a model; a phantom; a bench. — *v. t.* [FORMED (fôrmd); FORMING.] To give shape to; to make; to fashion; to model; to train; to be a part or constituent of. — **Form'er**, *n.* — **Form'al** (fôrm'*a*l), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, form; regular; methodical; express; ceremonious; conventional. — **Form'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Form'al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Quality of being formal. — **Form'al-ist**, *n.* One over-attentive to forms; a precisian. — **For-mal'i-ty** (fôr-măl'I-tỹ), *n.* Compliance with conventional rules; conventionality; established order; usual method. — **For-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A giving form or shape to; structure; construction; arrangement of troops, in square, column, etc. — **Form'a-tive** (fôrm'ā-tĭv), *a.* Giving form; plastic; derivative; not radical. — *n.* Part of a word (a prefix, termination, etc.), which serves to give form, and is no part of the radical; word formed regularly, from a root, etc. — **Form'less**, *a.* Shapeless; irregular.

For'mer (fôr'mẽr), *a. compar.* Preceding in time; previous; preceding; foregoing. — **For'mer-ly**, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.

For'mi-da-ble (fôr'mI-dā-b'l), *a.* Exciting fear or apprehension; terrible; tremendous.

For'mu-la (fôr'mụ-lā), *n.* A prescribed or set form; established rule; symbol. — **For'mu-late** (-lāt), **For'mu-lize** (-lĭz), *v. t.* To reduce to, or express in, formulas.

For'ray (fŏr'rā *or* fôr-rā'), *v. t.* To ravage. — *n.* A ravaging; a predatory excursion; a foray.

For-sake' (fôr-sāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK (-sōōk'); *p. p.* FORSAKEN (-sāk'n); FORSAKING.] To quit; to abandon; to renounce; to reject.

For-sooth' (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* In truth; very well; certainly; verily.

For-swear' (fôr-swâr'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* FORSWORE (-swōr'); FORSWORN (-swōrn'); FORSWEARING.] To renounce upon oath; to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

Fort (fôrt), *n.* A fortified place; fortress; castle.

Forte (fôrt), *n.* The strong point; that in which one excels.

‖**For'te** (fôr'tā *or* fôr'tā), *adv.* Loudly; strongly.

Forth (fôrth), *adv.* Forward; onward; out from; away; abroad. — **Forth'-com'ing** (-kŭm'Ing), *a.* Ready to come forth or appear; making appearance. — **Forth-with'** (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* Immediately; without delay; directly.

For'ti-eth, *a.* See under FORTY.

For'ti-fy (fôr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [FORTIFIED (-fīd); FORTIFYING.] To strengthen; to secure by forts, batteries, etc. — **For'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Military architecture; a fortified place.

For'ti-tude (fôr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Passive courage; resolute endurance; courage; bravery.

Fort'night' (fôrt'nit'), *n.* The space of fourteen days; two weeks. — **Fort'night-ly**, *a. & adv.* Once in a fortnight.

For'tress (fôr'trĕs), *n.* A fortified place; a fort.

For-tu'i-tous (fôr-tū'I-tŭs), *a.* Accidental; casual; incidental. — **For-tu'i-tous-ly**, *adv.* — **For-tu'i-ty** (-tỹ), *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

For'tune (fôr'tŭn), *n.* Chance; accident; luck; fate; destiny; good or ill success; possessions; wealth. — *v. t.* To come to pass; to happen. — **For'tu-nate** (-tŭ-nāt), *a.* Coming by favorable chance; auspicious; lucky; prosperous.

For'ty (fôr'tỹ), *a.* Four times ten. — *n.* The sum of forty units; a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl. — **For'ti-eth** (fôr'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; constituting one of forty equal parts into which a thing is divided.

Fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.* A public place in Rome; a tribunal; a court.

For'ward (fôr'wẽrd), **For'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* In front; onward; in advance; progressively. — **For'ward**, *a.* Near or at the fore part; prompt; willing; strongly inclined; eager; over ready; less reserved or modest than is proper; bold; precocious; presumptuous. — *v. t.* To help onward; to advance; to promote; to send forward; to transmit.

Fos'sil (fŏs'sĭl), *a.* Dug out of the earth; petrified. — *n.* A substance dug from the earth; a petrified form of a plant or animal; a person whose ideas are extremely antiquated.

Fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v. t.* [FOSTERED (-tẽrd); FOSTERING.] To feed; to nourish; to rear; to cherish; to encourage; to stimulate. — **Fos'ter-er**, *n.* — **Foster brother, sister, child, father, mother, parent, son.** One not related by blood, but otherwise holding the place of sister, child, etc.

Fought (fạt), *imp. & p. p.* of FIGHT.

Foul (foul), *a.* Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; defiled; impure; not fair; stormy; hateful; unpropitious; unfair; dishonest; cheating. — *v. t.* To make filthy; to defile; to bring into collision with something that impedes

motion. — *v. i.* To become entangled or clogged. — *n.* An entanglement; a collision; an improper stroke of the ball, etc., in certain games. — **Foul'ly**, *adv.* — **Foul'ness**, *n.*

Found (found), *imp. & p. p.* of FIND.

Found (found), *v. t.* To fix upon a basis; to establish firmly; to base; to ground; to build; to institute. — **Found'er**, *n.* — **Foun-da'tion** (foun-dā'shŭn), *n.* Establishment; settlement; basis; bottom; support; endowment.

Found (found), *v. t.* To form by melting metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast. — **Found'er**, *n.* — **Found'ry** (-rў), **Found'er-y** (-ėr-ў), *n.* A casting metals; place where metals are cast.

Found'er, *n.* See under FOUND, to fix, *also* to form by melting.

Found'er (found'ėr), *v. i.* [FOUNDERED (-ėrd); FOUNDERING.] To fill with water, and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to stumble and go lame, as a horse. — *v. t.* To make (a horse) lame. — *n.* Inflammation and lameness in a horse's foot; inflammatory fever or rheumatism in the body.

Found'er-y, *n.* See under FOUND, to form by melting.

Found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* A child found without a parent or owner.

Found'ry, *n.* See under FOUND, to form by melting.

Fount (fount), *n.* A font of type.

Fount (fount), **Foun'tain** (foun'tĭn), *n.* A spring, natural source, or stream of water; jet; origin. — **Fountain head.** Primary source; original.

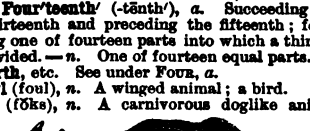
Four (fōr), *a.* One more than three; twice two. — *n.* Sum of four units; symbol representing four units, as 4 or iv. — **Four'fold'** (-fōld'), *a.* Quadruple; four times told. — *n.* Four times as much. — **Four'foot'ed** (-fōōt'ĕd), *a.* Having four feet; quadruped. — **Four'score'** (-skōr'), *a.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units. — **Four'square'** (-skwār'), *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular. — **Fourth** (fōrth), *a.* Next following the third and preceding the fifth; forming one of four equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of four equal parts of a thing; a quarter. — **Fourth'ly**, *adv.* In the fourth place.

Four'teen' (fōr'tēn'), *n.* The sum of ten and four; a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv. — *a.* Four and ten more; twice seven. — **Four'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Succeeding the thirteenth and preceding the fifteenth; forming one of fourteen parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of fourteen equal parts.

Fourth, etc. See under FOUR, *a.*

Fowl (foul), *n.* A winged animal; a bird.

Fox (fŏks), *n.* A carnivorous doglike animal,



European Fox.

remarkable for its cunning; the thrasher shark or sea fox; a cunning fellow; rope yarn twisted and tarred. — *v. t.* [FOXED (fŏkst); FOXING.] To cover (feet of boots) with new leather. — **Fox'y** (-ў), *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; of a reddish-brown color.

Frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* A portion; fragment; an aliquot part of a unit or whole number. — **Frac'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction.

Frac'tious (frăk'shŭs), *a.* Apt to quarrel or fret; peevish; cross; pettish.

Frac'ture (frăk'tūr), *n.* A snapping asunder; rupture; breaking of a bone. — *v. t.* To break; to crack.

Frag'ile (frăj'Il), *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak; frail. — **Fra-gil'i-ty** (frā-jĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Brittleness; frailty.

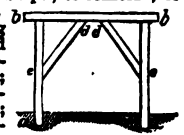
Frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* A part broken off; a small, detached portion. — **Frag'men-ta-ry** (-mĕn-tā-rў), *a.* Composed of fragments; not complete.

Fra'grant (frā'grănt), *a.* Sweet of smell; aromatic. — **Fra'grance** (frā'grăns), **Fra'gran-cy** (-grăn-sў), *n.* Quality of being fragrant.

Frail (frāl), *a.* Easily broken; weak; infirm; unchaste. — **Frail'ness**, *n.* — **Frail'ty** (-tў), *n.* Frailness; fault arising from weakness; liability to be deceived or seduced.

Frail (frāl), *n.* A basket made of rushes; quantity of raisins (from 32 to 75 pounds) contained in such a basket; a rush for weaving baskets.

Frame (frām), *v. t.* To construct; to fabricate; to make; to devise; to shape; to conform; to put (a picture) into a frame. — *n.* A thing composed of parts fitted together; fabric; structure; bodily structure; make or build of a person; skeleton; system; condition; humor. — **Fram'er**, *n.* — **Frame'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* A framing or frame; basis; work done on a frame or loom.



An upright Frame. *ab* Uprights or Posts; *ed ed* Struts, Ties, or Braces; *bb* Crosspiece or Girder.

Franc (frăngk), *n.* A French silver coin, worth about nineteen cents.

Fran'chise (frăn'chĭz *or* -chīz), *n.* A privilege; immunity; right to vote; asylum or sanctuary. — *v. t.* To make free. — **Fran'chise-ment** (-chĭz-mĕnt), *n.* Release; freedom.

Fran'gi-ble (frăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile. — **Fran'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Frank (frăngk), *a.* Free; not reserved; candid; plain; open; sincere. — *v. t.* [FRANKED (frăngkt); FRANKING.] To send by public conveyance free of expense; to exempt from charge for postage. — *n.* A signature of a person possessing the privilege of sending letters, etc., free. — **Frank'ly**, *adv.* — **Frank'ness**, *n.*

Frank (frăngk), *n.* One of the Ger[illegible]

in the 5th century established the kingdom of France; a European.

Frank'in-cense (frăngk'ĭn-sĕns), *n.* A dry resin, used as a perfume and for medicinal fumigation.

Fran'tic (frăn'tĭk), *a.* Mad; raving; wild.

Fra-ter'nal (frȧ-tĕr'*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, brothers; brotherly. — **Fra-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fra-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood; a body of men associated for common interest, business, or pleasure. — **Fra'ter-nize** (frā'tẽr-nīz *or* frĕt'ẽr-), *v. i.* To associate as brothers. — **Fra'ter-ni-za'tion** (-nĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A fraternizing.

Frat'ri-cide (frăt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* Murder, also the murderer, of a brother. — **Frat'ri-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, fratricide.

Fraud (frȧd), *n.* Deception; deceit; guile; trick; cheat; fraudulent procedure; breach of trust. — **Fraud'u-lent** (frȧd'ū-lent), *a.* Deceitful; trickish; unfair; treacherous.

Fraught (frȧt), *a.* Freighted; laden; filled; full; stored.

Fray (frā), *n.* An affray; a broil; a contest. — *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify.

Fray (frā), *v. t. & i.* [FRAYED (frād); FRAYING.] To rub; to wear off; to fret; to ravel. — *n.* A fret, chafe, or worn place in cloth.

Freak (frēk), *n.* A sudden, causeless change of the mind; a whim; a caprice. — *v. t.* [FREAKED (frēkt); FREAKING.] To variegate; to checker.

Frec'kle (frĕk'k'l), *n.* A spot of a yellowish color in the skin; a small discoloration. — *v. t. & i.* To color with freckles; to spot.

Free (frē), *a.* Not under restraint or compulsion; at liberty; candid; liberal; frank; lavish; licentious. — *v. t.* [FREED (frēd); FREEING (frē'ĭng).] To make free; to release; to disengage; to clear. — **Free'ly**, *adv.* — **Free'ness**, *n.* — **Free'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Exemption from control; liberty; familiarity. — **Free'boot'er** (-bo͞ot'ẽr), *n.* A robber; a pillager. — **Free'born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty. — **Freed'man** (frēd'*man*), *n.* One born a slave, and freed. — **Free'man**, *n.* One who enjoys liberty; one entitled to privileges of citizenship. — **Free school.** A school where all pupils are admitted on an equal footing; a public school, or school where there is no charge for tuition.

Free'ma'son (frē'mā's'n), *n.* One of an ancient and secret association, composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance. — **Free'ma'son-ry** (-mā's'n-rȳ), *n.* Institutions or practices of freemasons.

Free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* A stone composed of sand, and easily wrought.

Free'think'er (frē'thĭngk'ẽr), *n.* One who discards revelation. — **Free'think'ing**, *a.* Exhibiting undue boldness of speculation; skeptical. — *n.* Unbelief.

Free'will' (frē'wĭl'), *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

Freeze (frēz), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* FROZE (frōz); *p. p.* FROZEN (frō'z'n); FREEZING.] To congeal with cold; to chill. — *n.* A congealing. — **Freez'er**, *n.* — **Freezing point.** That degree of a thermometer at which a fluid begins to freeze, which, for water, is 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Freight (frāt), *n.* Lading (of a ship, car, etc.); cargo; price for transportation of merchandise. — *v. t.* To load (a ship, etc.) with goods.

French (frĕnch), *a.* Pertaining to France. — *n.* The language, also the people, of France. — **French'man** (-*man*), *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of France. — **French chalk.** A variety of talc, of grayish color, used for drawing lines on cloth. — **French horn.** A wind instrument consisting of a coiled, expanding metal tube. — **French roof.** A roof with curved sides and flat at the top; a mansard roof.

French Horn.

Fren'zy (frĕn'zȳ), *n.* Violent agitation; madness; rage.

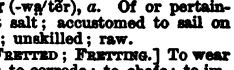
Fre'quent (frē'kwent), *a.* Often done or happening; habitual; persistent. — **Fre'quen-cy** (frē'kwen-sȳ), *n.* Condition of returning frequently; constant occurrence. — **Fre'quent-ly**, *adv.* — **Fre-quent'** (frē-kwĕnt'), *v. t.* To visit often; to resort to habitually.

Fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.* A painting on freshly plastered walls. — *v. t.* [FRESCOED (-kōd); FRESCOING.] To paint in fresco.

Fresh (frĕsh), *a.* Possessed of original life and vigor; new and strong; recently made or obtained; raw; green; untried; cool; brisk; not salt. — *n.* A pool or spring of fresh water; a freshet. — **Fresh'ly**, *adv.* — **Fresh'ness**, *n.* — **Fresh'en** (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive. — *v. i.* To grow fresh. — **Fresh'et** (-ĕt), *n.* A flood in a river. — **Fresh'man** (-*man*), *n.* A novice; a newly entered student at a college. — **Fresh'-wa'ter** (-wȧ'tẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to water not salt; accustomed to sail on fresh water only; unskilled; raw.

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* [FRETTED; FRETTING.] To wear away by friction; to corrode; to chafe; to impair; to agitate; to tease; to irritate; to vex. — *v. i.* To chafe; to be vexed or irritated; to speak peevishly. — *n.* Agitation; vexation. — **Fret'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Disposed to fret; peevish; cross. — **Fret'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fret'ful-ness**, *n.*

Fret (frĕt), *v. t.* To ornament with raised work; to diversify. — *n.* Ornamental work in relief; carving; embossing. — **Fret'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work adorned with frets; play of light and shade, dark and light, etc.



Greek Fret.

Fret (frĕt), *n.* An ornament made of small fillets arranged in patterns; a wire on the finger board of a guitar, etc., to guide the position of the player's fingers. — *v. t.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.) with frets.

Fri'ar (frī'ẽr), *n.* A member of a religious order; a white patch on a printed page. — **Fri'ar-y** (-ȳ), *n.* A monastery; a convent of friars.

Fric'as-see' (frĭk'as-sē'), *n.* A dish of fowls or small animals stewed or fried. — *v. t.* [Fricasseed (-sēd'); Fricasseeing.] To make a fricassee of.

Fric'tion (frĭk'shŭn), *n.* A rubbing one body against another; attrition; abrasion.

Fri'day (frī'dā), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

Fried (frīd), *imp. & p. p.* of Fry.

Friend (frĕnd), *n.* One attached to another by esteem, respect, and affection; a favorer; promoter; a Quaker. — **Friend'less**, *a.* Destitute of friends; forlorn. — **Friend'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Amicable; kind; favorable. — **Friend'li-ness**, *n.* — **Friend'ship**, *n.* Attachment to a person; friendly relation; intimacy.

Frieze (frēz *or* frīz), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with nap on one side. — *v. t.* To make nap on (cloth).

Frieze (frēz), *n.* The entablature of a column between architrave and cornice.

Frig'ate (frĭg'ĕt), *n.* A ship of war, larger than a sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line.

Fright (frīt), *n.* Sudden and violent fear; terror; consternation. — *v. t.* [Frighted; Frighting.] To alarm suddenly; to terrify; to scare; to dismay; to daunt. — **Fright'en** (frīt'n), *v. t.* To fright. — **Fright'ful** (-ful), *a.* Terrible; fearful; awful; horrid; shocking.

Frig'id (frĭj'ĭd), *a.* Cold; of low temperature; impotent. — **Frig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Frig'id-ness**, **Fri-gid'i-ty** (frĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Frill (frĭl), *n.* A ruffle; ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold. — *v. t.* [Frilled (frĭld); Frilling.] To decorate with frills. — *v. i.* To shake or shiver as with cold.

Fringe (frĭnj), *n.* A trimming consisting of loose threads; a border; a confine. — *v. t.* [Fringed (frĭnjd); Fringeing.] To border with fringe.

Frisk (frĭsk), *v. i.* To skip, dance, or gambol. — *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety. — **Frisk'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Frolicsome; gay. — **Frisk'i-ness**, *n.*

Frit (frĭt), *n.* Material of which glass is made, after baking, but before fusion. — *v. t.* To heat (material for glass) preparatory to melting.

Frith (frĭth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary.

Frit'ter (frĭt'tẽr), *n.* A pancake of fried batter; a fragment; shred; small piece. — *v. t.* To cut or break into small pieces or fragments.

Friv'o-lous (frĭv'ō-lŭs), *a.* Of little weight, worth, or importance; trivial; unimportant; petty. — **Friv'o-lous-ness**, **Fri-vol'i-ty** (frĭ-vŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Friz (frĭz), **Frizz**, *v. t.* To curl or form (hair) into small curls; to crisp; to crimp. — *n.* That which is frizzed; anything crisped or curled. — **Friz'zle** (-zl), *v. t.* To curl; to friz. — **Friz'zler** (-zlẽr), *n.* — **Friz'zly**, *a.* Crisped; crimpy.

Fro (frō), *adv.* From; away; back; backward.

Frock (frŏk), *n.* Outer garment; gown. — **Frock coat.** A body coat for men, usually double-breasted, and with skirts.

Spotted Frog.

Frog (frŏg), *n.* An amphibious animal, with four feet, naked body, and no tail; a tender, horny substance in the sole of a horse's hoof; an oblong button, swelled in the middle; a triangular crossing plate where one track of a railroad branches off from another or crosses it at an acute angle. — *v. t.* To ornament (a coat) with frogs.

Railroad Frog.

Frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *a.* Full of pranks; gay; merry. — *n.* A prank; flight of gayety; scene of mirth; merry-making. — *v. i.* [Frolicked (-ĭkt); Frolicking.] To play tricks of mirth and gayety; to sport. — **Frol'ic-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Full of mirth; sportive. — **Frol'ic-some-ness**, *n.*

From (frŏm), *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of.

Front (frŭnt), *n.* Fore part; forehead; brow; face; boldness; impudence. — *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to stand opposite, or over against; to adorn in front. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite. — *a.* Of or relating to the forward part; foremost.

Fron'tal (frŏn'tal), *a.* Belonging to the front. — *n.* A front piece; thing worn on the forehead; pediment over a door or window.

Fron'tier (frŭn'tẽr), *n.* Part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the border. — *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering.

Front'is-piece (frŭn'tĭs-pēs), *n.* A picture fronting the first page of a book.

Front'let, *n.* See under Front, *n.*

Frost (frôst), *n.* Act of freezing; cold or freezing weather; frozen dew. — *v. t.* To freeze; to cover with anything resembling hoarfrost; to sharpen (nails in horseshoes). — **Frost'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like frost; freezing; frozen; chilly; white. — **Frost'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Frost'i-ness**, *n.* — **Frost'ing**, *n.* A composition of egg and sugar for covering cake, puddings, etc. — **Frost'bite'** (-bīt'), *n.* The freezing of some part of the body by exposure to cold. — *v. t.* To blight or nip with frost. — **Frost'fish'**, *n.* The tomcod, caught off the New England coast about the time of the first frosts; the smelt; the scabbard fish of New Zealand.

Froth (frŏth), *n.* Bubbles collected on liquids; spume; foam; empty show; unsubstantial matter. — *v. t. & i.* To foam. — **Froth'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of, or consisting of, froth; empty; unsubstantial. — **Froth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Fro**

Frou'zy (frou'zȳ), *a.* Fetid; mu

Fro'ward (frō'wŏrd), *a.* Perversely disobedient; untoward; wayward; refractory; peevish.

Frown (froun), *v. i. & t.* To rebuke by threatening looks. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brow in rebuke, sternness, etc.; a scowl.

Frow'zy (frou'zȳ), *a.* Frouzy; blowzy.

Froz'en (frō'z'n), *a.* Subject to frost; chilly.

Fruc'ti-fy (frŭk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize. — *v. i.* To bear fruit. — **Fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of fructifying; parts of a plant which compose the flower and fruit; process of developing into fruit.

Fru'gal (frȱ'gal), *a.* Economical in use of resources; sparing; saving. — **Fru'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Fru-gal'i-ty** (frȱ-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

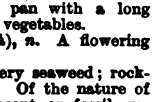
Fru-gif'er-ous (frȱ-jĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing fruit; fruitful. — **Fru-giv'o-rous** (-jĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on fruits.

Fruit (frȱt), *n.* Produce of the earth, of plants, or of animals; offspring; effect; consequence. — **Fruit'y** (frȱt'ȳ), *a.* Having the odor, taste, or appearance of fruit; fruitful. — **Fruit'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Fruit, collectively. — **Fruit'er-er** (-ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who deals in fruit. — **Fruit'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Fruit, collectively; a repository for fruit. — **Fruit'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of fruit; fertile; prolific; plentiful; rich; abundant. — **Fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Fruit'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Fruit'less**, *a.* Lacking, or not bearing, fruit; barren; unprofitable; abortive; vain; profitless.

Fru-i'tion (frȱ-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Pleasure derived from possession or use; enjoyment; realization.

Frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *v. t.* To bring to nothing; to make null; to baffle; to defeat; to balk. — *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless. — **Frus-tra'tion** (frŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

Frus'tum (frŭs'tŭm), *n.* The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.



Frustums.

Fry (frī), *v. t.* [Fried (frīd); Frying.] To cook with fat in a pan over a fire. — *v. i.* To be heated; to ferment, foam, or dissolve with heat. — *n.* A dish of anything fried; state of excitement. — **Frying pan.** A pan with a long handle, for frying meat and vegetables.

Fuch'si-a (fū'shĭ-ȧ *or* fū'shȧ), *n.* A flowering plant of South America.

Fu'cus (fū'kŭs), *n.* A leathery seaweed; rockweed. — **Fu'coid** (-koid), *a.* Of the nature of seaweed. — *n.* A plant, recent or fossil, resembling seaweed.

Fud'dle (fŭd'd'l), *v. t.* To make foolish by drink. — *v. i.* To drink to excess.

Fudge (fŭj), *n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; — an exclamation of contempt. — *v. t.* To make up; to fabricate.

Fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* Any combustible matter; whatever feeds flame, heat, or excitement.

Fu'gi-tive (fū'jĭ-tĭv), *a.* Flying; fleeting; unstable; volatile; evanescent. — *n.* One who flees from his station or duty, from danger or from punishment; a deserter. — **Fu'gi-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Fu'gi-tive-ness**, *n.*

Ful'crum (fŭl'krŭm), *n.* A prop or support on which a lever turns.

F Fulcrum.

Ful-fil' (fŭl-fĭl'), **Ful-fil'**, *v. t.* To fill up; to make full or complete; to accomplish; to bring to pass. — **Ful-fil'ment** (-ment), *n.* Accomplishment; performance.

Full (fŭl), *a.* Filled up; replete; copious; ample; complete; perfect. — *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. — *adv.* Quite; completely; entirely. — *v. t.* To become fully or wholly illuminated. — **Ful'ly**, *adv.* — **Full'ness**, *n.*

Full (fŭl), *v. t.* [Fulled (fŭld); Fulling.] To cleanse, scour, and thicken (cloth) in a mill. — *v. i.* To become fulled or thickened. — **Full'er**, *n.* — **Full'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A place where cloth is fulled. — **Fuller's earth.** Clay used in scouring and cleansing cloth, to imbibe grease.

Ful'mi-nate (fūl'mĭ-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To explode; to denounce. — *n.* A compound of fulminic acid with a base, which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat. — **Ful'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A detonation; explosion; menace; censure.

Ful'some (fūl'sŭm), *a.* Offending by excess or grossness; nauseous. — **Ful'some-ness**, *n.*

Fum'ble (fŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To grope about; to seek awkwardly; to turn over and over.

Fume (fūm), *n.* Vapor from combustion, or exhalation; smoke; reek; idle conceit; rage. — *v. i. & t.* [Fumed (fūmd); Fuming.] To smoke; to vapor; to rage. — **Fum'ous** (fūm'ŭs), **Fum'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Producing or full of fumes; vaporous. — **Fu'mi-gate** (fū'mĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to clear from infection; to perfume. — **Fu'mi-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A fumigating; scent raised by fire.

Fun (fŭn), *n.* Sport; merriment.

Func'tion (fŭnk'shŭn), *n.* An office; duty; performance. — **Func'tion-a-ry** (-shŭn-ȧ-rȳ), *n.* An official.

Fund (fŭnd), *n.* A stock; capital; invested sum; supply; *pl.* money for supplies; public securities. — *v. t.* To provide or invest in funds.

Fun'da-ment (fŭn'dȧ-ment), *n.* The seat; part of the body on which one sits; anus. — **Fun'da-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; essential; elementary.

Fu'ner-al (fū'nẽr-al), *n.* The ceremony of burying a body; burial; procession at burial. — *a.* Pertaining to burial. — **Fu-ne're-al** (fū-nē'rē-al), *a.* Suiting a funeral; dismal.

Fun'gus (fŭn'gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. **Fungi** (fŭn'jī), E. **Fungusus** (fŭn'gŭs-ĕz). A natural order of plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, mold, mildew, smut, etc.; excrescence on a plant;

Fungus.

a spongy, morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies; proud flesh. — **Fun'gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Like a fungus; excrescent; growing suddenly, but not durable. — **Fun-gos-i-ty** (fŭn-gŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Fungous excrescence.

Fu'ni-cle (fū'nĭ-k'l), *n.* A small cord; a ligature; a fiber. — **Fu-nic'u-lar** (fū-nĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Consisting of a fiber; dependent on the tension of a cord.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* A foul smell. — *v. i.* To stink.

Funk (fŭnk), *n.* Great fear and shrinking; a panic. — *v. i.* To shrink; to flinch.

Fun'nel (fŭn'nĕl), *n.* A vessel shaped like an inverted hollow cone for pouring liquid into a small orifice; a tunnel; a smoke pipe; a flue.

Fun'ny (fŭn'nў), *a.* Droll; comical; sportive.

Fur (fûr), *n.* The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals; skins of animals with the fur; a coating on the tongue of a feverish person. — *v. t.* [FURRED (fûrd); FURRING.] To line with fur; to cover (a wall) with strips of board, etc., as foundation for lathing or protection from damp. — **Fur'ri-er** (fûr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dealer in furs. — **Fur'ri-er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* Furs, in general; trade in furs. — **Fur'ry** (fûr'rў), *a.* Covered with, dressed in, or consisting of, fur. — **Fur'ring**, *n.* A sheathing of boards, etc.

Fur'bish (fûr'bĭsh), *v. t.* To scour to brightness; to polish.

Fur'cate (fûr'kāt), *a.* Forked.

Fu'rĭ-ous (fū'rĭ-ŭs), etc. See under **FURY**, *n.*

Furl (fûrl), *v. t.* [FURLED (fûrld); FURLING.] To wrap (a sail) close to the yard, stay, or mast.

Fur'long (fûr'lŏng), *n.* One eighth of a mile.

Fur'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* A leave of absence from military service. — *v. t.* To grant leave of absence to (an officer or soldier).

Fur'nace (fûr'nās), *n.* A place inclosing a hot fire for melting ores, warming a house, baking bread or pottery, etc.

Fur'nish (fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* [FURNISHED (-nĭsht); FURNISHING.] To supply; to provide; to equip. — **Fur'nish-er**, *n.* — **Fur'ni-ture** (fûr'nĭ-tûr), *n.* That which furnishes; outfit; equipment.

Fur'ri-er, Fur'ry, etc. See under **FUR**, *n.*

Fur'row (fûr'rō), *n.* A trench in the earth made by a plow; a channel; a groove; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plow; to mark with channels or wrinkles.

Fur'ther (fûr'thẽr), *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover. — *a.* More remote; beyond; additional. — *v. t.* To help forward; to promote; to advance; to assist. — **Fur'ther-er**, *n.* — **Fur'ther-ance** (-ans), *n.* Advancement. — **Fur'ther-more'** (-mōr'), *adv. & conj.* Moreover; besides. — **Fur'ther-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Furthest. — **Fur'thest** (-thĕst), *a.* Most remote; farthest. — *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *a.* Got by theft or stealth; sly; secret; stealthy. — **Fur'tive-ly**, *adv.*

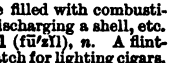
Fu'ry (fū'rў), *n.* Violent passion; wrath; rage; frenzy; a turbulent woman; a virago. — **Fu'ri-ous** (fū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Raging; mad; frantic.

Furze (fûrz), *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub; gorse; whin.

Fuse (fūz), *v. t. & i.* To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt; to blend. — **Fu'si-ble** (fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being melted. — **Fu'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **Fu'sion** (fū'zhŭn), *n.* A melting; union of parties, interests, etc.

Fuse (fūz), **Fuze**, *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, for blasting, discharging a shell, etc. — **Fu-see'** (fū-zē'), **Fu'sil** (fū'zĭl), *n.* A flint-lock musket; a fuse; a match for lighting cigars.

Fu-see' (fū-zē'), *n.* A conical wheel of a watch or clock, to equalize the power of the mainspring.



F Fusee.

Fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* See under **FUSE**, *v. t.*

Fuss (fŭs), *n.* A tumult; bustle. — *v. i.* [FUSSED (fŭst); FUSSING.] To make a bustle or ado; to worry; to be over busy. — **Fuss'y** (-ў), *a.* Disposed to fuss; busy about trifles.

Fust (fŭst), *n.* A strong, musty smell; mustiness. — **Fust'y** (-ў), *a.* Musty; rank; rancid.

Fus'tian (fŭs'chan), *n.* Coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velveteen, etc.; inflated writing; swelling style; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian; pompous; turgid; bombastic.

Fus'tic (fŭs'tĭk), *n.* The wood of a West India tree, used in dyeing yellow.

Fu'tile (fū'tĭl), *a.* Useless; vain; trifling; ineffectual. — **Fu-til'i-ty** (fū-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Want of effect; uselessness.

Fut'tock (fŭt'tŭk), *n.* One of a ship's middle timbers between the floor and upper timbers, or of the timbers over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.

Fu'ture (fū'tûr), *a.* About to be; liable to be or come hereafter. — *n.* Time to come. — **Fu-tu'ri-ty** (-tū'rĭ-tў), *n.* State of being yet to come; the future; future event.

Fuze (fūz), *n.* See **FUSE**, *n.*

Fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter. — *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — **Fuzz'y** (-ў), *a.* Like or having fuzz.

Fy (fī), *interj.* A word of blame, dislike, disapprobation, or contempt.

Fyke (fīk), *n.* A long bag net distended by hoops, into which fish can pass, without being able to return.

G.

Gab (găb), *n.* The mouth; chatter; loquacity. — *v. i.* [GABBED (găbd); GABBING.] To talk idly; to prate.

Gab'ble (găb'b'l), *v. i.* To talk noisily; to prate; to jabber; to babble; to cackle. — *n.* Loud unmeaning talk; rapid sounds, as of fowls.

Ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* Triangular end of a house from eaves to top.

Gad (găd), *n.* Point of a spear or arrow; goad; wedge. — *v. i.* [GADDED; GADDING.] To rove idly; to run wild. — **Gad'-a-bout'** (-ă-bout'), **Gad'der**, *n.* — **Gad'fly'** (găd'flī'), *n.* An insect which stings cattle, and deposits eggs in their skin.

Gael (gāl), *n. sing. & pl.* A Celt, or the Celts, of Scotland or Ireland; a Scotch Highlander. — **Gael'ic** (gāl'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to the Gael.

Gaff (găf), *n.* A fisherman's barbed spear; a spar extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. t.* [GAFFED (găft); GAFFING.] To spear with a gaff.

Gag (găg), *v. t.* [GAGGED (găgd); GAGGING.] To stop the mouth of; to silence; to affect with nausea. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; phrase introduced offhand into an actor's part.

Gage (gāj), *n.* A pledge or pawn; security; challenge to combat; glove, gauntlet, etc., cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the accepter of the challenge. — *v. t.* To bind by security; to engage.

Gage (gāj), *n.* A measure. See GAUGE.

Gage (gāj), *n.* A kind of plum.

Gai'e-ty, Gai'ly. See under GAY, *a.*

Gain (gān), *n.* A notch in a girder or other timber, to receive the end of a floor beam.

Gain (gān), *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit; acquisition; accumulation. — *v. t.* To obtain; to get; to win; to earn. — *v. i.* [GAINED (gānd); GAINING.] To grow rich; to advance.

Gain'say' (gān'sā' *or* gān'sā'), *v. t.* [GAINSAID (-sĕd' *or* -sĭd'); GAINSAYING.] To contradict; to controvert; to dispute. — **Gain'say'er**, *n.*

Gair'ish (gār'ĭsh), *a.* See under GARISH, *a.*

Gait (gāt), *n.* Walk; way; manner of stepping.

Gai'ter (gā'tĕr), *n.* A cloth or leather covering for the ankle; a kind of shoe, covering the ankle.

Ga'la (gā'lă), *n.* Pomp; festivity. — **Gala day.** A day of festivity; a holiday.

Gal'ax-y (găl'ăks-ĭ), *n.* The belt of stars called also the Milky Way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Gale (gāl), *n.* A strong wind; state of excitement, hilarity, or passion. — *v. i.* To sail fast.

Ga-le'na (gă-lē'nă), *n.* Lead sulphide, the principal ore of lead.

Gall (gąl), *n.* A bitter, alkaline, viscid liquid found in the gall bladder, beneath the liver; bitterness; malignity; impudence.

Gall (gąl), *n.* A vegetable excrescence produced by insects in bark or leaves of a plant. — *v. t.* [GALLED (gąld); GALLING.] To impregnate with a decoction of gallnuts. — **Gall'nut'**, *n.* A round gall on certain oaks, yielding tannin, and used medicinally, as dyes, etc. — **Gal'lic** (găl'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to nutgalls, etc.

Gall (gąl), *v. t.* To fret and wear away by friction; to chafe; to vex; to annoy. — *n.* A wound made in the skin by rubbing. — **Gall'ing**, *a.* Irritating; vexatious.

Gal'lant (găl'lant), *a.* Showy; splendid; gay; noble in bearing; heroic; brave. — **Gal'lant-ly**, *adv.* — **Gal'lant-ry, Gal'lant-ness**, *n.*

Gal-lant' (găl-lănt'), *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies; chivalrous. — *n.* A courtly or fashionable man; one attentive to ladies; a lover; a suitor; a seducer. — *v. t.* To attend or wait on (a lady). — **Gal-lant'ly**, *adv.* — **Gal'lant-ry**, *n.* Attention to ladies; seduction; intrigue.

Gal'le-on (găl'lē-ŭn), *n.* A large Spanish ship of the 15th century.

Gal'ler-y (găl'lĕr-ĭ), *n.* A covered walk; a corridor; an overhead platform along the sides of a church, theater, etc.; a room for exhibition of works of art; a collection of paintings, sculpture, etc.

Gal'ley (găl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* GALLEYS (-ĭz). A low flat-built vessel, navigated with sails and oars; a light open boat; a ship's caboose or kitchen of a ship; a printer's tray for holding type.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), *a.* See under GALL, vegetable excrescence.

Gal'lic (găl'lĭk), **Gal'li-can** (-lĭ-kan), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; French.

Gal'li-na'ceous (găl'lĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling domestic fowls or pheasants.

Gal'lon (găl'lŭn), *n.* A measure of four quarts.

Gal-loon' (găl-lōōn'), *n.* A tapelike fabric for binding clothes, shoes, etc.

Gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v. i.* [GALLOPED (-ŭpt); GALLOPING.] To run with leaps, as a horse; to move rapidly. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse) to run rapidly. — *n.* A running by leaps.

Gal'lows (găl'ŭs *or* -lōz), *n.* A frame on which criminals are hanged, machinery suspended, etc.

Gal-van'ic (găl-văn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; employing or producing electrical currents. — **Gal'va-nism** (găl'vă-nĭz'm), *n.* Electricity developed by chemical action of certain liquids and metals; dynamical electricity; the science of galvanic electricity. — **Gal'va-nist**, *n.* One versed in galvanism. — **Gal'va-nize** (-nīz), *v. t.* To effect with galvanism; to plate or coat with metal, also to restore (an inanimate

person) to consciousness, by galvanic action. — **Galvanized iron.** Iron coated with zinc.

Gam'ble (găm'b'l), *v. i.* [GAMBLED (găm'b'ld); GAMBLING.] To play for money. — *v. t.* To lose by gaming. — **Gam'bler** (găm'blĕr), *n.*

Gam-boge' (găm-bōōj' *or* -bōj'), *n.* A reddish-yellow gum resin, used as a pigment and as a cathartic medicine.

Gam'bol (găm'bŏl), *n.* A leaping in frolic; skip; hop; prank. — *v. i.* [GAMBOLED (-bŏld); GAMBOLING.] To dance; to skip about; to frisk.

Gam'brel (găm'brĕl), *n.* The hind leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for hanging meat. — **Gambrel roof.** A hipped roof; curb roof.

Game (gām), *n.* A sport of any kind; frolic; contrivance to furnish amusement; animals pursued by sportsmen; plan; project. — *a.* Ready to fight; courageous; pertaining to animals hunted for game. — *v. i.* [GAMED (gāmd); GAMING.] To play at any sport or for a stake or prize; to gamble. — **Game'ster** (-stĕr), *n.* A gambler.

‖**Gam'in** (găm'ĭn; *F.* gȧ'măN'), *n.* A neglected city boy; a street Arab.

Gam'mon (găm'mŭn), *n.* A thigh of a hog, smoked. — *v. t.* To salt and dry; to make bacon of.

Gam'mon (găm'mŭn), *n.* Backgammon; an imposition or hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To impose upon; to beat in the game of backgammon.

Gam'mon (găm'mŭn), *v. t.* To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a ship.

Gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* The scale of musical notes.

Gan'der (găn'dĕr), *n.* The male of the goose.

Gang (găng), *n.* A number going in company; crew; squad; set of similar instruments, to work together. — **Gang board** *or* **plank.** A board used as a bridge to enter a ship.

Gan'glion (găn'glĭ-ŏn), *n.* A collection of nerve cells; a lymphatic gland; an indolent tumor situated on a tendon.

Gan'grene (găn'grēn), *n.* Mortification of living flesh. — *v. t.* & *i.* [GANGRENED (-grēnd); GANGRENING.] To mortify. — **Gan'gre-nous** (-grē-nŭs), *a.* Mortified; putrified.

Gang'way' (găng'wā'), *n.* A passage or way, into a ship or inclosed place.

Gan'net (găn'nĕt), *n.* A sea fowl allied to the pelican.

Gant'let (gănt'lĕt), *n.* A military punishment in which two lines of men struck the offender as he passed between them.

Gant'let, *n.* See GAUNTLET, a glove.

Gaol (jāl), *n.* A jail.

Gap (găp), *n.* An opening; a breach. — *v. t.* To breach; to notch.

Gape (gāp; *in Eng. pron.* găp), *v. i.* [GAPED (gāpt *or* găpt); GAPING.] To open the mouth wide; to gaze; to stare; to yawn. — *n.* Act of gaping; width of the opened mouth.

Gar (gär), *n.* A slender fish of the Pike kind.

Garb (gärb), *n.* Dress; appearance. — *v. t.* To clothe; to habit.

Gar'bage (gär'bĕj), *n.* Offal; refuse.

Gar'ble (gär'b'l), *v. t.* To sift or bolt; to pick out parts fitted to serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt. — **Gar'bler,** *n.*

Gar'den (gär'd'n), *n.* A place for cultivating plants, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; well cultivated tract of country. — *v. t.* To cultivate a garden. — **Gar'den-er** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Gar'den-ing,** *n.* Act of cultivating gardens; horticulture.

Gar'gle (gär'g'l), *v. t.* To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat). — *n.* A liquid for washing the mouth and throat.

Gar'ish (gâr'ĭsh), *a.* Showy; ostentatious; gaudy. — **Gar'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **Gar'ish-ness,** *n.*

Gar'land (gär'lȧnd), *n.* A wreath of flowers. — *v. t.* To crown.

Gar'lic (gär'lĭk), *n.* A bulbous plant of very strong smell and pungent taste.

Gar'ment (gär'ment), *n.* An article of clothing.

Gar'ner (gär'nĕr), *n.* A granary; a place where grain is stored. — *v. t.* To store in a granary.

Gar'net (gär'nĕt), *n.* A mineral or gem, often of deep red color.

Gar'net (gär'nĕt), *n.* A tackle for hoisting cargo into and out of ships.

Gar'nish (gär'nĭsh), *v. t.* [GARNISHED (-nĭsht); GARNISHING.] To adorn; to embellish; to warn (a person holding property seizable for debt). — *n.* A decoration; an ornament round a dish.

Gar'ret (gär'rĕt), *n.* That part of a house next under the roof; attic.

Gar'ri-son (gär'rĭ-s'n), *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* [GARRISONED (-s'nd); GARRISONING.] To place troops in (a fortress) for defense; to defend by fortresses manned with troops.

Gar'ru-lous (gär'ru-lŭs), *a.* Given to long, prosy talk, with excessive detail; loquacious. — **Gar-ru'li-ty** (-rụ'lĭ-tў), *n.* Talkativeness; loquacity.

Gar'ter (gär'tĕr), *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* [GARTERED (-tĕrd); GARTERING.] To fix (a stocking) in place with a garter.

Gas (găs), *n.* An aeriform elastic fluid; a mixture of particular gases for illuminating purposes. — **Gas'sy** (-sў), *a.* Full of or like gas; boastful. — **Gas'-burn'er,** *n.* The part of a gas fixture where gas is burned as it escapes from the pipe. — **Gas coal.** Coal rich in volatile matters, and suited for manufacture of illuminating gas. — **Gas fixture.** A device for conveying gas from the pipe to the burner. — **Gas meter.** An instrument recording the consumption of gas. — **Gas stove.** A stove in which gas is used as fuel. — **Gas well.** A hole bored in the earth, whence natural gas escapes. — **Gas works.** A manufactory of gas. — **Gas'e-ous** (găs'ē-ŭs *or* găz'-), *a.* In the form of gas; without solidity or substance.

Gas'con-ade' (găs'kŏn-ād'), *n.* A boasting; vaunt; bravado. — *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Gash (găsh), *v. t.* To make a deep cut in (flesh, etc.). — *n.* A deep and long cut.

Gas'ket (găs'kĕt), *n.* A plaited cord, to lash the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled; hemp for packing a piston; ring or washer of

Gas-om'e-ter (găs-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr *or* găs-), *n.* A reservoir for holding and measuring gas.

Gasp (gåsp), *v. i.* [GASPED (gåspt); GASPING.] To labor for breath; to pant. — *v. t.* To emit with gaspings. — *n.* A labored respiration; a painful catching of the breath.

Gas'sy, *a.* See under GAS, *n.*

Gas'tric (găs'trĭk), *a.* Belonging to the stomach.

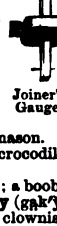
Gas-tron'o-my (găs-trŏn'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* Art or science of good eating; epicurism. — **Gas'tro-nome** (găs'trō-nōm), **Gas-tron'o-mer** (găs-trŏn'ŏ-mĕr), **Gas-tron'o-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One fond of good living; an epicure.

Gate (gāt), *n.* A passageway in a wall; a frame of timber, etc., which closes a passage; a frame stopping passage of water through a dam or lock; a means of entrance. — **Gate'way'** (gāt'wā'), *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung.

Gath'er (găth'ĕr), *v. t. & i.* [GATHERED (-ĕrd); GATHERING.] To collect; to congregate; to assemble; to infer. — *n.* A plait or fold in cloth. — **Gath'er-er** (-ĕr-ĕr), *n.* — **Gath'er-ing**, *n.* A collection; assembly; tumor; abscess.

Gaud (gåd), *n.* A bit of worthless finery; a trinket. — **Gaud'y** (gåd'ĭ), *a.* Ostentatiously fine. — **Gaud'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Gaud'i-ness**, *n.*

Gauge (gāj), *v. t.* [GAUGED (gājd); GAUGING (gā'jĭng).] To measure the contents or capacity of; to estimate. — *n.* A measure; a standard. — **Gau'ger**, *n.*



Joiner's Gauge.

Gaunt (gånt), *a.* Lean; meager; grim.

Gaunt'let (gånt'lĕt), *n.* A long glove to protect the hand.

Gauze (gåz), *n.* A very thin, transparent stuff, of silk or linen, also of woven wire. — **Gauze, Gauz'y** (gåz'ĭ), *a.* Thin; slight; unsubstantial.

Gave (gāv), *imp.* of GIVE.

Gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* A small heap of grain, not tied up.

Gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* The mallet of a presiding officer, also that of a stonemason.

Ga'vi-al (gā'vĭ-ăl), *n.* A large Asiatic crocodile; the nako.

Gawk (gåk), *n.* A cuckoo; a simpleton; a booby. — *v. i.* To act like a gawky. — **Gawk'y** (gåk'ĭ), *a.* Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish. — *n.* An awkward or a stupid fellow.

Gay (gā), *a.* Merry; gleeful; lively; sprightly; fine; showy; lewd. — **Gai'ly, Gay'ly**, *adv.* — **Gai'e-ty, Gay'e-ty** (-ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Liveliness; animation; vivacity; glee.

Gaze (gāz), *v. i.* [GAZED (gāzd); GAZING (gā'zĭng).] To look intently; to gape; to stare. — *n.* A fixed, eager, or wondering look.

Ga-zelle' (gă-zĕl'), *n.* A small, swift, elegantly formed antelope of Northern Africa.

Ga-zette' (gă-zĕt'), *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* [GAZETTED; GAZETTING.] To announce officially. — **Gaz'et-teer'** (găz'ĕt-tēr'), *n.* A writer of news; a geographical dictionary.

Gear (gēr), *n.* Goods; dress; a toothed wheel in a machine; gearing. — *v. t.* [GEARED (gērd); GEARING.] To dress; to put on gear; to harness. — **Gear'ing**, *n.* Harness; parts of a machine which transmit motion.

Gee (jē), *v. i.* [GEED (jēd); GEEING (jē'ĭng).] To turn (horses or oxen) to the off side, or from the driver.

Gel'a-tin (jĕl'ă-tĭn), **Gel'a-tine**, *n.* Animal jelly; a substance formed by boiling tendons, bones, etc., and used in making isinglass, glue, etc., as food, in photography, etc. — **Ge-lat'i-nate** (jĕ-lăt'ĭ-nāt), **Ge-lat'i-nize** (-nīz), *v. t. & i.* To make into, or become, gelatin. — **Ge-lat'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of gelatinating. — **Ge-lat'i-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of gelatin; viscous.

Geld (gĕld), *v. t.* [GELDED (gĕld'ĕd) *or* GELT (gĕlt); GELDING.] To emasculate; to expurgate. — **Geld'ing**, *n.*

Gem (jĕm), *n.* A bud; precious stone; jewel. — *v. t.* [GEMMED (jĕmd); GEMMING.] To adorn or embellish, as with gems. — **Gem'my** (jĕm'ĭ), *a.* Like gems; bright; sparkling.

‖**Gem'i-ni** (jĕm'ĭ-nī), *n. pl.* The Twins, a constellation containing two bright stars, *Castor* and *Pollux*; third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 25.

Gem'mate (gĕm'māt), *a.* Having, or reproducing by, buds. — **Gem-ma'tion** (jĕm-mā'shŭn), *n.* The formation of a new individual (animal or vegetable) by budding; the arrangement of buds on the stalk; the period when buds expand.

‖**Gen'darme'** (zhăn'dărm'), *n.* A French armed policeman.

Gen'der (jĕn'dĕr), *n.* Classification of nouns according to sex. — *v. t.* [GENDERED (-dĕrd); GENDERING.] To beget; to engender.

Gen'e-al'o-gy (jĕn'ē-ăl'ō-jĭ), *n.* History of descent from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage. — **Gen'e-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* A student of genealogy. — **Gen'e-a-log'ic-al** (jĕn'ē-ă-lŏj'ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.

Gen'e-ra (jĕn'ē-rā), *n., pl.* of GENUS.

Gen'er-al (jĕn'ĕr-ăl), *a.* Relating to a genus or kind; common; comprehensive; universal. — *n.* The whole; total; commander of an army. — **Gen'er-al-ly**, *adv.* In general; commonly; upon the whole. — **Gen'er-al-ness**, *n.* — **Gen'er-al-is'si-mo** (-ĭs'sĭ-mō), *n.* Commander in chief. — **Gen'er-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being general; a general or vague statement or phrase; main body; bulk; greatest part. — **Gen'er-al-ize** (-ăl-īz), *v. t.* To state or view generally or comprehensively. — **Gen'er-al-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of generalizing; a general statement. — **Gen'er-al-ship**, *n.* The office or functions of a general; military skill and conduct.

Gen'er-ate (jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To beget; to produce; to cause. — **Gen'er-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* — **Gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A generating; production; formation; offspring; mass of beings living at one period; average lifetime of man, or one third of a century.

Ge-ner'ic (jē-nĕr'ĭk), **Ge-ner'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.*

Pertaining to a genus or kind; very comprehensive. — **Ge-ner'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Gen'er-ous (jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Liberal; magnanimous; bountiful. — **Gen'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Gen'er-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being generous; nobleness; liberality; munificence.

Gen'e-sis (jĕn'ē-sĭs), *n.* Act of producing; origin; the first book of the Old Testament, which relates the creation of the world.

Ge-ni'al (jē'nĭ-*al*) *or* jē'nĭal-*al*), *a.* Contributing to production; cheerful; sympathetic. — **Ge'ni-al'i-ty** (jē'nĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ *or* jēn-yăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Gen'i-tal (jĕn'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to generation.

Gen'i-tive (jĕn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing source or relation. —*n.* The possessive case.

Gen'i-tor (jĕn'ĭ-tŏr), *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a father.

Gen'ius (jēn'yŭs), *n.* A good or evil spirit or demon, anciently believed to shape a man's destiny; each person's natural structure of mind; special taste or disposition; mental superiority; power of invention or origination of any kind; vigor of mind; talent.

Gen-teel' (jĕn-tēl'), *a.* Polished in manners; well-bred; polite; refined; elegant; fashionable. — **Gen-teel'ly**, *adv.* — **Gen-teel'ness, Gen-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Gen'tian (jĕn'shan *or* -shĭ-*an*), *n.* A flowering plant, with a bitter root used medicinally.

Gen'tile (jĕn'tĭl), *n.* One of a non-Jewish race; one neither Jew nor Christian; a heathen. — *a.* Belonging to pagan or heathen people, — denoting a race or country.

Gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *a.* [GENTLER (-tlẽr); GENTLEST (-tlĕst).] Well-born; of good family or respectable birth; refined in manners; placid; quiet; peaceful; tame; docile. — **Gen'tly**, *adv.* — **Gen'tle-ness**, *n.* — **Gen-til'i-ty** (jĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Good birth; demeanor of well-born persons as to self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, etc.; good breeding. — **Gen'tle-folk** (-fōk), **Gen'tle-folks** (-fōks), *n. pl.* Persons of good breeding and family. — **Gen'tle-man** (-*man*), *n.* A man born of good family; one of refined manners. — **Gen'tle-man-like'**, **Gen'tle-man-ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Polite; refined. — **Gen'tle-wom'an** (-wo͝om'*an*), *n.* A woman of good family or good breeding; an attendant on a lady of high rank.

Gen'try (jĕn'trĭ), *n.* People of good breeding; in England, the class between the nobility and the vulgar.

Gen'u-flec'tion (jĕn'ū-flĕk'shŭn *or* jē'nū-), *n.* A bending the knee, as in worship.

Gen'u-ine (jĕn'ū-ĭn), *a.* Free from adulteration; real; pure; unalloyed. — **Gen'u-ine-ly**, *adv.*

Ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ẽr-ă). A class embracing many species.

Ge-og'ra-phy (jē-ŏg'ra-fĭ), *n.* Science of the world and its inhabitants; a description of the earth. — **Ge-og'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One versed in geography. — **Ge'o-graph'ic** (jē'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Ge'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to geography.

Ge-ol'o-gy (jē-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe. — **Ge-ol'o-ger** (-jẽr), **Ge-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in geology. — **Ge-ol'o-gize** (-jīz), *v. i.* To study geology. — **Ge'o-log'ic** (jē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Ge'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to geology.

Ge-om'e-try (jē-ŏm'ē-trĭ), *n.* Science of quantity and mensuration. — **Ge-om'e-ter** (-ẽr), **Ge-om'e-tri'cian** (-ŏm'ē-trĭsh'*an*), *n.* One skilled in geometry. — **Ge'o-met'ric** (jē'ō-mĕt'rĭk), **Ge'o-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining, or according, to geometry. — **Ge'o-met'ric-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ge-ra'ni-um (jē-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A plant having showy flowers and a pungent odor.

Germ (jẽrm), *n.* That which is to develop an embryo; source; origin; first principle. — **Ger'mi-cide** (jẽr'mĭ-sīd), *a.* Destructive to germs, esp. to living bacterial germs which occasion disease. —*n.* A preparation for destroying germs.

Ger'man (jẽr'*man*), *a.* Nearly related; closely akin.

Ger'man (jẽr'*man*), *n.* A citizen, also the language, of Germany; a round dance with involved figures, or a party where this dance is performed. —*a.* Pertaining to Germany, its people, or language. — **Ger'man-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A German idiom. — **German silver.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. — **German steel.** A metal made in charcoal forges of bog iron or sparry carbonate. — **German text.** A character resembling German type, used for ornamental headings, etc.

☞ *This line is in German Text.*

Ger-mane' (jẽr-mān'), *a.* Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Ger'mi-nate (jẽr'mĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to shoot. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout. — **Ger'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sprouting; time in which seeds vegetate. — **Ger'mi-nal** (-mĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to a germ.

Ges'ture (jĕs'tẽr), *n.* A motion of body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion. — **Ges'ture, Ges-tic'u-late** (-tĭk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To represent by gesture; to act.

Get (gĕt), *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT (gŏt), *Obs.* GAT (găt); *p. p.* GOT, *Obsolescent* GOTTEN (gŏt'n); GETTING.] To procure; to obtain; to win; to beget; to procreate; to commit to memory; to persuade. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.

Gew'gaw (gū'gą), *n.* A showy trifle; a bauble.

Geyser (gī'sẽr *or* -zẽr), *n.* A boiling spring, which spouts forth water, mud, etc., in jets.

Ghast'ly (găst'lĭ), *a.* [GHASTLIER; GHASTLIEST.] Ghost-like; deathly pale; shocking; dreadful. — *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Ghost (gōst), *n.* The spirit; soul of man; disembodied spirit of one deceased; an apparition. — **Ghost'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual; pertaining to apparitions.

Ghoul (gōōl), *n.* A demon of the Persians, supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Gi'ant (jī'*ant*), *n.* A man of extraord[illegible]

and stature. — *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size, strength, or power. — **Gī'ant-ess** (jī'ant-ĕs), *n.* A female giant.

Gib'bet (jĭb'bĕt), *n.* A kind of gallows; projecting beam of a crane; jib. — *v. t.* [Gibbeted; Gibbeting.] To hang on a gibbet; to expose to infamy.

Gib'bon (gĭb'bŏn), *n.* A long-armed, climbing Asiatic ape.

Gib'bous (gĭb'bŭs), *a.* Protuberant; convex. — **Gib'bous-ness, Gib-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

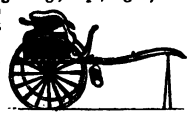
Gibe (jīb), *v. i. & t.* To rail; to taunt; to scoff; to deride. — *n.* Scoff; sneer.

Gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* Edible parts of a fowl removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, etc.

Gid'dy (gĭd'dĭ), *a.* [Giddier; Giddiest.] Light-headed; dizzy; unstable; changeable; thoughtless; excited. — *v. i.* To turn rapidly; to reel. — *v. t.* To render unsteady.

Gift (gĭft), *n.* A thing given or bestowed; quality or endowment; present; grant; bounty; talent; faculty. — *v. t.* [Gifted; Gifting.] To endow with some power or faculty.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* A whirling thing; top; light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage; small, light rowboat.



Gig.

Gig (gĭg), *n.* A spear; harpoon. — *v. t. & i.* To fish with a gig.

Gi-gan'tic (jī-găn'tĭk), *a.* Like a giant; huge; very great or mighty.

Gig'gle (gĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To laugh in a silly manner, with short catches of the breath; to titter. — *n.* A titter. — **Gig'gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

Gild (gĭld), *v. t.* [Gilded or Gilt (gĭlt); Gilding.] To overlay with gold; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair external appearance to. — **Gild'er**, *n.* — **Gild'ing**, *n.* The art of overlaying with gold; gold in leaf, liquid, powder, etc., for such application; superficial appearance.

Gill (gĭl), *n.* The organ of respiration in fishes; a flap below the beak of a bird; flesh under the chin; a comb for dividing flax fiber in spinning.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* A measure; one fourth of a pint.

Gill (jĭl), *n.* A sweetheart; wanton girl; ground ivy; malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Gil'lie (jĭl'lĭ), **Gil'ly**, *n.* A boy; a manservant; a male attendant in the Scottish Highlands.

Gil'ly-flow'er (jĭl'lĭ-flou'ẽr), *n.* A cruciferous plant called also *stock;* a purplish red apple.

Gilt (gĭlt), *imp. & p. p.* of Gild. — *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gim'bal (gĭm'bal), *n.* A combination of rings suspending a compass, etc., in a constant position.

Gimbal.

Gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

Gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* A small tool for boring holes.

Gimp (gĭmp), *n.* A narrow silk, woolen, or cotton edging, for trimming dresses, etc.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* A strong alcoholic liquor, distilled from rye and barley.

Gin (jĭn), *n.* A machine for lifting, hoisting, etc.; also, one for separating the seeds from cotton. — *v. t.* [Ginned (jĭnd); Ginning.] To clear of seeds by a machine.

Gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* A plant of the East and West Indies, the spicy root of which is used in cookery and medicine. — **Gin'ger-bread'** (-brĕd'), *n.* Sweet cake flavored with ginger.

Gin'ger-ly (jĭn'jẽr-lĭ), *adv.* Nicely; daintily.

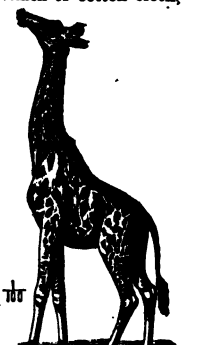
Ging'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* A plant, and its root used medicinally by the Chinese.

Gip (jĭp), *v. t.* To take out the entrails of (herrings).

Gip'sy, *n. & a.* See Gypsy.

Gi-raffe' (jĭ-răf'), *n.* The camelopard, an African quadruped, whose very long fore legs make it the tallest of animals, sometimes twenty feet in height.



Giraffe.

Gird (gẽrd), *n.* A stroke of a rod; a twitch; a pang; a sarcastic remark; a gibe. — *v. t. & i.* To mock; to deride. — **Gird'er**, *n.* A satirist.

Gird (gẽrd), *v. t.* [Girt (gẽrt) or Girded; Girding.] To encircle with a flexible band; to secure (clothing) by binding with a cord, bandage, etc.; to encircle; to inclose; to dress; to equip. — **Gird'er** (-ẽr), *n.* A principal timber in a floor, girding or binding the others together; a beam supported at both ends. — **Gir'dle** (gẽr'd'l), *n.* That which encircles; a belt; a circumference. — *v. t.* To gird; to inclose; to environ; to make a circular incision through (the bark and alburnum of a tree) to kill it.

Girl (gẽrl), *n.* A female child; young woman. — **Girl'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State or time of being a girl. — **Girl'ish**, *a.* Like a girl; befitting a girl; pertaining to the youth of a woman.

Girt (gẽrt), *imp. & p. p.* of Gird. — *v. t.* To gird; to surround. — **Girt, Girth** (gẽrth), *n.* A band encircling the body or securing a saddle upon the back of a horse; a measure round the waist or belly; the circumference of anything.

Gist (jĭst), *n.* The main point of a question; the pith of a matter.

Give (gĭv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Gave (gāv); *p. p.* Given (gĭv'n); Giving.] To bestow; to grant; to yield; to allow; to utter. — **Giv'er**, *n.*

Giz'zard (gĭz'zẽrd), *n.* The muscular stomach

of a fowl, also of some insects, invertebrates, and mollusks.

Gla'cial (glā'shal *or* -shĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to ice or its action; icy; having a glassy appearance. — **Gla'cier** (glā'shēr *or* glā'zĭ-ēr), *n.* A mass of ice formed in the region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.

Glad (glăd), *a.* [GLADDER; GLADDEST.] Well contented; joyous; pleased; cheering; exhilarating; animating. — *v. t.* [GLADDED; GLADDING.] To make glad; to cheer; to gladden. — **Glad'ly**, *adv.* — **Glad'ness**, *n.* — **Glad'den** (glăd'd'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become glad. — **Glad'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Joyful; cheerful.

Glade (glād), *n.* An open passage through a wood; a cleared space in a forest.

Glad'i-ate (glăd'ĭ-āt), *a.* Sword-shaped. — **Glad'i-a'tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* A prize-fighter in ancient Rome, who fought in public games.

Gla-di'o-lus (glā-dī'ō-lŭs), *n.* A plant having bulbous roots and gladiate leaves.

Glad'ly, etc. See under GLAD, *a.*

Glair (glār), *n.* White of an egg; a viscous, transparent substance. — *v. t.* [GLAIRED (glārd); GLAIRING.] To smear. — **Glair'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Slimy.

Glance (glăns), *n.* A sudden shoot of light or splendor; quick look; glimpse; mineral having metallic luster. — *v. i.* [GLANCED (glănst); GLANCING (glăn'sĭng).] To shoot a ray of light; to fly off obliquely; to snatch a momentary view; to make an incidental reflection; to allude; to be visible for an instant; to twinkle. — *v. t.* To dart suddenly or obliquely.

Gland (glănd), *n.* A fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants; a small prominence; a cover of a stuffing box in machinery. — **Glan'ders** (glăn'dērz), *n.* A contagious disease of the glands of the lower jaw of horses, mules, etc. — **Glan-dif'er-ous** (-dĭf'ēr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts. — **Glan'du-lar** (glăn'dū-lēr), *a.* Containing or consisting of glands. — **Glan'du-lous** (-dū-lŭs), *a.* Containing, consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, glands.

Glare (glār), *v. i.* To shine with a bright, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid. — *v. t.* To shoot out (dazzling light). — *n.* Bright light; a fierce look; glassy surface. — **Glar'ing**, *a.* Clear; notorious; open and bold; barefaced.

Glass (glăs), *n.* A hard, transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with alkalies; a thing made of glass; a looking-glass; mirror; an hourglass; a drinking glass; tumbler; an optical glass; lens; spy-glass; barometer; *pl.* spectacles. — *v. t.* [GLASSED (glăst); GLASSING.] To cover with glass; to glaze. — **Glass'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Made of or like glass; vitreous; smooth, brittle, or transparent; dull, lifeless, or lackluster. — **Glass'i-ness**, *n.* — **Glass'ful**, *n.* Contents of a glass. — **Glaze** (glāz), *v. t.* To furnish (a window, picture, etc.) with glass; to cover with a glasslike surface; to render smooth and glossy. — *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy. — **Glaz'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who glazes; machine or tool for polishing, smoothing, etc. — **Gla'zier** (glā'zhēr), *n.* One who sets glass. — **Glaz'ing**, *n.* The act or art of setting glass, polishing, rendering glossy, etc.; glossy substance for overlaying a surface; a transparent color in painting.

Gleam (glēm), *n.* A shoot of light; beam; ray. — *v. i.* [GLEAMED (glēmd); GLEAMING.] To dart (rays of light); to glimmer; to glitter.

Glean (glēn), *v. t.* & *i.* [GLEANED (glēnd); GLEANING.] To gather after a reaper; to collect with minute labor. — **Glean'er**, *n.*

Glebe (glēb), *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.

Glee (glē), *n.* Joy; merriment; a musical composition for three or more voices. — **Glee'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Merry; gay.

Glen (glĕn), *n.* A secluded, narrow valley; dale.

Glib (glĭb), *a.* [GLIBBER; GLIBBEST.] Slippery; smooth; fluent; voluble; flippant.

Glide (glīd), *v. i.* [GLIDED; GLIDING.] To move gently; to flow smoothly.

Glim (glĭm), *n.* A light or candle. — **Glim'mer** (glĭm'mēr), *v. i.* [GLIMMERED (-mērd); GLIMMERING.] To give feeble rays of light; to shine faintly; to glitter. — *n.* A faint light.

Glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* A sudden flash; a short, hurried view. — *v. i.* To appear by glimpses. — *v. t.* To catch a glimpse of; to see by glimpses.

Glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v. i.* [GLISTENED (-'nd); GLISTENING (-'n-Ing).] To sparkle; to shine with a mild and fitful luster.

Glis'ter (glĭs'tēr), *v. i.* [GLISTERED (-tērd); GLISTERING.] To sparkle; to glisten.

Glit'ter (glĭt'tēr), *v. i.* [GLITTERED (-tērd); GLITTERING.] To sparkle with light; to gleam; to glare. — *n.* A sparkling light; brilliancy.

Gloam (glōm), *v. i.* To grow dusk. — **Gloam'ing**, *n.* Twilight; dusk.

Gloat (glōt), *v. i.* To look steadfastly; to gaze with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, lust, avarice, etc.

Globe (glōb), *n.* A round body; a ball; a sphere; the earth. — **Glob'u-lar** (glŏb'ū-lēr), *a.* Globe-shaped; spherical. — **Glob'ule** (-ūl), *n.* A little globe; a small spherical particle of matter.

Gloom (glōōm), *n.* Partial or total darkness; obscurity; heaviness; melancholy; sadness. — *v. i.* [GLOOMED (glōōmd); GLOOMING.] To shine obscurely; to appear dismal or gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy; to make dismal or sullen. — **Gloom'y** (glōōm'ĭ), *a.* Imperfectly illuminated; dim; dismal; sullen; sad.

Glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *n.* Praise; honor; grandeur; heaven. — *v. i.* [GLORIED (-rĭd); GLORYING.] To exult; to rejoice; to boast; to be proud of. — **Glo'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Splendid; illustrious; renowned. — **Glo'ri-fy** (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To adore; to extol. — **Glo'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act of giving glory; state of being glorified.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* Brightness; luster from a smooth surface; polish; specious appearance. — *v. t.* [GLOSSED (glŏst); GLOSSING.] To give gloss or luster to; to make smooth or shining. — **Gloss'y** (glŏs'ĭ), *a.* Smooth; shining; plausible.

Gloss (glŏs), *n.* An interpretation; commentary; false or specious explanation. — *v. t.* To render specious and plausible; to illustrate; to explain. — *v. i.* To comment; to make explanatory or sly remarks. — **Gloss'sa-ry** (-sȧ-rȳ), *n.* A vocabulary of words requiring elucidation.

Gloss'y, *a.* See under Gloss, brightness.

Glove (glŭv), *n.* A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger. — *v. t.* [Gloved (glŭvd); Gloving.] To cover with a glove. — **Glov'er**, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves.

Glow (glō), *v. i.* [Glowed (glōd); Glowing.] To shine with intense heat; to be bright with animation, blushes, etc. — *n.* Shining heat; incandescence; redness; intense excitement or earnestness. — **Glow'worm'** (glō'wûrm'), *n.* A coleopterous insect, the wingless female of which emits, in the nighttime, a shining green light from the abdomen.

Glue (glū), *n.* Hard, brittle gelatin, obtained by boiling skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used as a cement. — *v. t.* [Glued (glūd); Gluing (glū'ĭng).] To join with glue; to unite.

Glum (glŭm), *a.* Sullen; moody; silent.

Glume (glūm), *n.* The floral covering of grain or grasses.

Glut (glŭt), *v. t.* [Glutted; Glutting.] To swallow greedily; to gorge; to fill; to satiate; to cloy. — *v. i.* To eat to satiety. — *n.* That which is swallowed down; a full supply; a supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing; a clog; a wooden wedge used in splitting blocks.

Glu'ten (glū'tĕn), *n.* A viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough. — **Glu'ti-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious. — **Glu'ti-nous-ness**, *n.*

Glut'ton (glŭt't'n), *n.* One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer; a carnivorous mammal; the wolverine. — **Glut'ton-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Belonging to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating. — **Glut'ton-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

Glyc'er-in (glĭs'ĕr-ĭn), **Glyc'er-ine**, *n.* A sweet, viscid liquid, obtained from fats, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Gnarl (nȧrl), *v. i.* [Gnarled (nȧrld); Gnarling.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

Gnarl (nȧrl), *n.* A knot in wood. — **Gnarled** (nȧrld), **Gnarl'y** (nȧrl'ȳ), *a.* Full of knots.

Gnash (năsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [Gnashed (năsht); Gnashing.] To strike (the teeth) together, in anger or pain.

Gnat (năt), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly.

Gnaw (nạ), *v. t.* [Gnawed (nạd); Gnawing.] To bite, or wear away with the teeth; to corrode; to fret away. — *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting. — **Gnaw'er**, *n.*

Gneiss (nīs), *n.* Crystalline rock, resembling granite.

Gnome (nōm), *n.* A fabled dweller in the inner parts of the earth, and the guardian of mines, quarries, etc.; a dwarf; a goblin.

Gno'mon (nō'mŏn), *n.* The style or pin of a sundial.

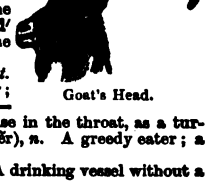
Gnu (nū), *n.* A South African antelope; the horned horse.

Go (gō), *v. i.* [*imp.* Went (wĕnt); *p. p.* Gone (gôn); *p. pr.* Going.] To pass from one place to another; to proceed; to walk; to depart; to die. — *v. t.* To take (share, part, etc.). — **Go'ing**, *n.* Movement; departure; way of life. — **Go'-by'** (gō'bī'), *n.* Evasion; neglect. — **Go'-cart'**, *n.* A frame on wheels, for supporting a child learning to walk.

Goad (gōd), *n.* A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; stimulus. — *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad; to stimulate; to instigate.

Goal (gōl), *n.* Point aimed at in a race; end; purpose.

Goat (gōt), *n.* A horned ruminant animal, akin to the sheep. — **Goat'-ish**, *a.* Like goats; rank. — **Goat's'ee'** (gōts-ē'), *n.* A beard depending from the chin. — **Goat'herd'** (gōt'hĕrd'), *n.* One who tends goats.



Goat's Head.

Gob'ble (gŏb'b'l), *v. t.* To swallow hastily; to eat voraciously. — *v. i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. — **Gob'bler** (-blẽr), *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey cock.

Gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* A drinking vessel without a handle.

Gob'lin (gŏb'lĭn), *n.* An evil spirit; phantom; gnome; elf.

Go'-by', **Go'cart'**, *n.* See under Go, *v.*

God (gŏd), *n.* The supreme being, creator of the universe; Jehovah; a divinity; deity; idol. — **God'dess** (-dĕs), *n.* A female god. — **God'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Reverencing God and his laws; pious; devout; righteous. — **God'li-ness** (-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **God'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Acknowledging no God; ungodly; wicked. — **God'like'** (-līk'), *a.* Divine. — **God'ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Divinity. — **God'send'** (-sĕnd'), *n.* Unexpected piece of good fortune. — **God'head** (-hĕd), *n.* Deity; divine nature. — **God'fa'ther** (-fä'thẽr), **God'moth'er** (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* A man or woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. — **God'child'**, **God'daugh'ter** (-dą'tẽr), **God'son'** (-sŭn'), *n.* One for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

Gog'gle (gŏg'g'l), *v. i.* To roll the eyes; to stare. — *a.* Rolling; staring. — *n.* Staring or affected rolling of the eyes. — **Gog'gles** (-gl'z), *n. pl.* Spectacles.

Go'ing, *n.* See under Go, *v.*

Gol'ter (gol'tẽr), **Gol'tre**, *n.* A swelling of the glands of the throat.

Gold (gōld), *n.* A precious metal of yellow color and great ductility and malleability; money; wealth; yellow color. — **Gold'en** (-'n), *a.* Made of, or colored like, gold; very precious. — **Gold'finch'** (-fĭnch'), *n.* A yellow singing bird. — **Gold'fish**, *n.* A small fish, named from its golden color, — often domesticated. —

Gold foil, Gold leaf. Gold beaten into a leaf for gilding, etc. — **Geld'smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* One who manufactures articles of gold.

Gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-lä), *n.* A pleasure boat, used at Venice, on the canals; in the U. S., a flat-bottomed boat, also a long platform car, used to carry freight. — **Gon'do-lier'** (-lēr'), *n.* One who rows a gondola.

Gone, *p. p.* of Go.

Gong (gŏng), *n.* A kind of metal drum.

Good (gŏŏd), *a.* [Better (bĕt'tẽr); Best (bĕst).] Having desirable qualities; kind; benevolent; suited; adapted; skillful; sufficient; considerable; complete; fair; honorable. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; welfare; advantage; benefit; *pl.* commodities; chattels; property. — *adv.* Well; equally well; quite; considerably. — **Good'ness,** *n.* — **Good'ish** (-ĭsh), *a.* Rather good; fair; not wholly bad. — **Good'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Agreeable; comely; large. — **Good'li-ness,** *n.* — **Good'y-good'y** (-gŏŏd'ȳ), *a.* Mawkishly good. — *n.* Goodness combined with silliness. — **Good'-by'** (-bī'), **Good'-bye',** *n.* or *interj.* Farewell. — **Good Friday.** A fast in memory of our Savior's suffering. — **Good'-na'tured** (-nā'tûrd), *a.* Mild in temper; not easily provoked; kind. — **Good will.** Benevolence; custom of any trade or business.

Goose.

Goose (gōōs), *n.*; *pl.* **Geese** (gēs). A web-footed aquatic fowl; tailor's smoothing iron; a simpleton.

Goose'ber-ry (gōōz'- *or* gōōs'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

Go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* A burrowing animal of several kinds, — rat, squirrel, tortoise, and snake.

Gore (gōr), *n.* Blood, esp. when thick or clotted. — *v. t.* [Gored (gōrd); Goring.] To pierce; to stab. — **Gor'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Bloody; murderous.

Gore (gōr), *n.* A wedge-shaped piece of cloth, widening a garment at a particular part; triangular piece of land. — *v. t.* [Gored (gōrd); Goring.] To cut in a triangular form.

Gorge (gôrj), *n.* The throat; gullet; narrow passage or entrance; a filling or choking. — *v. t.* [Gorged (gôrjd); Gorging.] To swallow; to glut; to satiate. — *v. i.* To feed greedily.

Gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *a.* Very splendid; showy.

Go-rĭl'la (gō-rĭl'ä), *n.* A large and enormously strong and fierce African ape, closely resembling man.

Gorse (gôrs), *n.* A prickly shrub; furze; whin.

Gor'y, *a.* See under Gore, blood.

Gos'hawk' (gŏs'hȧk'), *n.* A slender hawk, found in both hemispheres.

Gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* A young goose.

Gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* Glad tidings; the history of Jesus Christ and his teachings; one of the four narratives of the life of Christ.

Gos'sa-mer (gŏs'sȧ-mẽr), *n.* A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air; a gauzelike fabric, or a garment made from it.

Gos'sip (gŏs'ĭp), *n.* A sponsor; idle tattler; chatter; rumor. — *v. i.* [Gossiped (gŏs'ĭpt); Gossiping.] To prate; to run about and tattle.

Got (gŏt), *imp.* of Get. — **Got, Get'ten** (-t'n), *p. p.* of Get.

Goth (gŏth), *n.* A barbarian. — **Goth'ic** (gŏth'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, also to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.; rude; barbarous. — *n.* The language of the Gotha.

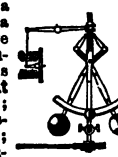
Gouge (gouj *or* gōōj), *n.* A chisel, with a grooved blade, for scooping, etc.; the act of scooping; a cavity; a fraud. — *v. t.* [Gouged (goujd *or* gōōjd); Gouging.] To scoop out with a gouge; to cheat.

Gourd (gōrd *or* gōōrd), *n.* A plant and its fleshy fruit, some kinds of which have a hard outer rind, used for cups, bottles, etc.

Gout (gout), *n.* A drop; a clot; painful inflammation of the joints. — **Gout'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Afflicted with, or pertaining to, gout. — **Gout'i-ness,** *n.*

‖**Gout** (gōō), *n.* Taste; relish.

Gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v. t.* [Governed (-ẽrnd); Governing.] To regulate; to direct; to manage; to require (a noun or pronoun) to be in a particular case. — *v. i.* To exercise authority; to have control. — **Gov'ern-or** (-ẽr), *n.* One who governs; a chief ruler; a guardian; an attachment to a machine or engine, to preserve uniform motion. — **Gov'ern-ess,** *n.* A woman who governs or instructs. — **Gov'ern-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of governing; restraint; regulation; administration; executive power; state; commonwealth; influence of one word on the form of another. — **Gov'ern-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to government.



Governor.

Gown (goun), *n.* The loose upper garment of a woman, scholar, professional man, etc.

Grab (grăb), *v. t.* & *i.* [Grabbed (grăbd); Grabbing.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to clutch; to snatch. — *n.* Grasp; snatch. — **Grab'ber,** *n.*

Grace (grās), *n.* Favor; divine mercy; inherent excellence; beauty; elegance; prayer before or after meat. — *v. t.* [Graced (grāst); Gracing.] To adorn; to honor. — **Grace'ful** (grās'fŭl), *a.* Elegant; easy; agreeable. — **Grace'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence; depraved; corrupt. — **Gra'cious** (grā'shŭs), *a.* Abounding in grace or mercy; kind; merciful.

Grade (grād), *n.* A step or degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to an even slope. — **Gra-da'tion** (grā-dā'shŭn), *n.* A progressing by regular steps; degree in an order or series.

Grad'u-al (grăd'ū-al), *a.* By steps or degrees; progressive; slow. — **Grad'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

Grad'u-ate (grăd'ū-āt), *v. t.* To divide into regular grades or intervals; to admit to a certain grade or academical degree. — *v. i.* To receive an academical degree. — *n.* One admitted

academical degree. — *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees; graduated. — **Grad'u-a'tor** (grăd'ū-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Grad'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A graduating; a dividing into degrees, or other definite parts; lines on an instrument to indicate degrees, etc.

Graft (grăft), *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree. — *v. t.* To insert (a cutting from one tree) in a stem of another; to implant. — *v. i.* To insert scions.

Grain (grān), *n.* A kernel (of corn, wheat, etc.); a small, hard particle; a small weight, being the 20th of a scruple, in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy; the fiber of wood, etc.; texture; *pl.* remains of malt after brewing; any residuum. — *v. t.* [Grained (grānd); Graining.] To granulate; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood. — *v. i.* To form grains; to assume granular form.

Gram (grăm), **Gramme**, *n.* The unit of weight in the metric system, being 15.432 grains.

Gram'i-na'ceous (grăm'ĭ-nā'shŭs), **Gra-min'e-al** (grȧ-mĭn'ē-*al*), **Gra-min'e-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, grass; grassy. — **Gram'i-niv'o-rous** (grăm'ĭ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on grass and similar food.

Gram'mar (grăm'mẽr), *n.* Science of language; art of speaking or writing correctly; treatise on the principles of language or of any science. — **Gram-ma'ri-an** (-mā'rĭ-ăn), *n.* One versed in grammar. — **Gram-mat'ic-al** (-măt'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, the rules of grammar. — **Gram-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Gramme (grăm), *n.* See Gram, *n.*

Gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.* A fish akin to the whale; the cowfish.

Gran'a-ry (grăn'ȧ-rў), *n.* A storehouse for grain.

Grand (grănd), *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal; noble. — **Grand'ly**, *adv.* — **Grand'ness**, *n.* — **Grand juror.** One of a grand jury. — **Grand jury.** A jury charged with the duty of examining into accusations against offenders. — **Grand'child'** (-chīld'), **Grand'daugh'ter** (-dą'tẽr), **Grand'son'** (-sŭn'), *n.* Child, daughter, or son of one's child. — **Grand'fa'ther** (-fä'-thẽr), **Grand'moth'er** (-mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Father or mother of one's parent. — **Grand'sire'** (-sīr'), *n.* Grandfather; any male ancestor. — **Gran-dee'** (grăn-dē'), *n.* A nobleman; in Spain, a nobleman of the first rank. — **Gran'deur** (grăn'dūr), *n.* The quality of being grand; sublimity; majesty; stateliness; magnificence. — **Gran-dil'o-quence** (-dĭl'ō-kwens), *n.* Lofty words; pomposity of speech. — **Gran-dil'o-quent** (-kwent), *a.* Pompous; bombastic.

Grange (grānj), *n.* A granary; a barn; a farm, with its stables, etc.; an association to promote farmers' interests. — **Gran'ger** (grān'jẽr), *n.* Member of a grange.

Gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* Rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica. — **Gra-nit'ic** (grȧ-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Like or consisting of granite.

Gra-niv'o-rous (grȧ-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Eating grain or seeds.

Grant (grănt), *v. t.* To allow; to yield; to bestow; to convey; to admit; to allow; to concede. — *n.* A granting; thing granted; gift; transfer of property by deed; appropriation by the government. — **Grant'er** (-ẽr), **Grant'or** (grănt'ẽr *or* grăn-tôr'), *n.* — **Gran-tee'** (grăn-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

Gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* A small grain; pellet. — **Gran'u-lar** (-lẽr), **Gran'u-la-ry** (-lȧ-rў), *a.* Consisting of, or like, grains or granules. — **Gran'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Gran'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To form into grains or small masses; to roughen on the surface. — *v. i.* To be formed into grains. — **Gran'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into grains. — **Gran'u-lous** (grăn'ū-lŭs), *a.* Full of grains or granular substances.

Grape (grāp), *n.* Fruit of the vine; grapeshot. — **Grap'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *n.* A building for the cultivation of grapes. — **Grape'shot'** (-shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of iron balls, to be shot from a cannon. — **Grape'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape. — **Grape'vine'** (-vīn'), *n.* A climbing shrub which produces grapes.

Graph'ic (grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to writing; written; well described. — **Graph'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-*kal*-lў), *adv.*

Graph'ite (grăf'ĭt), *n.* Native carbon in crystals, used for pencils, for crucibles, as a lubrication, etc.; — also called *plumbago* or *black lead*.

Grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* A small anchor, with claws; any instrument designed to grapple or hold.

Grapnel.

Grap'ple (grăp'p'l), *v. t.* To seize; to lay hold of. — *v. i.* To use a grapple; to contend in close fight. — *n.* A seizing; a close hug in contest.

Grasp (grăsp), *v. t.* [Grasped (grăspt); Grasping.] To seize and hold; to catch. — *n.* Gripe of the hand; power of seizing and holding. — **Grasp'er** (-ẽr), *n.*

Grass (grăs), *n.* Herbage; plants constituting food of cattle. — *v. t. & i.* [Grassed (grăst); Grassing.] To grow over with grass. — **Grass'y** (-ў), *a.* Covered with, or abounding in, grass; green. — **Grass'i-ness**, *n.* — **Grass' hop'per** (-hŏp'pẽr), *n.* A jumping orthopterous insect, which feeds on grass or leaves. — **Grass'plot'** (-plŏt'), *n.* A space covered with grass; lawn.

Grate (grāt), *n.* A lattiework, used in windows of prisons, etc.; frame of iron bars for holding burning fuel. — *v. t.* To furnish with grates or bars. — **Grat'ing**, *n.* A partition formed of bars.

Grate (grāt), *v. t. & i.* To rub roughly or harshly; to fret; to vex. — **Grat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, grates; a roughened instrument for rubbing off particles of a body. — **Grat'ing**, *a.* Harsh; irritating. — *n.* A harsh sound.

Grate'ful (grāt'fŭl), *a.* Having a due sense of benefits; affording pleasure; welcome.

Grat'i-fy (grăt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* To please; to indulge; to humor; to requite; to recompense. — **Grat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A gratifying or pleasing; that which affords pleasure.

Grat'ing, *n.* See under GRATE, *n.*, also *v. t.* & *i.*

‖**Gra'tis** (grā'tĭs), *adv.* For nothing; freely.

Grat'i-tude (grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being grateful; thankfulness.

Gra-tu'i-tous (grȧ-tū'ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Given without recompense; without reason, cause, or proof. — **Gra-tu'i-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* A free gift; a present.

Grat'u-late (grăt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. — **Grat'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A gratulating or felicitating. — **Grat'u-la-to-ry** (-ū-lȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

Grave (grāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED (grāvd); *p. p.* GRAVEN (grā'vn) or GRAVED; GRAVING.] To carve or cut; to engrave; to shape by cutting; to clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off filth, etc. — *n.* An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; death, or destruction. — **Grav'er**, *n.* An engraver; a sculptor; a tool for cutting; a burin. — **Grave'stone'**, *n.* A stone marking a grave. — **Grave'yard'**, *n.* A burial place; a cemetery.

Grave (grāv), *a.* Of weight or importance; serious; solemn; not acute in sound; low; deep. — **Grave'ly**, *adv.* — **Grave'ness**, **Grav'i-ty** (grăv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Grav'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* To tend toward the center. — **Grav'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A gravitating; attraction or force by which all bodies tend toward each other.

Grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* Small stones; a disease produced by small concretions in the kidneys and bladder. — *v. t.* [GRAVELED; GRAVELING.] To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle; to hurt (the foot of a horse) by gravel lodged under the shoe. — **Grav'el-ly** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, gravel.

Grave'stone', **Grave'yard'**, *n.* See under GRAVE, *v. i.*

Grav'i-tate, **Grav'i-ty**, etc. See under GRAVE, *a.*

Gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.* Juice from cooked meat, made into a dressing.

Gray (grā), *a.* Hoary; white mixed with black; old; mature. — *n.* Color produced by mixture of white and black. — **Gray'ness**, *n.*

Gray'hound, *n.* See GREYHOUND.

Gray'ling, *n.* A fish akin to the trout.

Graze (grāz), *v. t.* & *i.* To feed on grass; to touch lightly in passing. — **Graz'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Gra'zier** (grā'zhẽr), *n.* One who pastures or deals in cattle. — **Graz'ing**, *n.* A feeding on grass; pasture; a light touch in passing.

Grease (grēs), *n.* Soft animal fat; inflammation of the heels of a horse. — **Grease** (grēz *or* grēs), *v. t.* [GREASED (grēzd *or* grēst); GREASING.] To smear with grease. — **Greas'or**, *n.* One who or that which greases (machinery, etc.). — **Greas'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous; affected with the disease grease.

Great (grāt), *a.* Large; chief; great; big; pregnant; numerous; important; distinguished.

Great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

Great'-grand'child', **-grand'daugh'ter**, **-grand'son'**, *n.* A child, daughter, or son of one's granddaughter or grandson. — **Great'-grand'fa'ther**, **-grand'moth'er**, *n.* A father or mother of one's grandparent.

Grebe (grēb), *n.* A marine bird, expert at diving.

Gre'cian (grē'shan), *a.* & *n.* Greek. — **Gre'cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* A Greek idiom or peculiarity.

Greed (grēd), *n.* Eager desire; avarice. — **Greed'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [GREEDIER; GREEDIEST.] Having keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous.

Greek (grēk), *a.* Pertaining to Greece; Grecian. — *n.* A native or inhabitant, also the language, of Greece.

Green (grēn), *a.* Of the color of growing plants, or a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant; new; recent; not ripe; immature in age or experience; raw; awkward; not seasoned; containing natural juices. — *n.* The color of growing plants; grassy plain; *pl.* fresh leaves; wreaths; leaves of young plants dressed for food; potherbs. — *v. t.* To make green. — **Green'ish**, *a.* Somewhat green. — **Green'horn'** (grēn'hôrn'), *n.* A raw youth. — **Green'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house to protect tender plants in cold weather. — **Green'room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* The retiring room of actors in a theater. — **Green'shank'** (-shăngk'), *n.* A species of snipe. — **Green'sward'** (-swȧrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

Greet (grēt), *v. t.* & *i.* To salute; to hail; to address. — **Greet'ing**, *n.* Salutation; compliment.

Gre-ga'ri-ous (grē-gā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Keeping in flocks; herding together.

Gre-nade' (grē-nād'), *n.* A hollow shell filled with powder, and fired by a fuse. — **Gren'a-dier'** (grĕn'ȧ-dēr'), *n.* A soldier peculiarly equipped.

Gren'a-dine' (grĕn'ȧ-dēn'), *n.* Thin silk material for ladies' dresses, shawls, etc.

Grew (grŭ), *imp.* of GROW.

Grey, *a.* See GRAY.

Grey'hound' (grā'hound'), *n.* A slender breed of dogs, very swift and keen of sight.

Greyhound.

Grid'dle (grĭd'd'l), *n.* A shallow pan for baking cakes; a cover for the top of a stove; a sieve used by miners.

Grid'i'ron (grĭd'ĭ'-ŭrn), *n.* A grated utensil for broiling.

Grief (grēf), *n.* Pain of mind; sorrow; sadness. — **Grieve** (grēv), *v. t.* [GRIEVED (grēvd); GRIEVING.] To afflict; to hurt; to try. — *v. i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn. — **Griev'ance** (-ans), *n.* A cause of grief; wrong done or suffered; oppression; injury; hardship. — **Griev'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Causing grief or sorrow; painful; hard to bear; heinous; flagitious; full of, or expressing, grief. — **Griev'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Griev'ous-ness**, *n.*

Grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn), **Grif'fon** (-fŏn), *n.* A fabulous monster, half lion and half eagle; an Oriental vulture; an English early apple.

Grill (grĭl), *v. t.* [GRILLED (grĭld); GRILLING.] To broil.

Grim (grĭm), *a.* [GRIMMER; GRIMMEST.] Of a forbidding aspect; fierce; frightful; stern; surly.

Gri-mace' (grĭ-mās'), *n.* Distortion of the countenance, to express contempt, disapprobation, etc.; a smirk; a made-up face. — *v. i.* To make faces.

Gri-mal'kin (grĭ-măl'kĭn), *n.* An old cat.

Grime (grīm), *n.* Foul matter; dirt deeply rubbed in. — *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply. — **Grim'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul. — **Grim'i-ly**, *adv.*

Grin (grĭn), *v. i.* [GRINNED (grĭnd); GRINNING.] To show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *v. t.* To express by grinning. — *n.* A closing the teeth and showing them.

Grind (grīnd), *v. t.* [GROUND; GRINDING.] To rub; to reduce to powder by friction; to wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction; to prepare for examination by hard study; to oppress; to harass. — **Grind'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, grinds; a molar, or double tooth used in masticating food. — **Grind'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A circular stone for grinding and sharpening tools.

Grip (grĭp), *n.* A grasp; a holding fast; that by which anything is grasped; a handle; a device for holding something tightly. — *v. t.* To give a grip to; to grasp; to gripe.

Gripe (grīp), *v. t.* [GRIPED (grīpt); GRIPING.] To seize; to clutch; to pinch; to distress. — *v. i.* To hold tightly; to get money by exactions or hard bargains; to suffer sharp pains. — *n.* Grasp; seizure; handle; exaction; distress.

Gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ), *a.* Frightful; horrible.

Grist (grĭst), *n.* Ground corn; quantity ground at one time; provision. — **Grist'mill'**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain for customers.

Gris'tle (grĭs' 'l), *n.* Elastic tissue which forms bone in animal bodies; cartilage. — **Gris'tly** (grĭs'lĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, gristle; cartilaginous.

Grit (grĭt), *n.* Coarse part of meal; grain hulled, or coarsely ground; sand or gravel; resolution; spunk. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i. & t.* To grind; to grate. — **Grit'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* Containing, or consisting of, grit; resolute; spunky. — **Grit'ti-ness**, *n.*

Griz'zle (grĭz'z'l), *n.* Gray; a mixture of white and black. — **Griz'zly** (grĭz'zlĭ), *a.* Somewhat gray. — **Grizzly bear.** A large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Groan (grōn), *v. i.* [GROANED (grōnd); GROANING.] To give forth a low, moaning sound, as in pain or sorrow. — *n.* A moaning sound, — usually uttered in pain, sometimes in derision.

Groat (grat *or* grōt), *n.* An old English coin worth fourpence.

Groats (grats *or* grōts), *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.

Gro'cer (grō'sẽr), *n.* A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, liquors, etc. — **Gro'cer-y** (-ĭ), *n.* A grocer's store; *pl.* goods sold by grocers.

Grog (grŏg), *n.* Mixed spirit and water. — **Grog'ger-y** (-gẽr-ĭ), **Grog'shop'** (-shŏp'), *n.* A place where spirits are retailed and drunk.

Grog'ram (grŏg'rum), **Grog'ran** (-run), *n.* A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair.

Groin (groin), *n.* The junction of belly and thigh, also of intersecting arches.

Groom (grōōm), *n.* A servant who has charge of horses; officer of the English royal household; a man recently married; bridegroom. — *v. t.* To tend (a horse). — **Grooms'man** (grōōmz'mun), *n.* Attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.

Groove (grōōv), *n.* A furrow; a channel; a long hollow cut by a tool; an habitual mode of life; a routine. — *v. t.* [GROOVED (grōōvd); GROOVING.] To furrow.

Grope (grōp), *v. i. & t.* [GROPED (grōpt); GROPING.] To feel in the dark.

Gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* A singing bird of the Finch kind, having a bill very thick at the base.

Grosbeak.

Gross (grōs), *a.* Great; bulky; coarse; stupid; vulgar; indelicate; obscene; impure; thick; dense; palpable; entire; total. — *n.* The main body; bulk; mass; number of twelve dozen. — **Gross'ly**, *adv.* — **Gross'ness**, *n.* — **A great gross.** Twelve gross; 144 dozen. — **In the gross, In gross.** In the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

Grot (grŏt), **Grot'to** (grŏt'tō), *n.* A cavern; cave. — **Gro-tesque'** (grō-tĕsk'), *a.* Like figures in grottoes; wildly formed; fantastic.

Ground (ground), *imp. & p. p.* of GRIND.

Ground (ground), *n.* Surface of the earth, also of a floor or pavement; land; estate; soil; foundation; *pl.* sediment; dregs; lees. — *v. t.* To lay on the ground; to found; to fix or set (on a foundation); to instruct in first principles. — *v. i.* To run aground. — **Ground floor.** Floor of a house nearest the level of the ground. — **Ground hog.** The woodchuck, or American marmot; the aardvark. — **Ground plan.** A plan of the ground floor of a building. — **Ground plot.** The ground on which a structure stands; the foundation. — **Ground rent.** Rent paid for the privilege of building on another's land. — **Ground'less**, *a.* Without ground or foundation; false. — **Ground'nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* The peanut; also, several plants having edible roots. — **Ground'work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* The foundation; basis; essential part; first principle; original reason.

Group (grōōp), *n.* Cluster; crowd; assemblage. — *v. t.* [GROUPED (grōōpt); GROUPING.] To gather or form into a group; to assemble.

Grouse (grous), *n.* A wild bird of many species, highly prized for food.

Grout (grout), *n.* Coarse meal; thick ale; grounds; dregs; thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material, used in finishing ceilings. — *v. t.* To fill

up (joints between stones) with grout. — **Grout'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Cross; sulky; sullen.

Grove (grōv), *n.* Cluster of trees; a small wood.

Grov'el (grŏv''l), *v. i.* [GROVELED (-'ld); GROVELING.] To creep on the earth; to be low or mean. — **Grov'el-er**, *n.*

Grow (grō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* GREW (grų); *p. p.* GROWN (grōn); GROWING.] To vegetate; to increase; to raise. — **Grow'er**, *n.*

Growl (groul), *v. i. & t.* [GROWLED (grould); GROWLING.] To grumble; to snarl. — *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

Grown (grōn), *p. p.* of GROW.

Growth (grōth), *n.* The process of growing; the gradual increase of bodies; production; product; effect; result.

Grub (grŭb), *v. t. & i.* [GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUBBING.] To dig. — *n.* A larva of an insect. — **Grub'ber**, *n.*

Grudge (grŭj), *v. t.* [GRUDGED (grŭjd); GRUDGING.] To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or reluctant. — *n.* Cherished ill-will; envy; spite. — **Grudg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Gru'el (grų'ĕl), *n.* Liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* Stern; surly; rugged.

Grum (grŭm), *a.* Morose; glum; grim; deep in the throat; guttural. — **Grum'ly**, *adv.*

Grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl; to rumble; to roar. — *v. t.* To utter with grumbling. — **Grum'bler**, *n.*

Grunt (grŭnt), *v. i.* To make a guttural noise, like a hog. — *n.* Sound of a hog. — **Grunt'er**, *n.*

Gryph'on, *n.* See GRIFFIN.

Gua'ia-cum (gwī'yȧ-kŭm), *n.* A small tree of the West India islands; resin of the lignum-vitæ or boxwood, — used in medicine.

Gua'no (gwā'nō), *n.* The excrement of sea fowls, — used as manure.

Guar'an-tee' (găr'ăn-tē'), *n.* A promise to answer for another's performance of some duty; a security. — *v. t.* To warrant; to make sure. — **Guar'an-tor'** (găr'ăn-tōr'), *n.* One who makes or gives a guaranty; a surety. — **Guar'an-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* An undertaking to answer for the payment of debt or performance of duty by another. — *v. t.* [GUARANTIED (-tĭd); GUARANTYING.] To undertake the performance of (duty) by another; to indemnify; to save harmless.

Guard (gärd), *v. t.* To protect from danger; to watch; to defend. — *v. i.* To watch. — *n.* A watch; a defense; a body of men for protection; an escort; care; heed. — **Guard'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lĭ), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner. — **Guard'ed-ness**, *n.* — **Guard'i-an** (-ĭ-ȧn *or* -yȧn), *n.* One who guards or secures; one in charge of the person or property of an infant or person incapable of managing his own affairs. — *a.* Guarding; protecting. — **Guard'i-an-ship**, *n.* The office of a guardian.

Gua'va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* A tropical tree, or its fruit, used for jelly.

Gu'ber-na-to'ri-al (gū'bĕr-nȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to a governor.

Gud'geon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* A small fresh-water fish, easily caught; a person easily cheated; a pin on which a wheel turns; an eye to hang a rudder on.

Guer-ril'la (gĕr-rĭl'lȧ), *n.* Irregular warfare; a member of a predatory band.

Guess (gĕs), *v. t.* [GUESSED (gĕst); GUESSING.] To judge of at random; to think; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a random judgment; to conjecture. — *n.* A judgment without sufficient evidence.

Guest (gĕst), *n.* A visitor.

Guf-faw' (gŭf-fą'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter.

Guide (gīd), *v. t.* To lead; to direct. — *n.* One who directs another in his way; a regulator. — **Guid'ance** (-ȧns), *n.* Direction; government. — **Guide'post'** (-pōst'), *n.* A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

Guild (gĭld), *n.* An association of men of kindred pursuits.

Guile (gīl), *n.* Craft; artifice; duplicity; deceit. — **Guile'ful** (-fųl), *a.* Full of guile; cunning; guilty. — **Guile'less**, *a.* Free from deceit.

Guil'lo-tine' (gĭl'lō-tēn'), *n.* A machine for beheading. — *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt (gĭlt), *n.* Criminality; sin. — **Guilt'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Criminal; wicked. — **Guilt'i-ly** (-ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Guilt'i-ness**, *n.* — **Guilt'less**, *a.* Free from guilt; innocent; without experience.

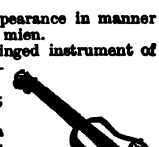
Guin'ea (gĭn'ē), *n.* An English gold coin, worth 21 shillings or about $5.

Guin'ea fowl' (gĭn'ē foul'), **Guin'ea hen'**. A fowl akin to peacocks and turkeys, originally from Africa.

Guin'ea pig' (gĭn'ē pĭg'). A small Brasilian rodent.

Guise (gīz), *n.* External appearance in manner or dress; garb; behavior; mien.

Gui-tar' (gĭ-tär'), *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.



Guitar.

Gulch (gŭlch), *n.* A ravine; a gully.

Gulf (gŭlf), *n.* An abyss; a deep chasm; a large bay; open sea.

Gull (gŭl), *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to defraud. — *n.* A trick; fraud; one easily cheated; a dupe. — **Gul'li-ble** (-lĭ-b'l), *a.* Easily gulled. — **Gul'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Credulity.

Gull (gŭl), *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea fowl.

Gul'let (gŭl'ĕt), *n.* The passage for food in the throat; esophagus.

Gul'li-ble, etc. See under GULL, *v. t.*

Gul'ly (gŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GULLIES (-lĭz). A channel worn by water; a gulch. — *v. t.* [GULLIED (-lĭd); GULLYING.] To wear into gullies.

Gulp (gŭlp), *v. t.* [GULPED (gŭlpt); GULPING.] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up. — *n.* A swallow; as much as is swallowed at once.

Gum (gŭm), *n.* Dense tissues covering the jaws and investing the teeth. — **Gum'boil** (-boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

Gum (gŭm), *n.* A vegetable secretion which hardens when it exudes, but is soluble in water. — *v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum. — **Gum'my** (-mĭ), *a.* Like or consisting of gum; sticky. — **Gum'mi-ness**, *n.* — **Gum tree.** A large tree of the Southern United States, whose fruit attracts opossums; the Australian eucalyptus.

Gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* Soup composed of okra, tomatoes, etc.

Gump (gŭmp), *n.* A foolish person; dolt; dunce.

Gump'tion (gŭmp'shŭn), *n.* Capacity; shrewdness.

Gun (gŭn), *n.* Any firearm, except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by explosion of gunpowder; a heavy cannon. — *v. i.* To hunt small game. — **Gun cotton.** A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, etc., in nitric and sulphuric acids. — **Gun metal.** Bronze, composed of copper and tin, used for cannon, etc. — **Gun'ner**, *n.* One who works a gun; cannoneer. — **Gun'ner-y**, *n.* Art or science of constructing or using guns. — **Gun'ning**, *n.* Pursuit of game with guns. — **Gun'boat'**, *n.* A light vessel, carrying one or more guns. — **Gun'pow'der**, *n.* An explosive composition of niter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery, blasting, etc. — **Gun'shot'**, *n.* Reach or range of a gun. — *a.* Made by the shot of a gun. — **Gun'smith'**, *n.* One who makes or repairs small arms; an armorer. — **Gun'stock'**, *n.* The stock in which the barrel of a firearm is fastened.

Gun'nel (gŭn'nĕl), *n.* A gunwale; a little spotted fish of the Northern Atlantic.

Gun'ny (gŭn'nĭ), *n.* A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

Gun'wale (gŭn'wāl *or* gŭn'nĕl), *n.* The upper edge of a ship's side.

Gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v. i.* [GURGLED (-gl'd); GURGLING (-glĭng).] To flow in a broken, noisy current, like water from a bottle. — *n.* A gush of liquid.

Gur'nard (gûr'nĕrd), **Gur'net** (-nĕt), *n.* A seafish, having a large and spiny head with mailed cheeks.

Gush (gŭsh), *v. i.* [GUSHED (gŭsht); GUSHING.] To flow copiously; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement; to act with sudden impulse. — *n.* A violent issue of fluid from an inclosed place; fluid thus emitted; effusive show of sentiment. — **Gush'ing**, *a.* Rushing forth with violence; emitting copiously (tears); sentimental.

Gus'set (gŭs'sĕt), *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or give it shape.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* Sense of tasting; relish; capacity for enjoyment; taste. — **Gus'to** (gŭs'tō), *n.* Nice or keen appreciation; taste; fancy. — **Gust'a-to-ry** (gŭst'ă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to the sense of taste.

Gust (gŭst), *n.* A sudden squall; a burst of passion. — **Gust'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Subject to gusts; tempestuous.

Gut (gŭt), *n.* The intestinal canal. — *v. t.* [GUTTED; GUTTING.] To take out the bowels from; to destroy the interior of.

Gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'tă-pĕr'chă), *n.* Sap from trees of the Malay archipelago, in many of its properties resembling caoutchouc.

Gut'ter (gŭt'tẽr), *n.* A channel for conveying away water. — *v. t.* [GUTTERED (-tẽrd); GUTTERING.] To form into longitudinal hollows or channels. — *v. i.* To become channeled.

Gut'tur-al (gŭt'tŭr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed in, the throat. — *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat.

Guy (gī), *n.* A rope or rod attached to anything to steady it.

Guz'zle (gŭz'z'l), *v. t. & i.* [GUZZLED (-z'ld); GUZZLING (-zlĭng).] To swallow much or often. — *n.* An insatiable thing or person. — **Guz'zler** (-zlẽr), *n.*

Gybe (jib), *v. t. & i.* [GYBED (jībd); GYBING.] To shift (the boom) from one side of a vessel to the other by steering off the wind till the sail fills on the opposite side.

Gym-na'si-um (jĭm-nā'zĭ-ŭm), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; school for the higher branches of literature and science. — **Gym'nast** (jĭm'-năst), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises. — **Gym-nas'tic** (-năs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises. — **Gym-nas'-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Gym-nas'tics** (-tĭks), *n.* Art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

Gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and water, and made into plaster of Paris. — **Gyp'se-ous** (-sē-ŭs), *a.* Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gyp'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *n.; pl.* GYPSIES (-sĭz). One of a vagabond Oriental race, now scattered over Europe, living by theft, fortune telling, tinkering, etc.; a crafty person. — *a.* Pertaining to gypsies.

Gy'ral (jī'*ral*), *a.* Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; rotatory. — **Gy'rate** (-rāt), *v. i.* To revolve round a central point; to move spirally. — **Gy-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A turning or whirling around; rotation. — **Gy'ra-to-ry** (jī'rā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Moving in a circle, or spirally. — **Gyre** (jīr), *n.* Circular motion; a circle described by a moving body.

Gyrfalcon. 1/16

Gyr'fal-con (jẽr'fą-k'n), *n.* The peregrine falcon.

Gy'ro-scope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* A rotating wheel mounted in rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, etc.

Gyve (jīv), *n.* A shackle; a fetter. — *v. t.* [GYVED (jīvd); GYVING.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

Ha (hä), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, or grief.

Ha'be-as cor'pus (hā'bē-ăs kôr'pŭs). [L., you may have the body.] A writ to produce a prisoner before a court or judge.

Ha-bil'i-ment (hă-bĭl'ĭ-ment), *n.* Dress; garment; clothing.

Hab'it (hăb'ĭt), *n.* Ordinary state; physical temperament; established custom; dress; garment. — *v. t.* [HABITED; HABITING.] To clothe.

Hab'it-a-ble (hăb'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in. — **Hab'it-a-ble-ness, Hab'it-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Hab'it-an-cy** (-an-sĭ), *n.* Same as INHABITANCY. — **Hab'it-ant** (-ant), *n.* An inhabitant; dweller; resident. — **Hab'i-tat** (-ĭ-tăt), *n.* Natural abode of a plant or animal. — **Hab'i-ta'tion,** *n.* Place of abode; dwelling. — **Ha-bit'u-al** (hă-bĭt'ū-al), *a.* Customary; usual; common. — **Ha-bit'u-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ha-bit'u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To accustom; to familiarize. — **Ha-bit'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act of habituating; state of being habituated.

Hack (hăk), *v. t.* [HACKED (hăkt); HACKING.] To cut awkwardly; to notch; to mangle. — *v. i.* To cough faintly and often; to speak with stops or hesitation. — *n.* A notch; cut; feeble cough.

Hack (hăk), *n.* A horse, carriage, etc., let out for hire; a man who hires himself out for literary work; a drudge. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired.

Hack'ee (hăk'ē), *n.* A chipmunk; a red squirrel.

Hac'kle (hăk'k'l), *v. t.* To comb (flax or hemp); to hatchel. — *n.* A comb for dressing flax, etc.; a flimsy unspun substance.

Hack'ney (hăk'nĭ), *n.; pl.* HACKNEYS (-nĭz). A horse for riding or driving; nag; pony; horse kept for hire; hack; person worn by drudgery; a hireling. — *a.* Let for hire; common. — *v. t.* [HACKNEYED (-nĭd); HACKNEYING.] To make trite or commonplace; to wear out.

Had (hăd), *imp. & p. p.* of HAVE.

Had'dock (hăd'dŏk), *n.* A marine food fish, like the cod.

Haddock.

Haft (hăft), *n.* Handle; hilt.

Hag (hăg), *n.* An ugly old woman; a fury; a witch. — *a.* Wild; wasted by want or suffering.

Hag'gle (hăg'g'l), *v. t.* To cut into small pieces or make rough by cutting; to tease; to worry. — *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to higgle.

Hah (hä), *interj.* Exclamation of surprise.

Ha-ha' (hä-hä'), *n.* A fence or bank sunk so as not to be seen.

Hail (hāl), *n.* Frozen rain. — *v. t. & i.* [HAILED (hāld); HAILING.] To pour down in icy particles. — **Hail'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A frozen raindrop.

Hail (hāl), *a.* Healthy; sound. See HALE. — *interj.* An exclamation of salutation. — *n.* A wish of health; salutation. — *v. t.* To call after loudly; to salute; to name; to call. — *v. i.* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea.

Hair (hâr), *n.* A small tubular animal filament; a mass of such filaments covering part of the body; a very small distance. — **Hair'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of, or covered with, hair. — **Hair'i-ness,** *n.* — **Hair'less,** *a.* Wanting hair. — **Hair'-breadth'** (-brĕdth'), **Hair's'-breadth',** *n.* Diameter or breadth of a hair; very small distance. — **Hair'-breadth',** *a.* Very narrow. — **Hair'-brush',** *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair. — **Hair'cloth',** *n.* Cloth made of hair, or partly so. — **Hair'dress'er,** *n.* A barber. — **Hair'pin',** *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair. — **Hair'-spring',** *n.* A fine wire which gives motion to the balance wheel of a timepiece.

Hal'cy-on (hăl'sĭ-ŏn), *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Resembling the halcyon, which is said to lay her eggs during the calm weather about the winter solstice; calm; peaceful; happy.

Hale (hāl), *a.* Sound; healthy; robust.

Hale (hāl *or* hal), *v. t.* [HALED (hāld *or* hal); HALING.] To drag; to haul.

Half (hăf), *n.; pl.* HALVES (hăvz). One of two equal parts of a thing. — *a.* Consisting of a moiety, or half. — **Half'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* At half the distance; partially. — *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; midway. — *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree. — **Half blood.** Relation of persons having only one parent in common. — **Half measure.** A weak line of action. — **Half note.** In music, a minim, half as long as a whole note. — **Half'-and-half',** *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale. — **Half'-breed'** (-brēd'), *n.* One whose parents are of different races; esp., the offspring of Indians and whites. — **Half'-broth'er** (-brŭth'ĕr), *n.* Brother by one parent only. — **Half'-caste'** (-kăst'), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European. — **Half'-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind. — **Half'-moon'** (-mōōn'), *n.* The moon when half its disk appears illuminated. — **Half'-pen-ny** (hā'pĕn-nĭ *or* hāf'-), *n.; pl.* HALF-PENCE (-pens). An English coin worth half a penny; value of half a penny. — **Half'-sis'ter** (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* Sister by one parent only. — **Half'-wit'ted** (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'ĭ-bŭt), *n.* A large sea flatfish, having a dark back and white belly.

Hall (hal), *n.* An edifice or a room of stately dimensions; a passageway at the entrance of a house; a manor house; a place of public assembly; a college.

Hal'le-lu'iah (hăl'lĕ-lū'yä), **Hal'le-lu'jah** [illegible]

interj Praise ye Jehovah; — exclamation of praise to God.

Hal-loo' (hăl-lōō'), *n.* Loud exclamation to call attention or excite effort; a shout. — *v. t. & i.* [HALLOOED (-lōōd'); HALLOOING.] To cry out; to encourage; to hail. — *interj.* Ho, there! ho!

Hal'low (hăl'lō), *v. t.* [HALLOWED (-lōd); HALLOWING.] To make holy; to consecrate. — **Hal'low-een'** (-ēn'), *n.* The evening preceding All Saints' Day. — **Hal'low-mas** (-măs), *n.* Feast of All Saints', or Allhallows (November 1).

Hal-lu'ci-na'tion (hăl-lū'sĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* Error; delusion of the imagination.

Ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* HALOS (-lōz). A luminous circle round the sun or moon.

Halt (hôlt), *n.* A stop in marching; a limp; lameness. — *v. i. & t.* To stop; to limp. — *a.* Lame.

Hal'ter (hôl'tĕr), *n.* A strong strap or cord, for a horse, for hanging malefactors, etc. — *v. t.* [HALTERED (-tĕrd); HALTERING.] To put a halter on.

Halve (hăv), *v. t.* [HALVED (hăvd); HALVING.] To divide into two equal parts. — **Halves** (hăvz), *n., pl.* of HALF.

Hal'yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* A rope or tackle for adjusting sails.

Ham (hăm), *n.* The hind part of the knee; a hog's thigh cured.

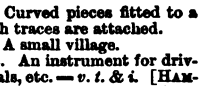
Hames (hāmz), *n. pl.* Curved pieces fitted to a horse's collar to which traces are attached.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* A small village.

Ham'mer (hăm'mĕr), *n.* An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc. — *v. t. & i.* [HAMMERED (-mĕrd); HAMMERING.] To beat or form with a hammer; to strike repeatedly.

Ham'mock (hăm'mŏk), *n.* A hanging bed.

Ham'per (hăm'pĕr), *n.* A covered basket. — *v. t.* To put into a hamper.



Hammock.

Ham'per (hăm'pĕr), *v. t.* To put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to encumber. — *n.* A shackle; an obstruction.

Ham'string (hăm'strĭng), *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* [HAMSTRUNG; HAMSTRINGING.] To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hand (hănd), *n.* Extremity of the arm, with its fingers; pointer of a clock, etc.; measure of the hand's breadth (4 inches); side; direction; agent; servant; penmanship. — *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead; to conduct. — **Hand'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Skillful with the hand; adroit; ready to the hand; convenient. — **Hand'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Hand'i-ness**, *n.* — **Hand bag.** A satchel. — **Hand organ.** A barrel organ operated by a crank turned by the hand. — **Hand'bill'** (-bĭl'), *n.* A loose printed sheet circulated by hand. — **Hand'book'** (-bŏŏk'), *n.* A book of reference; a manual. — **Hand'breadth'** (-brĕdth'), *n.* Space equal to the breadth of the hand; palm. — **Hand'cuff'** (-kŭf'), *n.* A fastening around the wrist; manacle. — *v. t.* To manacle. — **Hand'ful** (-fụl), *n.; pl.* HANDFULS (-fụlz). As much as the hand will contain; a small quantity or number. — **Hand'made'** (-mād'), *a.* Manufactured by hand, not by machinery. — **Hand'saw'** (-sa'), *n.* A saw used with one hand. — **Hand'spike'** (-spīk'), *n.* A bar or lever for turning a windlass, etc. — **Hand'writ'ing** (-rīt'-ĭng), *n.* The form of writing peculiar to each person; chirography; manuscript.

Hand'i-cap (hăn'dĭ-kăp), *n.* Allowance of time or distance to the weaker party in a race; race in which such allowance is given. — *v. t.* To encumber with a handicap; to put at a disadvantage.

Hand'i-craft (hănd'ĭ-krăft), *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by hand.

Hand'i-ly, etc. See under HAND, *n.*

Hand'i-work' (hănd'ĭ-wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the hands.

Hand'ker-chief (hăng'kĕr-chĭf), *n.* A cloth for wiping the face, etc.; neckerchief; neckcloth.

Han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v. t.* [HANDLED (-d'ld); HANDLING (-dl'ĭng).] To touch; to hold with the hand; to manage; to make familiar by frequent touching; to discuss. — *n.* The part of an instrument held in the hand when used.

Hand'maid' (hănd'mād'), **Hand'maid'en** (-'n), *n.* A female servant or attendant.

Hand organ, etc. See under HAND, *n.*

Hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *a.* Agreeable to the eye; attractive; comely; graceful; appropriate; ample.

Han'dy, etc. See under HAND, *n.*

Hang (hăng), *v. t.* [HANGED (hăngd) or HUNG (hŭng); HANGING.] To suspend; to put to death by suspension by the neck on the gallows. — *v. i.* To be suspended; to dangle; to depend; to impend; to lean. — *n.* Manner in which one thing depends on another; arrangement; plan. [*Colloq.*] — **Hang'er** (hăng'ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, hangs, or by which a thing is suspended; a short sword; a pendent bracket supporting shafting. — **Hang'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Death by suspension; *pl.* drapery decorating a room. — **Hang'bird'** (-bĕrd'), *n.* The Baltimore oriole, which suspends its nest from a tree. — **Hang'dog'** (-dŏg'), *n.* A degraded fellow; a sneak. — *a.* Low; sneaking. — **Hang'man**, *n.* One who hangs another; public executioner. — **Hang'nail'** (-nāl'), *n.* A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a fingernail; an agnail.

Hank (hăngk), *n.* Parcel of two or more skeins tied together.

Han'ker (hăng'kĕr), *v. i.* To long for; to crave.

Hap (hăp), *n.* That which comes unexpectedly; chance; fortune; fate; lot. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall. — **Hap'haz'ard** (hăp'hăz'ĕrd *or* hăp'hăz'-), *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident; random. — **Hap'less** (hăp'lĕs), *a.* Without luck; unhappy. — **Hap'ly**, *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps. — **Hap'pen** (-p'n), *v. i.* To come by chance; to fall out; to occur.

Hap'py (hăp'pĭ), *a.* [HAPPIER; HAPPIEST.] Favored by hap, luck, or fortune; fortunate;

delighted; satisfied; prosperous; supplying happiness; favorable.

Ha-rangue' (hȧ-răng'), *n.* A speech to a large assembly; popular oration; declamation; ranting. — *v. i.* & *t.* [HARANGUED (-răngd'); HARANGUING.] To address earnestly or noisily.

Har'ass (hăr'as), *v. t.* [HARASSED (-ast); HARASSING.] To fatigue to excess; to weary with importunity or perplexity; to tire; to tease.

Har'bin-ger (hăr'bĭn-jẽr), *n.* A forerunner.

Har'bor (hăr'bẽr), *n.* A place of security and comfort; asylum; refuge for ships; port; haven. — *v. t.* [HARBORED (-bẽrd); HARBORING.] To entertain as a guest; to shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge for a time; to take shelter.

Hard (hărd), *a.* Not soft; difficult to penetrate, to understand, to accomplish, to resist, to bear or to endure; solid; firm; unyielding; stubborn; stern; cruel; harsh; coarse. — *adv.* Close; nearly; earnestly; with difficulty; vigorously; rapidly; violently. — **Hard'ly**, *adv.* — **Hard'ness**, *n.* — **Hard'en**, *v. t.* & *i.* [HARDENED (-'nd); HARDENING.] To make or become hard. — **Hard'ish**, *a.* Somewhat hard. — **Hard'ship**, *n.* A thing hard to bear; toil; privation; injustice.

Hard'i-hood, etc. See under HARDY, *a.*

Hard'ish, **Hard'ly**, etc. See under HARD, *a.*

Hard'ware' (hărd'wâr'), *n.* Ware made of iron, etc.; ironmongery.

Har'dy (hăr'dĭ), *a.* [HARDIER; HARDIEST.] Bold; brave; stout; robust; impudent. — **Hard'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Hard'i-ness**, **Hard'i-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Boldness; audacity; impudence.

Hare (hâr), *n.* A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, short tail, and divided upper lip. — **Hare'brained'** (-brănd'), *a.* Wild; giddy; heedless. — **Hare'lip'** (-lĭp'), *n.* A lip having a division like that of a hare.

Hare.

Hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* A small branching plant, having blue, bell-shaped flowers.

Ha'rem (hȧ'rĕm), *n.* The women's apartment in an Oriental house; seraglio; the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Har'i-cot (hăr'ĭ-kō), *n.* A stew of meat and vegetables; the seeds of the string bean.

Hark (hărk), *v. i.* To hearken. — *interj.* Hear!

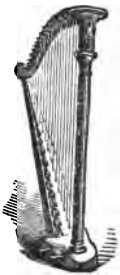
Har'le-quin (hăr'lē-kwĭn *or* -kwĭn), *n.* A buffoon.

Harm (hărm), *n.* Injury; hurt; misfortune; evil; loss; wickedness. — *v. t.* [HARMED (hărmd); HARMING.] To hurt; to injure; to damage. — **Harm'ful**, *n.* Injurious. — **Harm'less**, *a.* Free from harm; unhurt; innocent; inoffensive.

Har'mo-ny (hăr'mō-nĭ), *n.* Correspondence of parts to each other; agreement in facts, opinions, interests, etc.; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality. — **Har-mon'ic** (-mŏn'ĭk), **Har-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Concordant; musical; harmonious. — **Har-mon'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Science of musical sounds. — **Har-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Adapted to each other; symmetrical; agreeing in action or feeling. — **Har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Har-mo'ni-um** (-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A keyed instrument of music, having vibrating metallic reeds. — **Har'mo-nize** (hăr'mō-nīz), *v. i.* & *t.* To be or make harmonious.

Har'ness (hăr'nĕs), *n.* Equipments of a horse; tackle; part of a loom guiding the threads. — *v. t.* [HARNESSED (-nĕst); HARNESSING.] To equip.

Harp (hărp), *n.* A musical stringed instrument. — *v. i.* To play on the harp; to dwell tediously or monotonously (on a topic). — **Harp'ist**, **Harp'er**, *n.* A player on the harp.



Harp.

Har-poon' (hăr-pōōn'), *n.* A barbed fishing spear. — *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

Harp'si-chord (hărp'sĭ-kôrd), *n.* A harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by the piano.

Har'py (hăr'pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HARPIES (-pĭz). A fabulous monster, ravenous and filthy; an extortioner; a European buzzard; an eagle inhabiting Mexico and New Granada.

Har'ri-dan (hăr'rĭ-dan), *n.* A hag; a decayed strumpet.

Har'ri-er (hăr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a European buzzard.

Har'row (hăr'rō), *n.* An instrument for smoothing land. — *v. t.* [HARROWED (-rōd); HARROWING.] To smooth with a harrow; to lacerate; to torment.

Har'ry (hăr'rĭ), *v. t.* [HARRIED (-rĭd); HARRYING.] To strip; to pillage.

Harsh (hârsh), *a.* Rough to touch, taste, or feeling; grating; austere; severe.

Hart (hărt), *n.* A stag; male deer.

Harts'horn' (hărts'hôrn'), *n.* The horn of the hart. — **Spirit of hartshorn.** A solution of ammonia in water.

Har'um-scar'um (hâr'ŭm-skâr'ŭm), *a.* Wild; giddy; rash.

Har'vest (hăr'vĕst), *n.* The gathering a crop, or time for doing so; thing reaped; product of labor; gain. — *v. t.* To reap or gather (a ripe crop). — **Har'vest-er**, *n.* One who harvests; a machine for cutting and gathering grain; a kind of ant.

Has (hăz), 3*d per. sing. pres.* of HAVE.

Hash (hăsh), *n.* Matter chopped up and mixed. — *v. t.* [HASHED (hăsht); HASHING.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

Hash'eesh (hăsh'ēsh), **Hash'ish**, *n.* A gum resin produced by the hemp, narcotic and intoxicating.

Has'let (hăz'lĕt), *n.* The inwards of a hog, used for food.

Hasp (hăsp), *n.* A clasp for a staple

[Haspᴇd (hăspt); Hasping.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Has'sock (hăs'ŭk), *n.* A cushion for kneeling on in church, or for home use.

Hast (hăst), *2d pers. sing. pres.* of Have.

Haste (hāst), *n.* Celerity of motion; speed; quickness; hurry. — **Haste, Has'ten** (hās'n), *v. t. & i.* To make speed; to drive forward; to push on; to expedite; to hurry. — **Has'ty** (hās'tȳ), *a.* [Hastier; Hastiest.] Done in haste; quick; rash. — **Has'ti-ly**, *adv.* — **Has'ti-ness**, *n.*

Hat (hăt), *n.* A cover for the head. — **Hat'ter**, *n.* One who makes or deals in hats.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* [Hatched (hăcht); Hatching.] To produce (birds, etc.) from eggs; to contrive or plot; to concoct. — *v. i.* To produce young; to come forth from the egg. — *n.* A brood; a number of birds produced at once; development; discovery.

Hatch (hăch), *v. t.* To cross (a drawing) with lines of shading. — **Hatch'ing**, *n.* Shading of an engraving, etc., by cross lines.

Hatch (hăch), *n.* A door in a ship's deck, warehouse floor, etc. — *v. t.* To close with hatches. — **Hatch'way'** (-wā'), *n.* An opening for passage through a deck or floor.

Hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* A toothed instrument for cleansing flax. — *v. t.* [Hatchᴇlled or Hatchelled (-ĕld); Hatcheling or Hatchelling.] To comb (flax, hemp, etc.). — **Hatch'el-er**, *n.*

Hatch'et (hăch'ĕt), *n.* A small ax with a short handle, to be used with one hand.

Hate (hāt), *v. t.* To dislike greatly; to detest; to loathe. — *n.* Strong dislike or aversion; hatred. — **Hat'er**, *n.* — **Hate'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Manifesting hate; exciting or deserving great dislike or disgust; detestable; abominable; loathsome; repugnant. — **Ha'tred** (hā'trĕd), *n.* Very great dislike; ill-will; enmity; animosity; loathing; rancor; malignity; antipathy.

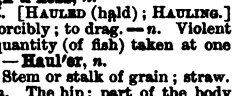
Hat'ter, *n.* See under Hat, *n.*

Haugh'ty (hȧ'tȳ), *a.* High; lofty; proud; arrogant; scornful; imperious. — **Haugh'ti-ly** (-tĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Haugh'ti-ness**, *n.*

Haul (hȧl), *v. t. & i.* [Hauled (hȧld); Hauling.] To pull or draw forcibly; to drag. — *n.* Violent pull; draught; quantity (of fish) taken at one draught of a net. — **Haul'er**, *n.*

Haulm (hȧm), *n.* Stem or stalk of grain; straw.

Haunch (hänch), *n.* The hip; part of the body between ribs and thigh; the part of an arch on either side of its crown.



A A Haunches of an Arch.

Haunt (hänt), *v. t. & i.* To visit persistently, as a ghost; to frequent. — *n.* Place of frequent resort. — **Haunt'er**, *n.*

Haut'boy (hō'bŏl), *n.* A wooden wind instrument with vibrating reed; an oboe.

Have (hăv), *v. t.* [Had (hăd); Having.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

Ha'ven (hā'v'n), *n.* Harbor; port; place of shelter; asylum.

Hav'er-sack (hăv'ẽr-săk), *n.* A case for carrying food, ammunition, etc.

Hav'oc (hăv'ŏk), *n.* Destruction; waste.

Haw (hȧ), *n.* A hedge; fruit of the hawthorn.

Haw (hȧ), *n.* A hesitation of speech. — *v. i.* To speak with hesitation.

Haw (hȧ), *v. i. & t.* [Hawed (hȧd); Hawing.] To turn (oxen, etc.) to the near side, or toward the driver.

Hawk (hȧk), *n.* A bird of prey resembling the falcon. — *v. i.* [Hawked (hȧkt); Hawking.] To catch birds by means of hawks; to soar or strike like a hawk. — **Hawk'-eyed'** (-īd'), *a.* Sharp-sighted; discerning.

Hawk (hȧk), *v. t.* To make a noisy effort to force up phlegm. — *v. t.* To raise (phlegm). — *n.* Noisy raising of phlegm.

Hawk (hȧk), *v. t.* To sell by outcry; to peddle. — **Hawk'er**, *n.*

Hawse (hȧz *or* hȧs), *n.* The situation of cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors; distance ahead to which cables extend. — **Hawse hole.** A hole in a ship's bow for passage of a cable. — **Haws'er**, *n.* A small cable or large rope.

Haw'thorn' (hȧ'thôrn'), *n.* A shrub having a fruit called *haw*, used for hedges.

Hay (hā), *n.* Grass dried for fodder. — *v. t.* To dry grass for preservation. — **Hay fever.** Nasal catarrh, affecting some persons in spring and summer. — **Hay press.** A press for baling loose hay. — **Hay'cock'**, *n.* A pile of hay, in the field. — **Hay'loft'**, *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay. — **Hay'mow'** (-mou'), *n.* A mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation; place for storing hay. — **Hay'rick'** (-rĭk'), *n.* Hay piled for preservation in the open air. — **Hay'stack'** (-stăk'), *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.

Haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* Chance; danger; peril; risk. — *v. t.* To expose to chance or evil; to venture; to risk. — **Haz'ard-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Perilous; bold; uncertain. — **Haz'ard-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Haze (hāz), *n.* Thin mist or fog; dimness. — **Ha'zy** (hā'zȳ), *a.* Thick with haze; obscure.

Haze (hāz), *v. t.* [Hazed (hāzd); Hazing.] To vex with chiding; to play abusive tricks upon.

Ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* A shrub bearing edible nuts; filbert. — *a.* Of a light brown color, like the hazelnut. — **Ha'zel-nut'** (-nŭt'), *n.* Fruit of the hazel.

Ha'zy, etc. See under Haze, *n.*

He (hē), *pron.* The man or male person named before. — *a.* Male.

Head (hĕd), *n.* The upper part of the body; the chief; front; source; ear of grain; power; force. — *v. t. & i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of; to form a head. — **Head'er**, *n.* — **Head'ing**, *n.* Material for heads of casks; title; caption. — **Head'less**, *a.* Having no head; beheaded; without a leader; without prudence; rash. — **Head'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Willful; rash; intoxicating; violent. — **Head'i-ness**, *n.* — **Head'ache'** (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain

in the head. — **Head'dress'** (-drĕs'), *n.* A dress or covering for the head. — **Head'land,** *n.* A cape; promontory. — **Head'long'** (-lông'), *adv.* With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without delay or respite. — *a.* Rash; precipitate; steep. — **Head'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* Armor for the head; understanding. — **Head'quar'ters** (-kwar'tẽrz), *n. pl.* Quarters or residence of any chief officer; center of authority. — **Head'ship,** *n.* Authority or dignity; chief place. — **Heads'man** (hĕdz'man), *n.* An executioner. — **Head'spring'** (hĕd'sprĭng'), *n.* Fountain; source; origin. — **Head'stall'** (-stąl'), *n.* A part of a bridle encompassing the head. — **Head'strong'** (-strông'), *a.* Not easily restrained; obstinate; unruly. — **Head'way'** (-wā'), *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; momentum; height under an arch, over a stairway, etc.

Heal (hēl), *v. t.* [HEALED (hēld); HEALING.] To cure; to reconcile. — *v. i.* To become sound.

Health (hĕlth), *n.* State of being sound or whole, in body, mind, or soul; a wish of health and happiness. — **Health'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Free from disease; well; wholesome; salutary. — **Health'y** (-ў), *a.* Being in a state of health; sound; wholesome; salutary.

Heap (hēp), *n.* Pile; crowd. — *v. t.* [HEAPED (hēpt); HEAPING.] To pile; to accumulate.

Hear (hēr), *v. t.* [HEARD (hẽrd); HEARING.] To perceive by the ear; to listen to; to heed; to favor. — *v. i.* To perceive sound; to listen; to be told. — **Hear'er,** *n.* — **Hear'ing,** *n.* Sense of perceiving sound; audience; listening to facts and evidence, for adjudication.

Hark'en (hărk'n), *v. i.* [HEARKENED (-'nd); HEARKENING.] To listen; to give heed.

Hear'say' (hēr'sā'), *n.* Report; rumor; common talk.

Hearse (hẽrs), *n.* Carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

Heart (härt), *n.* Muscular organ which keeps up the circulation of the blood; seat of the affections; inmost or essential part; vital portion; courage; spirit; a figure like that in the margin; a playing card distinguished by that figure. — **Heart'y** (härt'ў), *a.* Proceeding from the heart; sound; firm; sincere; warm; vigorous. — **Heart'less,** *a.* Without a heart, affection, or courage; spiritless. — **Heart'ache'** (-āk'), *n.* Sorrow; mental pang. — **Heart'bro'ken** (-brō'k'n), *a.* Deeply grieved. — **Heart'burn'** (-bûrn'), *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach. — **Heart'felt'** (-fĕlt'), *a.* Sincere; deep. — **Heart'sick'** (-sĭk'), *a.* Very despondent; low-spirited.

Heart.

Hearth (hărth), *n.* The floor of a fireplace. — **Hearth'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone forming the hearth; fireside; home.

Heart's'-ease' (härts'ēz'), *n.* Peace or tranquillity of feeling; a species of violet; pansy.

Heat (hēt), *n.* Caloric; great warmth; glow; flush; a single effort; rage; anger; fermentation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow hot.

Heath (hēth), *n.* A low, evergreen, flowering shrub; a place overgrown with heath.

Hea'then (hē'th'n), *n.* A pagan; an idolater. — *a.* Gentile; pagan. — **Hea'then-dom** (-dụm), *n.* Part of the world where heathenism prevails; heathen nations collectively. — **Hea'then-ish,** *a.* Belonging to the heathen; savage; inhuman. — **Hea'then-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Paganism.

Heath'er (hĕth'ẽr), *n.* Heath. — **Heath'er-y** (-ў), *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather.

Heave (hēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEAVED (hēvd) or HOVE (hōv); *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE, formerly HOVEN (hō'v'n); *p. pr.* HEAVING.] To lift; to raise; to elevate; to throw off. — *v. i.* To be raised; to swell; to labor; to try to vomit. — *n.* Rising; swell; *pl.* a disease of horses; broken wind. — **Heav'er,** *n.*

Heav'en (hĕv'n), *n.* Region of the air; sky; dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; home of the blessed; great felicity; bliss. — **Heav'en-ly** (-lў), *a.* Pertaining to heaven; celestial; perfect; pure. — **Heav'en-ward** (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward heaven.

Heaves. See under HEAVE.

Heav'y (hĕv'ў), *a.* [HEAVIER; HEAVIEST.] Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; difficult to move or to bear; oppressive; burdened; slow; sluggish; dull; stupid; loud; low, or deep; impeding motion; ready to rain. — *adv.* With great weight; ponderously.

He'brew (hē'brụ), *n.* A Jew; language of the Jews. — *a.* Relating to the Hebrews. — **He-bra'ic** (hē-brā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews, or their language.

Hec'tare' (hĕk'târ'; *F.* ăk'târ'), *n.* A metric measure of area, containing a hundred *ares*, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.4711 English acres.

Hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *a.* Habitual; constitutional; consumptive. — *n.* A fever of irritation and debility; consumption.

Hec'to-gram (hĕk'tō-grăm), *n.* A metric measure of weight, containing a hundred grams or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

Hec'to-graph (hĕk'tō-grăf), *n.* A contrivance for multiple copying from a surface of gelatin.

Hec'to-li'ter (hĕk'tō-lē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏl'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A metric liquid measure of capacity, containing a hundred *litres;* a tenth of a cubic meter, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure.

Hec'to-me'ter (hĕk'tō-mē'tẽr *or* hĕk-tŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A metric measure of length, equal to a hundred meters, or nearly 328.09 English feet.

Hec'tor (hĕk'tẽr), *n.* A bully; noisy fellow. — *v. t.* & *i.* [HECTORED (-tẽrd); HECTORING.] To bluster; to tease; to vex.

Hec'to-stere' (hĕk'tō-stēr' *or* -stâr'), *n.* A metric measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic meters, or 3,531.05 cubic feet.

Hed'dle (hĕd'd'l), *n.* One of the sets of parallel doubled threads of the harness in a weaver's loom; a heald which guides the warp threads.

Hedge (hĕj), *n.* A thicket or fence of bushes. — *v. t.* To fence with a hedge; to protect. — *v. i.* To shelter one's self; to sku

both sides; to be noncommittal. — **Hedge'hog'** (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* Small insectivorous animal, armed with prickles and able to roll itself into a ball. — **Hedge'row'** (-rō'), *n.* A row of shrubs for inclosure or separation of fields. — **Hedge school.** An open-air school; a school for rustics.

Hedgehog.

Heed (hēd), *v. t. & i.* To mind; to attend; to observe; to consider. — *n.* Attention; notice; care. — **Heed'ful,** *a.* Cautious; attentive. — **Heed'less,** *a.* Without heed; careless.

Heel (hēl), *n.* Hinder part of the foot, of a shoe, etc. — *v. t.* [Heeled (hēld); Heeling.] To add a heel to.

Heel (hēl), *v. i.* To lean; to tip to one side, as a ship.

Heft (hĕft), *n.* Weight; ponderousness.

Heif'er (hĕf'ẽr), *n.* A young cow.

Height (hīt), **Hight,** *n.* Condition of being high; an elevated position; altitude; eminence. — **Height'en, Hight'en,** *v. t.* To raise higher; to elevate; to enhance; to set off by contrast.

Hei'nous (hā'nŭs), *a.* Hateful; odious; monstrous; atrocious.

Heir (ãr), *n.* One who inherits property from another. — **Heir'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female heir. — **Heir'loom'** (ãr'lōōm'), *n.* A piece of personal property, descending to the heir.

Held (hĕld), *imp. & p. p.* of Hold.

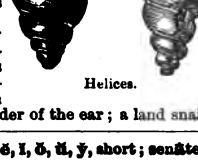
He'li-ac (hē'lĭ-ăk), **He-li'ac-al** (hē-lī'ă-kal), *a.* Rising or setting at the same time, as the sun.

Hel'i-cal (hĕl'ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; spiral.

He'li-o-graph (hē'lĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* A picture taken by heliography; an instrument for photographing the sun; an apparatus for telegraphing by the sun's rays. — **He'li-og'ra-phy** (-ŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* The taking pictures by means of the sun and a camera obscura; photography.

He'li-o-trope (hē'lĭ-ō-trōp), *n.* A very fragrant plant, called also *turnsole* and *girasole;* an instrument for signaling to a distance by reflecting the sun's rays from a mirror.

He'li-o-type (hē'lĭ-ō-tīp), *n.* A picture taken by heliotypy. — **He'li-o-ty'py** (-tī'pĭ), *n.* A transferring pictures from photographic negatives to gelatin plates, from which impressions are produced on paper as by lithography.



Helices.

He'lix (hē'lĭks), *n.;* *pl.* L. Helices (hĕl'ĭ-sēz), E. Helixes (hē'lĭks-ĕz). A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; external border of the ear; a land snail.

Hell (hĕl), *n.* Place of the dead; a place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; a gambling house; receptacle for refuse. — **Hell'ish,** *a.* Like hell; infernal; malignant; diabolical.

Hel'le-bore (hĕl'lē-bōr), *n.* Poisonous plant used in medicine.

Helm (hĕlm), *n.* An instrument by which a ship is steered; a director; a guide. — **Helms'man** (hĕlmz'man), *n.* Man at the helm; steersman.

Hel'met (hĕl'mĕt), *n.* Defensive armor for the head.

Barred Helmet.

Hel-min'thic (hĕl-mĭn'thĭk), *a.* Relating to worms. — *n.* Medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

Help (hĕlp), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* Helped (hĕlpt) (*obs. imp.* Holp (hōlp), *p. p.* Holpen (hōl'p'n); *p. pr.* Helping.] To aid; to assist. — *n.* Aid; remedy; relief; in America, a domestic servant. — **Help'er,** *n.* — **Help'ful,** *a.* Furnishing help; useful; wholesome. — **Help'less,** *a.* Destitute of help or strength; feeble; beyond help; irremediable. — **Help'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* A helper; a companion. — **Help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* A wife.

Hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tẽr-skĕl'tẽr), *adv.* In hurry and confusion.

Helve (hĕlv), *n.* The handle of an ax. — *v. t.* [Helved (hĕlvd); Helving.] To furniah with a helve.

Hem (hĕm), *interj.* A sound of hesitation, doubt, etc. — *n.* Utterance of this sound. — *v. i.* To make this sound; to hesitate in speaking.

Hem (hĕm), *n.* The border of a garment. — *v. t.* [Hemmed (hĕmd;) Hemming.] To fold and sew down the edge of; to edge. — **Hem'mer,** *n.*

Hem'i-sphere (hĕm'ĭ-sfēr), *n.* A half sphere or globe. — **Hem'i-spher'ic** (-sfĕr'ĭk), **Hem'i-spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, a hemisphere.

Hem'i-stich (hĕm'ĭ-stĭk), *n.* Half a poetic verse.

Hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* A poisonous herb; also, an evergreen tree of North America; hemlock spruce.

Hem'or-rhage (hĕm'ŏr-răj), *n.* A flow of blood from a rupture. — **Hem'or-rhoids** (-roidz), *n. pl.* Tubercles around the anus, discharging blood or mucus; piles.

Hemp (hĕmp), *n.* A plant having a fibrous skin used for making cloth and cordage. — **Hemp'en** (hĕmp''n), *a.* Made of hemp.

Hen (hĕn), *n.* A female bird. — **Hen'bane'** (hĕn'-bān'), *n.* A narcotic plant, poisonous to fowls.

Hence (hĕns), *adv.* From this place, time, reason, origin, or cause. — **Hence'forth'** (hĕns'-fōrth' *or* hĕns'fōrth'), **Hence'for'ward** (-fōr'-wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

Hen'pecked (-pĕkt), *a.* Governed by one's wife.

He-pat'ic (hē-păt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the liver.

Hep'ta-chord (hĕp'tă-kōrd), *n.* A system of seven sounds; a lyre with seven chords.

Hep'ta-gon (hĕp'tă-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of

seven sides and seven angles. — **Hep-tag'o-nal** (hĕp-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having seven sides. — **Hep-tan'gu-lar** (-tăn'gū-lĕr), *a.* Having seven angles.

Hep'tarch-y (hĕp'tärk-ȳ), *n.* Government by, or a country governed by, seven persons.

Her (hĕr), *pron.* & *a.* Possessive and objective form of SHE.

Her'ald (hĕr'ald), *n.* Anciently, an officer who proclaimed peace or war, bore messages from the commander of an army, etc.; now, a proclaimer; forerunner; precursor. — *v. t.* [HERALDED; HERALDING.] To give tidings of; to proclaim. — **He-ral'dic** (hē-răl'dĭk), *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry. — **Her'ald-ry** (hĕr'ald-rȳ), *n.* The art or office of a herald; the science of recording genealogies and blazoning arms.

Herb (ĕrb *or* hĕrb), *n.* A plant having a soft or succulent stem, that dies every year. — **Herb'y** (-ȳ), **Her-ba'ceous** (hĕr-bā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Herb'age** (ĕrb'ăj *or* hĕrb'ăj), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture. — **Herb'al** (hĕrb'al), *n.* A book on plants; a collection of plants. — *a.* Pertaining to herbs. — **Herb'al-ist**, *n.* One skilled in plants. — **Her-biv'o-rous** (hĕr-bĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on vegetables.

Her-cu'le-an (hĕr-kū'lē-an), *a.* [From *Hercules*, most famous of Greek heroes, celebrated for strength, and for twelve difficult labors.] Very great, difficult, or dangerous; having extraordinary strength.

Herd (hĕrd), *n.* A collection of beasts; a drove; a crowd; a rabble. — *v. i.* & *t.* To unite or associate in a herd, or in a company. — **Herd'man** (hĕrd'man), **Herds'man** (hĕrdz'man), *n.* An owner or keeper of herds. — **Herd's grass.** A grass, of several species, valuable for hay.

Her'dic (hĕr'dĭk), *n.* A kind of low-hung cab.

Here (hēr), *adv.* In this place or state; hither; now. — **Here'a-bout'** (-ȧ-bout'), **Here'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* About this place; in this neighborhood. — **Here-aft'er** (hēr-ȧf'tĕr), *adv.* In time to come; in some future state. — *n.* A future existence or state. — **Here-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* By means of this. — **Here-in'** (-ĭn'), *adv.* In this. — **Here-of'** (-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of or from this; hence. — **Here-on'** (-ŏn'), **Here'up-on'** (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* On or upon this. — **Here-to'** (-tōō'), **Here'un-to'** (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto this; to this time. — **Here'to-fore'** (-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* Formerly. — **Here-with'** (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With this. — **Here and there.** In a dispersed manner; irregularly. — **Neither here nor there.** To no purpose; nonsense.

He-red'i-ta-ry (hē-rĕd'ĭ-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Descended by inheritance; ancestral; patrimonial.

Here-in', **Here-of'**, etc. See under HERE, *adv.*

Her'e-sy (hĕr'ē-sȳ), *n.* Opinion opposed to usually received doctrine; lack of orthodox belief. — **Her'e-tic** (-tĭk), *n.* One who errs in religion; the Roman Catholic name for a Protestant. — **He-ret'i-cal** (hē-rĕt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing, or pertaining to, heresy. — **He-ret'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Here-to', **Here'to-fore'**, etc. See under HERE, *adv.*

Her-maph'ro-dite (hĕr-măf'rō-dīt), *n.* An animal or plant, uniting both sexes. — **Her-maph'ro-dit'ic** (-dĭt'ĭk), *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

Her-met'ic (hĕr-mĕt'ĭk), **Her-met'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Chemical; perfectly close; airtight. — **Her-met'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Her'mit (hĕr'mĭt), *n.* A recluse; an anchoret; one who lives in solitude from religious motives. — **Her'mit-age** (-ăj), *n.* Habitation of a hermit; a French wine, red or white.

Hern (hĕrn), *n.* Same as HERON.

Her'ni-a (hĕr'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Protrusion of any internal part through the inclosing membrane; rupture. — **Her'ni-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to hernia.

He'ro (hē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* HEROES (-rōz). A man of great valor, intrepidity, enterprise, etc.; principal personage in a poem, story, etc. — **He-ro'ic** (hē-rō'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or becoming, a hero; courageous; valiant; fearless; noble; magnanimous; illustrious. — **He-ro'ic-al-ly** (-ĭ-kal-lȳ), *adv.* — **Her'o-ine** (hĕr'ō-ĭn), *n.* A female hero. — **Her'o-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Qualities or character of a hero.

Her'on (hĕr'ŏn), *n.* A wading bird with long legs and neck. — **Her'on-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* A place where herons breed.

Heron.

Her'pe-tol'o-gy (hĕr'pē-tŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Natural history of reptiles.

Her'ring (hĕr'rĭng), *n.* A small fish which migrates in great shoals from northern latitudes to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted.

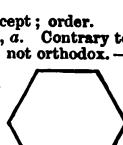
Hers (hĕrz), *pron.* Belonging to her; of her. — **Her-self'** (hĕr-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized form of *she;* in her real character; in her right mind; sane. — **By herself.** Alone; unaccompanied.

Hes'i-tate (hĕz'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To stop or pause; to doubt; to waver; to falter; to stammer. — **Hes'i-tan-cy** (-tan-sȳ), **Hes'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* Doubt; vacillation; stammering.

Hes'per (hĕs'pĕr), *n.* The evening star; Hesperus. — **Hes-pe'ri-an** (-pē'rĭ-an), *a.* Western; occidental.

Hest (hĕst), *n.* Command; precept; order.

Het'er-o-dox (hĕt'ĕr-ō-dŏks), *a.* Contrary to some acknowledged standard; not orthodox. — **Het'er-o-dox'y** (-ȳ), *n.* Heresy.



Regular Hexagon.

Het'er-o-ge'ne-ous (hĕt'ĕr-ō-jē'nē-ŭs), *a.* Differing in kind.

Hew (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED (hūd); *p. p.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *p. pr.* HEWING.] To cut with an ax; to chop.

Hex'a-gon (hĕks'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of six sides and six angles. — **Hex-ag'o-nal** (hĕks-ăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

Hex'a-he'dron (hĕks'ȧ-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid body of six equal sides; a cube.

Hex-am'e-ter (hĕks-ăm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* A poetic verse of six feet.

Hex-an'gu-lar (hĕks-ăn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Having six angles or corners.

Hey (hā), **Hey'day'** (hā'dā'), *interj.* Expression of exultation or wonder.

Hi-ber'nal (hī-bẽr'nal), *a.* Belonging to winter. — **Hi'ber-nate** (hī'bẽr-nāt), *v. i.* To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion or torpor. — **Hi'ber-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A hibernating.

Hi-ber'ni-an (-bẽr'nĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland; Milesian. — *n.* Irishman. — **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Hi-ber'ni-cism** (-ĭsĭz'm), *n.* Idiom peculiar to the Irish.

Hic'cough (hĭk'kŭp), *n.* A spasmodic inspiration, producing a sudden sound. — *v. i.* [Hiccoughed (-kŭpt); Hiccoughing.] To have a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles.

Hick'o-ry (hĭk'ŏ-rĭ), *n.* An American nut-bearing tree.

Hid (hĭd), **Hid'den** (hĭd'd'n), *p. p.* of Hide.

Hi-dal'go (hĭ-dăl'gō), *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the lowest class.

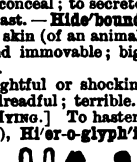
Hide (hīd), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* Hid (hĭd); *p. p.* Hidden (hĭd'd'n), Hid; *p. pr.* Hiding (hīd'ĭng).] To withhold from sight; to conceal; to secrete.

Hide (hīd), *n.* Skin of a beast. — **Hide'bound'** (hīd'bound'), *a.* Having the skin (of an animal) or bark (of a tree) tight and immovable; bigoted; stupidly conservative.

Hid'e-ous (hĭd'ē-ŭs), *a.* Frightful or shocking to the eye or ear; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

Hie (hī), *v. i.* [Hied (hīd); Hying.] To hasten.

Hi'er-o-glyph (hī'ẽr-ō-glĭf), **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic** (-glĭf'ĭk), *n.* A sacred character; picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests; character or figure having a mysterious significance. — **Hi'e-ro-glyph'ic, Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Emblematic; expressing meaning by symbols; obscure; enigmatical. — **Hi'er-o-glyph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*



Hieroglyphics.

Hig'gle (hĭg'g'l), *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer. — **Hig'gler**, *n.*

High (hī), *a.* Elevated; lofty; sublime; distinguished; eminent; exorbitant; dear. — *adv.* Aloft; eminently; profoundly. — *n.* Elevated place. — **High'ly**, *adv.* — **High'ness**, *n.* State of being high; title of princes and men of rank. — **High-priest**, *n.* See Height, *n.* — **High priest.** Chief priest; esp., chief of the Jewish priesthood. — **High'born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* Of noble birth. — **High'-flown'** (hī'flōn'), *a.* Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant. — **High'-hand'ed** (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; arbitrary. — **High'-mind'ed**, *a.* Having honorable pride; magnanimous. — **High'-pres'sure** (-prĕsh'ûr), *a.* Having a pressure (of steam, water, etc., in a boiler, engine, etc.) greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere. — **High'-spir'it-ed** (hī'spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Full of spirit; irascible; bold; daring. — **High'-toned'** (-tōnd'), *a.* High in tone or sound; honorable. — **High'-wrought'** (-rąt'), *a.* Worked up or swollen to a great degree.

High'land (hī'land), *n.* Elevated land; mountainous region. — **High'land-er**, *n.* An inhabitant of high lands, esp. of the *Highlands* of Scotland.

High'road' (hī'rōd'), *n.* A highway; main road.

High'way' (hī'wā'), *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers. — **High'way' man** (-man), *n.* One who robs on the public road; a highway robber.

Hi-la'ri-ous (hĭ-lā'rĭ-ŭs *or* hĭ-), *a.* Mirthful; merry; jolly. — **Hi-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Glee; cheerfulness; exhilaration; jollity.

Hill (hĭl), *n.* An eminence less than a mountain; earth raised about the root of a plant; a cluster of plants growing close together. — *v. t.* To surround with earth. — **Hill'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Abounding with hills. — **Hill'i-ness**, *n.* — **Hill'ock** (-ŭk), *n.* A small hill.

Hilt (hĭlt), *n.* Handle of a sword, etc.

Him (hĭm), *pron.* Objective case of *he*. — **Him-self'** (-sĕlf'), *pron.* Emphasized form of *he*; having command of himself; in his true character. — **By himself.** Alone; unaccompanied.

Hind (hind), *n.* Female of the red deer or stag.

Hind (hind), *n.* A peasant; rustic; boor.

Hind (hind), *a.* On the rear. — **Hind'er** (hīnd'ẽr), *a.* Of or belonging to that part in the rear. — **Hind'er-most, Hind'most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Behind all others.

Hin'der (hĭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [Hindered (-dẽrd); Hindering.] To prevent the progress of; to stop; to counteract; to thwart; to arrest; to impede; to delay. — *v. i.* To cause impediments. — **Hin'drance** (hĭn'drans), **Hin'der-ance** (-dẽr-ans), *n.* An impediment; obstacle; restraint.

Hind'er-most, etc. See under Hind, *a.*

Hin'doo, Hin'du (hĭn'dōō), *n.* A native of Hindostan. — **Hin'doo-sta'nee** (-stä'nē), **Hin'dus-ta'ni**, *a.* Pertaining to the Hindoos or their language. — *n.* Language of the Hindoos.

Hin'drance, *n.* See under Hinder, *v. t.*

Hinge (hĭnj), *n.* A joint on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns. — *v. t.* [Hinged (hĭnjd); Hinging (hĭn'jĭng).] To furnish with hinges. — *v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hin'ny (hĭn'nĭ), *n.* Offspring of a stallion and she-ass; a mule.

Hint (hĭnt), *v. t.* To bring to mind by a slight mention or allusion; to suggest; to insinuate; to imply. — *v. i.* To make indirect reference. — *n.* Slight mention; intimation; suggestion.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* Joint of the thigh; haunch; external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. — *v. t.* [Hipped (hĭpt); Hipping.] To dislocate the hip; to disable.

Hip (hĭp), *n.* Fruit of the dog-rose.

Hip'po-drome (hĭp'pŏ-drōm), *n.* Circus, or place for races, etc.

Hip'po-pot'a-mus (hĭp/pō-pŏt'ā-mŭs), *n.* River horse; a large amphibious and herbivorous African mammal.

Hippopotamus.

Hip'shot' (hĭp'shŏt'), *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.

Hire (hīr), *v. t.* [Hired (hīrd); Hiring.] To engage for pay; to bribe; to let; to lease. — *n.* Wages; pay. — **Hir'er**, *n.* — **Hire'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary; prostitute. — *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

His (hĭz), *pron.* Possessive of *he*.

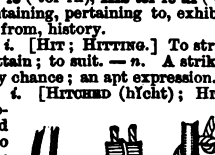
Hiss (hĭs), *v. t.* & *i.* [Hissed (hĭst); Hissing.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s;* to glide with a whizzing noise. — *n.* A sibilant noise; an expression of contempt. — **Hiss'ing**, *n.* A hiss; an object of scorn.

Hist (hĭst), *interj.* Huah; be silent.

His'to-ry (hĭs'tō-rĭ), *n.* Continuous narrative of events; narration; chronicle. — **His-to'ri-an** (hĭs-tō'rĭ-an), *n.* A writer of history; chronicler. — **His-tor'ic** (-tŏr'ĭk), **His-tor'ic-al** (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, exhibited in, or deduced from, history.

Hit (hĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [Hit; Hitting.] To strike; to reach; to attain; to suit. — *n.* A striking; a blow; a lucky chance; an apt expression.

Hitch (hĭch), *v. t.* [Hitched (hĭcht); Hitching.] To become entangled or caught; to move by jerks; to fidget. — *v. t.* To hook; to catch; to fasten. — *n.* A catch; a knot; a noose; a jerk.



Hitch.
a Clove Hitch; *b* Half Hitch; *c* Timber Hitch.

Hith'er (hĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Next to the speaker; nearer. — **Hith'er-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To this place or time; as yet; until now.

Hive (hīv), *n.* The habitation of honeybees; a swarm of bees; crowd. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Hived (hīvd); Hiving.] To collect into a hive.

Hives (hīvz), *n.* Croup; an eruptive disease, allied to chicken pox.

Ho (hō), **Hoa**, *n.* A stop; a halt. — *interj.* Halloo! oho! oh! attend! — a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach.

Hoar (hōr), *a.* White; gray with age. — **Hoar'y** (hōr'ĭ), *a.* White; whitish. — **Hoar'i-ness**, *n.* — **Hoar'frost'** (-frŏst'), *n.* Frozen dew.

Hoard (hōrd), *n.* Store laid up; treasure. — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect and lay up; to store secretly.

Hoar'hound, *n.* See Horehound, *n.*

Hoarse (hōrs), *a.* Having a harsh, rough, grating voice; discordant.

Hoar'y, *a.* See under Hoar, *a.*

Hoax (hōks), *n.* A trick played in sport; a practical joke. — *v. t.* [Hoaxed (hōkst); Hoaxing.] To play a trick upon.

Hob (hŏb), *n.* A flat shelf beside a fireplace; a steel cutter or tap for a lathe.

Hob'ble (hŏb'b'l), *v. i.* To walk lamely; to limp. — *v. t.* To hopple; to clog. — *n.* Halting gait; perplexity.

Hob'by (hŏb'bĭ), **Hob'by-horse'** (-hŏrs'), *n.* A nag; a stick which children ride as a horse; a subject upon which one is constantly setting off; a ruling passion.

Hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* An apparition; an imp.

Hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* A thick-headed nail for shoes.

Hock (hŏk), **Hough**, *n.* The ham of an animal; a joint between leg and shank, corresponding to man's ankle. — *v. t.* To lame by cutting the tendons of the hock; to hamstring.

Hock (hŏk), *n.* A yellow Rhenish wine.

Hock'ey (hŏk'ĭ), *n.* A game played by driving a ball with bent sticks; a stick thus used.

Hod (hŏd), *n.* A bricklayer's tray for carrying mortar and brick; a coal scuttle. — **Hod'man**, *n.* A man who carries mortar, etc., to a mason.

Hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* A mixed mass.

Hoe (hō), *n.* A tool for cutting up weeds and loosening earth. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Hoed (hōd); Hoeing.] To cut, dig, scrape, or clean, with a hoe; to clear from weeds. — **Hoe'cake'** (hō'-kāk'), *n.* A cake, of Indian meal, baked before the fire, and sometimes on a hoe.

Hog (hŏg), *n.* A swine; a porker; a mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow. — **Hog'gish** (hŏg'gĭsh), *a.* Filthy; mean; selfish; swinish. — **Hog'pen'** (-pĕn'), *n.* A pen or sty for hogs.

Hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd *or* -ĕd), *n.* A measure of 63 wine gallons; large cask, of indefinite contents.

Hoi'den (hoi'd'n), *n.* A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Hoist (hoist), *v. t.* To raise. — *n.* That by which anything is hoisted; act of hoisting; perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

Hold (hōld), *n.* Interior of a vessel, where cargo is stowed.

Hold (hōld), *v. t.* [Held; Holding. Holden (hōld'n), *p. p.*, is *obs.* except in legal language.] To sustain; to restrain; to retain; to stop; to grasp; to receive; to contain; to keep. — *v. i.* To endure; to refrain; to cleave; to be valid. — *n.* Catch; support; claim; custody. — **Hold'er**, *n.* — **Hold'ing**, *n.* Tenure; thing held; influence. — **Hold'back**, *n.* A check; restraint.

Hole (hōl), *n.* A hollow place; a cavity; an aperture; a cell.

Hol'i-day (hŏl'ĭ-dā), *n.* A consecrated day; religious anniversary; day of exemption from labor. — *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay.

Ho'li-ly, etc. See under HOLY, *a.*

Hol'la. See HOLLO.

Hol'land (hŏl'land), *n.* A kind of linen first made in Holland.

Hol-lo' (hŏl-lō'), **Hal-loa'**, *interj. & n.* Ho; attend; here. — *v. i.* [HOLLOED (-lōd'); HOLLOING.] To call out; to halloo.

Hol'low (hŏl'lō), *a.* Empty; not solid; sunken; low; false; faithless; deceitful. — *n.* Cavity; hole; excavation; concavity. — *v. t.* To make hollow; to excavate. — *adv.* So as to empty; completely. — **Hol'low-ness**, *n.*

Hol'ly (hŏl'lĭ), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub having red berries; the holm oak.

Hol'ly-hock (hŏl'lĭ-hŏk), *n.* A flowering plant; rose mallow.

Holm (hōm), *n.* Evergreen oak; ilex.

Holm (hōm), *n.* Islet; flat tract of rich land beside a river.

Hol'ster (hōl'stẽr), *n.* A horseman's case for a pistol.

Ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *a.* Set apart to the service of God; sacred; pure; guiltless. — **Ho'li-ly**, *adv.* — **Ho'li-ness**, *n.* — **Ho'ly-day'** (-dā'), *n.* Religious festival; holiday.

Hom'age (hŏm'ĭj), *n.* Reverence; worship; respect; fealty.

Home (hōm), *n.* House, place, or country in which one dwells; dwelling; abode. — *a.* Domestic; close; severe. — *adv.* To one's home or country; closely; to the point. — **Hom'er**, *n.* A carrier pigeon able to return home from a distance. — **Hom'ing**, *a.* Home-returning. — **Home'-bred'**, *a.* Bred at home; domestic; uncultivated. — **Home'made'**, *a.* Made at home. — **Home'less**, *a.* Destitute of a home. — **Home'ly**, *a.* Belonging to home; familiar; rude in appearance; of plain features; not handsome. — **Home'li-ness**, *n.* — **Home'sick'** (-sĭk'), *a.* Dispirited by absence from home. — **Home'sick'ness**, *n.* — **Home'spun'**, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain; rude. — *n.* Cloth made at home. — **Home'ward** (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward home.

Ho'me-op'a-thy (hō'mē-ŏp'ă-thĭ), *n.* Theory and practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce effects similar to the symptoms of the patient's complaint. — **Ho'me-op'a-thist** (-thĭst), *n.* A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy. — **He'me-o-path** (hō'mē-ō-păth), **He'me-o-path'ic** (-ō-păth'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy.

Home'sick', etc. See under HOME, *n.*

Home'stead (hōm'stĕd), *n.* Ground connected with a mansion; home or seat of a family.

Hom'i-cide (hŏm'ĭ-sid), *n.* Killing of one human being by another; a manslayer. — **Hom'i-ci'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Hom'i-ny (hŏm'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* Maize hulled and broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

Hom'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* A hillock; a small eminence of conical form.

Ho'mo-ge'ne-al (hō'mō-jē'nē-*a*l), **Ho'mo-ge'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Of the same kind or nature.

Hom'o-ny, *n.* See HOMINY.

Hone (hōn), *n.* A stone of a fine grit; a whetstone. — *v. t.* To sharpen (tools) on a hone.

Hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *a.* Decent; honorable; good; fair in dealing with others; upright; equitable; virtuous; sincere; frank; candid. — **Hon'est-ly** (-lĭ), *adv.* — **Hon'es-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* Integrity; probity; uprightness; honor; justice; equity.

Hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers. — *v. t.* [HONEYED (-ĭd); HONEYING.] To use endearments or servile flattery; to fawn. — *v. i.* To sweeten. — **Hon'ey-bee'** (-bē'), *n.* A bee which lives in a community

Honeybee.
A Male or Drone.
B Queen.
C Worker.

and gathers honey. — **Hon'ey-comb'** (-kōm'), *n.* Mass of cells, formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey; a substance perforated like the comb of bees. — **Hon'ey-moon'** (-mōōn'), *n.* The first month after marriage. — **Hon'ey-suc'kle** (-sŭk'k'l), *n.* A flowering plant.

Hon'or (ŏn'ẽr), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reverence; excellence of character; integrity; chastity; dignity; reputation; respect; *pl.* academic distinctions. — *v. t.* [HONORED (-ẽrd); HONORING.] To esteem; to exalt; to dignify; to accept and pay (a note) when due. — **Hon'or-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives; conferring honor; illustrious. — **Hon'or-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *a.* Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor; possessing title or place without reward.

Hood (hōōd), *n.* A covering for the head, for a carriage, etc. — *v. t.* To cover; to hide. — **Hood'wink** (-wĭnk), *v. t.* To blind by covering the eyes; to impose on.

Hoof (hōōf), *n.* The horny part of a beast's foot.

Hook (hŏŏk), *n.* A hard material, bent into a curve for catching anything; a sickle. — *v. t.* [HOOKED (hŏŏkt); HOOKING.] To catch; to hold. — *v. i.* To bend; to curve. — **Hooked** (hŏŏkt *or* hŏŏk'ĕd), *a.* Curved; having hooks.

Hook'ah (hŏŏk'ă), *n.* A Turkish tobacco pipe.

Hoop (hōōp *or* hŏŏp), *n.* A circular band sur-

rounding a cask, etc. — *v. t.* [HOOPED (hōōpt *or* hōōpt); HOOPING.] To fasten with hoops; to encircle.

Hoop (hōōp), *v. i.* To whoop; to cry out.

Hoot (hōōt), *v. i. & t.* To cry out in contempt; to cry as an owl. — *n.* A contemptuous shout; cry of an owl, etc.

Hop (hŏp), *v. i.* [HOPPED (hŏpt); HOPPING.] To leap on one leg; to skip, as birds; to jump, as toads. — *n.* A jump; a dance. — **Hop'per**, *n.*

Hop (hŏp), *n.* A twining vine; *pl.* its bitter fruit, used, when dried, in brewing, medicine, etc.

Hope (hōp), *n.* Desire of some good; ground of expectation; thing hoped for; anticipation; trust; belief. — *v. i. & t.* [HOPED (hōpt); HOPING.] To indulge hope; to place confidence. — **Hope'ful** (hōp'fụl), *a.* Full of hope; expectant; promising. — **Hope'less**, *a.* Destitute of hope; despairing; desperate; forlorn.

Hop'per (hŏp'pĕr), *n.* A trough through which grain passes into a mill.

Hop'ple (hŏp'p'l), *v. t.* To tie an (animal's) feet loosely together, to prevent running. — *n.* A fetter.

Horde (hōrd), *n.* A wandering troop or gang.

Hore'hound, Hoar'hound (hōr'hound), *n.* A bitter plant of the Mint kind.

Ho-ri'zon (hō-rī'zŭn, *formerly* hŏr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* Apparent junction of the earth and sky. — **Hor'i-zon'tal** (hŏr'ĭ-zŏn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, near, or parallel to, the horizon; on a level.

Horn (hôrn), *n.* A hard, projecting, pointed organ on an animal's head; material comprising horns; a musical wind instrument; a drinking-cup; a utensil for holding powder. — *v. t.* To furnish with horns. — **Hornet** (hôrnd), *a.* Furnished with, or formed like, horns. — **Horn'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, or like, horn; hard; callous.

White-faced Hornet.

Hor'net (hôr'nĕt), *n.* A large, strong wasp.

Horn'pipe' (hôrn'pip'), *n.* A Welsh fifelike musical instrument; a dancing tune; a sailor's dance.

Horn'y, *a.* See under HORN, *n.*

Hor'ror (hŏr'rĕr), *n.* A shuddering from fever, fear, etc.; emotion of dread or abhorrence; cause of horror or dread. — **Hor'ri-ble** (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* Exciting horror; dreadful; hideous; horrid. — **Hor'rid** (-rĭd), *a.* Rough; ragged; hideous; shocking; awful; terrible; horrible. — **Hor'ri-fy** (-rĭ-fī), *v. t.* To strike with horror. — **Hor-rif'ic** (-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Frightful.

Horse (hôrs), *n.* A hoofed quadruped, used for drawing, riding, etc.; a wooden frame; cavalry. — *v. t.* [HORSED (hôrst); HORSING.] To provide with horses; to sit astride. — **Horse car.** A railroad car drawn by horses, or fitted for transporting horses. — **Horse cloth.** A cloth for covering a horse. — **Horse mackerel.** A fish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the tunny; bluefish; scud. — **Horse power.** Power which a horse is capable of exerting; standard for measuring the capabilities of steam engines, etc., estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute; machine operated by horses. — **Horse race.** A race between horses. — **Horse railroad.** A railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses; tramway. — **Horse'back**, *n.* Back of a horse; condition of being mounted on a horse. — **Horse'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to horses, horse racing, jockeys, etc. — **Horse'i-ness**, *n.* — **Horse'flesh'** (-flĕsh'), *n.* Flesh of horses; horses collectively. — **Horse'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* A fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood. — **Horse'hair'** (-hâr'), *n.* Hair of a horse, esp. of its mane or tail; fabric made of such hair. — **Horse'laugh'** (-lăf'), *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh. — **Horse'man**, *n.* A rider on horseback; one skilled in managing horses. — **Horse'man-ship**, *n.* The act or art of riding; management of horses. — **Horse'play'**, *n.* Rude, boisterous play. — **Horse'pond'**, *n.* A pond for watering horses. — **Horse'shoe'** (-shōō'), *n.* An iron shoe for horses; a thing shaped like a horseshoe, or like the letter U. — **Horse'whip'** (-hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses. — *v. t.* To strike with a horsewhip. — **Horse'wom'an** (-wōōm'an), *n.* A woman who rides on horseback. — **Horse'-chest'nut** (-chĕs'nŭt), *n.* Large nut of a tree originally from Constantinople. — **Horse'-rad'ish** (-răd'ĭsh), *n.* A species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, used as a condiment.

Hor'ti-cul'ture (hôr'tĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Art of cultivating gardens. — **Hor'ti-cul'tur-al** (-kŭl'tŭr-al), *a.* Pertaining to horticulture. — **Hor'ti-cul'tur-ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

Ho-san'na (hō-zăn'na), *n.* Praise to God.

Hose (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSE, formerly HOSEN (hō'z'n). Close-fitting breeches; stockings; flexible pipe for conveying water. — **Ho'sier** (hō'zhĕr), *n.* A dealer in hose. — **Ho'sier-y** (-ĭ), *n.* The business of a hosier; stockings in general.

Hos'pi-ta-ble (hŏs'pĭ-tá-b'l), *a.* Kind to strangers and guests. — **Hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Act or practice of one who is hospitable.

Hos'pi-tal (hŏs'pĭ-*tal*), *n.* A place where the sick or infirm are received and treated.

Host (hōst), *n.* One who affords entertainment; a landlord. — **Host'ess** (hōst'ĕs), *n.* A female host; a landlady.

Host (hōst), *n.* An army; a multitude.

Hos'tage (hŏs'tĭj), *n.* One given as a security for performance of conditions.

Host'ess, *n.* See under HOST, landlord.

Hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl), *a.* Belonging to an enemy; unfriendly; adverse; repugnant. — **Hos'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Hos-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Animosity; enmity; violence; aggression.

Hos'tler (hŏs'lĕr *or* ŏs'lĕr), *n.* One who takes care of horses; a groom.

Hot (hŏt), *a.* [HOTTER; HOTTEST.] Having heat; fervid; eager; vehement; furious.

adv. — **Hot'ness** (hŏt'nĕs), *n.* — **Hot'bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* A bed of earth covered with glass, for raising early plants; a place which favors rapid growth. — **Hot'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house heated for the protection of tender plants. — **Hot'-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Fiery; rash; hasty.

Ho-tel' (hō-tĕl'), *n.* An inn; a public house for travelers.

Hough (hŏk), *n.* Hock of an animal. — *v. t.* [HOUGHED (hŏkt); HOUGHING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring.

Hound (hound), *n.* A dog for hunting; esp., one which hunts game by scent. — *v. t.* To incite (a hound) to pursuit; to hunt; to spur on.

Hour (our), *n.* A twenty-fourth part of a day, or 60 minutes; time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece; an appointed time; conjuncture. — **Hour'ly** (our'lȳ), *a.* Happening once every hour; frequent; continual. — *adv.* Frequently.

House (hous), *n.*; *pl.* HOUSES (hous'ĕz). A building for habitation or shelter; dwelling; domestic concerns; household; family; body of men united in a legislative capacity; a firm or commercial establishment; hotel. — **House** (houz), *v. t.* [HOUSED (houzd); HOUSING.] To shelter. — *v. i.* To abide; to dwell. — **Hous'ing** (houz'ĭng), *n.* Shelter. — **House'less** (hous'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of shelter; homeless. — **House'break'er** (-brāk'ĕr), *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a house. — **House'hold'** (-hōld'), *n.* Those who dwell in the same house and compose a family. — *a.* Domestic. — **House'hold'er**, *n.* Master of a family. — **House'keep'er** (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; woman having chief care of the family. — **House'keep'ing**, *n.* Care of domestic concerns. — *a.* Used in a family; domestic. — **House'maid'** (-mād'), *n.* A female servant. — **House'room'** (-rōōm'), *n.* Room or place in a house. — **House'wife'** (hous'wĭf'), *n.* Mistress of a family; woman at the head of a household; (hŭz'ĭf') a case for sewing materials, etc. — **House'wif'er-y** (hous'wĭf'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Business of the mistress of a family.

Hous'ing (houz'ĭng), *n.* A cover for a horse's saddle; *pl.* trappings.

Hove (hōv), *imp.* of HEAVE.

Hov'el (hŏv'ĕl), *n.* A shed; cottage. — *v. t.* To shelter.

Hov'er (hŭv'ĕr), *v. i.* [HOVERED (-ĕrd); HOVERING.] To hang fluttering in the air; to move to and fro, watchfully or irresolutely.

How (hou), *adv.* In what manner; by what means; to what extent; for what reason; in what condition. — **How-be'it** (-bē'ĭt), *conj.* Be it as it may; nevertheless; however. — **How-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), **How'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; at all events; at least. — *conj.* Nevertheless; yet; still; though.

Howl (houl), *v. i.* [HOWLED (hould); HOWLING.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a mournful sound; to wail; to roar. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf; a yell; a wail.

Hoy (hoi), *n.* A small coasting vessel.

Hoy'den, *n.* & *v.* Same as HOIDEN.

Hub (hŭb), *n.* The nave of a wheel.

Hub'bub (hŭb'bŭb), *n.* Great noise; tumult.

Huck'a-back (hŭk'ă-bāk), *n.* Linen cloth, with raised figures, used for towels.

Huc'kle-ber'ry (hŭk'k'l-bĕr'ȳ), *n.* An American branching shrub, and its small, black, edible berry. Called also *whortleberry*.

Huck'ster (hŭk'stĕr), *n.* A retailer of small articles; a peddler. — *v. t.* To peddle.

Hud'dle (hŭd'd'l), *v. i.* & *t.* To crowd together. — *n.* Crowd; confusion.

Hue (hū), *n.* Color; tint; dye; shade. — **Hued** (hūd), *a.* Having (such a) color.

Hue (hū), *n.* Clamor; shouting; vociferation. — **Hue and cry.** Loud outcry with which a felon was anciently pursued; written proclamation requiring aid in retaking him.

Huff (hŭf), *v. t.* & *i.* [HUFFED (hŭft); HUFFING.] To puff up; to bully. — *n.* Fit of anger; rage. — **Huff'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Puffed up; bullying; petulant.

Hug (hŭg), *v. t.* [HUGGED (hŭgd); HUGGING.] To embrace closely; to hold fast; to keep close to. — *n.* A close embrace; clasp; gripe.

Huge (hūj), *a.* Very large; monstrous; vast.

Hulk (hŭlk), *n.* The body of an old ship; a bulky or unwieldy object.

Hull (hŭl), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, grain, etc.; husk; frame or body of a vessel. — *v. t.* [HULLED (hŭld); HULLING.] To strip off (the hulls of); to pierce the hull of (a ship).

Hum (hŭm), *v. i.* & *t.* [HUMMED (hŭmd); HUMMING.] To sing low; to drone; to murmur; to buzz; to mumble. — *n.* Noise of bees, a revolving top, etc.; a buzzing sound. — *interj.* Ahem; hem; a sound, like *h'm*, implying doubt and deliberation.

Hu'man (hū'măn), *a.* Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities of man. — **Hu'man-ly**, *adv.* — **Hu-man'i-ty** (hū-măn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nature of man; mankind; kindness; benevolence; *pl.* branches of polite learning. — **Hu'man-ize** (hū'măn-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become human or humane. — **Hu-mane'** (hū-mān'), *a.* Kind; benevolent; tender; merciful.

Hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *a.* Low; unpretending; modest; lowly; meek. — *v. t.* [HUMBLED (-b'ld); HUMBLING.] To make humble; to lower; to humiliate; to disgrace; to sink. — **Hum'ble-ness**, *n.* — **Hum'bly**, *adv.* — **Hu-mil'i-ty** (hū-mĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being humble; modesty; diffidence. — **Hu-mil'i-ate** (-ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To humble; to mortify. — **Hu-mil'i-a'tion** (-ā'-shŭn), *n.* Mortification.

Hum'ble-bee' (hŭm'b'l-bē'), *n.* Bumblebee.

Hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* Trickery; hoax; one who deceives. — *v. t.* [HUMBUGGED (-bŭgd'); HUMBUGGING.] To impose on; to hoax.

Hum'drum' (hŭm'drŭm'), *a.* Monotonous; dull.

Hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *a.* Damp; moist. — **Hu-mid'i-ty** (hū-mĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Moisture; dampness

Hu-mil'i-ate, etc. See under HUMBLE, *a.*

Hum'ming (hŭm'mĭng), *a.* Emitting a murmuring sound; droning; buzzing. — *n.* A hum. — **Humming bird.** A very small American bird,

named from the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

Hum'mock (hŭm'mŭk), *n.* A rounded knoll; a hillock.

Hu'mor (hū'mẽr *or* ū'mẽr), *n.* Moisture; fluid of animal bodies; disposition; temper; uncertain states of mind; pleasantry; fancy; caprice. — *v. t.* [HUMORED (-mẽrd); HUMORING.] To comply with the humor of; to gratify; to indulge; to favor. — **Hu'mor-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who shows humor; a wag. — **Hu'mor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Jocular; witty.

Hump (hŭmp), *n.* A protuberance; bunch; hunch. — **Hump'back'** (hŭmp'băk'), *n.* A crooked back; a hunchback; a humpbacked person.

Hunch (hŭnch), *n.* Hump; lump; hunk; push with fist or elbow. — *v. t.* [HUNCHED (hŭncht); HUNCHING.] To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk; to crook, as the back. — **Hunch'-back'** (hŭnch'băk'), *n.* A humpback.

Hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* Sum of ten times ten; five score. — *a.* Ten times ten. — **Hun'dredth** (-drĕdth), *a.* Next following the ninety-ninth; forming one of a hundred parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is divided.

Hung (hŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of HANG.

Hun'ger (hun'gẽr), *n.* Craving for food; strong or eager desire. — *v. i.* To crave food; to long for. — *v. t.* To famish. — **Hun'gry** (hŭn'grў), *a.* Feeling hunger; eager; poor; barren.

Hunk (hŭnk), *n.* A large lump; a chunk.

Hunks (hŭnks), *n.* A miser; a niggard.

Hunt (hŭnt), *v. t.* To chase (game); to search diligently after; to pursue. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game; to search. — *n.* Chase of wild animals; pursuit; search; association of huntsmen. — **Hunt'er**, *n.* One who pursues wild animals; huntsman; dog or horse used in the chase. — **Hunt'ress**, *n.* A female hunter. — **Hunts'man** (hŭnts'măn), *n.* One who hunts; a servant employed to manage the chase.

Hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* A texture of twigs or sticks; a crate; a sledge.

Hurl (hûrl), *v. t. & i.* [HURLED (hûrld); HURLING.] To throw violently. — *n.* Act of hurling; cast; fling.

Hur-ra' (hụr-rä'), **Hur-rah'**, *interj.* A shout of joy or exultation.

Hur'ri-cane (hŭr'rĭ-kān), *n.* A violent storm, with high wind.

Hur'ry (hŭr'rў), *v. t. & i.* [HURRIED (-rĭd); HURRYING.] To move hastily; to hasten. — *n.* Haste; speed; urgency; bustle.

Hurt (hûrt), *v. t.* [HURT; HURTING.] To wound; to injure; to harm; to grieve. — *n.* Wound; harm; mischief; disadvantage. — **Hurt'ful** (hûrt'fụl), *a.* Pernicious; harmful; injurious.

Hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* A married man. — *v. t.* To manage with frugality; to cultivate (land); to till. — **Hus'band-man** (-măn), *n.* A farmer; cultivator of the ground. — **Hus'band-ry** (-rў), *n.* Care of domestic affairs; domestic economy; agriculture; tillage.

Hush (hŭsh), *v. t.* [HUSHED (hŭsht); HUSHING.] To still; to silence; to calm. — *v. i.* To be still; to be silent. — *n.* Stillness; quiet.

Husk (hŭsk), *n.* The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants. — *v. t.* [HUSKED (hŭskt); HUSKING.] To strip off the covering of. — **Husk'ing** (hŭsk'ĭng), *n.* Act of stripping off husks.

Husk'y (hŭsk'ў), *a.* Rough in tone; hoarse.

Hus-sar' (hụz-zär'), *n.* A light cavalry soldier.

Hus'sy (hŭz'zў), *n.* An ill-behaved woman; a pert girl; a jade; a housewife, or bag containing thread, needles, etc.

Hus'tings (hŭs'tĭngz), *n. pl.* The place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; the platform on which candidates stand.

Hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v. t.* To shake together; to handle roughly.

Hut (hŭt), *n.* A small house, hovel, or cabin.

Hutch (hŭch), *n.* A chest, box, etc., for storing things or confining animals.

Huz-za' (hụz-zä'), *interj.* Hurrah; — an expression of joy, exultation, or encouragement. — *n.* A shout of joy, etc. — *v. i. & t.* [HUZZARD (-zärd'); HUZZAING.] To cheer.

Hy'a-cinth (hī'ä-sĭnth), *n.* A flowering plant; a gem, the red zircon. — **Hy'a-cin'thine** (-sĭn'-thĭn), *a.* Resembling hyacinth; of a violet, purple, or brown color.

Hy'brid (hī'brĭd *or* hĭb'rĭd), *n.* An animal or plant produced from mixture of two species. — *a.* Mongrel.

Hy'dra (hī'drä), *n.*; *pl.* E. HYDRAS (-drăz), L. HYDRÆ (-drē). A fabulous water serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was succeeded by two others.

Hy'drant (hī'drənt), *n.* A pipe for discharging water from an aqueduct; a water plug.

Hy-drau'lic (hĭ-drą'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hydraulics. — **Hy-drau'lics** (-lĭks), *n.* The science of moving fluids.

Hy'dro-gen (hī'drō-jĕn), *n.* An abundant gaseous element, colorless, tasteless, and odorless, and the lightest known substance.

Hy-drog'ra-phy (hĭ-drŏg'rä-fў), *n.* Description and delineation of seas, rivers, and other waters. — **Hy-drog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One who maps the sea or other waters. — **Hy'dro-graph'ic** (hī'drō-grăf'ĭk), **Hy'dro-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to hydrography. — **Hy-drol'o-gy** (hĭ-drŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of water. — **Hy-drom'e-ter** (hĭ-drŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for determining the specific gravities and strength of liquids.

Hy-drop'a-thy (hĭ-drŏp'ä-thў), *n.* Water cure; treatment of disease by external and internal use of water. — **Hy'dro-path'ic** (hī'drō-păth'ĭk), **Hy'dro-path'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to hydropathy. — **Hy-drop'a-thist** (hĭ-drŏp'ä-thĭst), *n.* One who practices hydropathy.

Hy'dro-pho'bi-a (hī'drō-fō'bĭ-ä), *n.* A preternatural dread of water; a disease caused by inoculation with saliva of a rabid dog. — **Hy'dro-phob'ic** (-fŏb'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to h[illegible]

Hy'dro-stat'ic (hī'drō-stăt'ĭk), **Hy'dro-stat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to hydrostatics. — **Hy'dro-stat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* The science of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hy'drous (hī'drŭs), *a.* Containing water; watery.

Hy-e'na (hī-ē'nă), *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog.

Hy'gi-ene (hī'jĭ-ēn), *n.* The science of the preservation of health. — **Hy'gi-en'ic** (-jĭ-ĕn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to hygiene; sanatory.

Hymn (hĭm), *n.* A song of praise; a sacred lyric. — *v. t.* [HYMNED (hĭmd); HYMNING (hĭm'-ĭng *or* hĭm'nĭng).] To worship by singing hymns. — **Hym'nal** (hĭm'nal), *n.* A sacred lyric; a book of hymns.

Hy-per'bo-la (hī-pĕr'bō-lă), *n.* A curve formed by a section of a cone, at a greater angle with the base than that made by the side of the cone.

Hyperbola.

Hy-per'bo-le (hī-pĕr'bō-lē), *n.* A figure of speech which expresses more than the truth; exaggeration.

Hy'per-bo're-an (hī'pĕr-bō'rē-an), *a.* Northern; arctic; frigid.

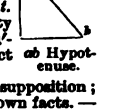
Hy'phen (hī'fĕn), *n.* A printer's mark [-] to connect syllables or compound words. — *v. t.* To connect or separate (words, etc.) by a hyphen.

Hyp-not'ic (hĭp-nŏt'ĭk), *a.* Tending to produce sleep; characterized by unnatural sleep. — *n.* A medicine for producing sleep; an opiate; a narcotic.

Hyp'o-chon'dri-a (hĭp'ō-kŏn'drĭ-ă), *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits. — **Hyp'o-chon'dri-ac** (-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or produced by, hypochondria; producing melancholy. — *n.* One affected with hypochondria.

Hy-poc'ri-sy (hĭ-pŏk'rĭ-sĭ), *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity; false pretense of goodness. — **Hyp'o-crite** (hĭp'ō-krĭt), *n.* A false pretender to virtue or piety. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic** (hĭp'ō-krĭt'ĭk), **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a hypocrite; exhibiting hypocrisy. — **Hyp'o-crit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy-pot'e-nuse (hī-pŏt'ē-nūs), **Hy-poth'e-nuse** (-pŏth'ē-nūs), *n.* The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.



ab Hypotenuse.

Hy-poth'e-cate (hī-pŏth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* To pledge (property) for the security of one's creditors. — **Hy-poth'e-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Act or contract by which property is hypothecated.

Hy-poth'e-sis (hī-pŏth'ē-sĭs), *n.* A supposition; a theory assumed to account for known facts. — **Hy'po-thet'ic** (hī'pō-thĕt'ĭk), **Hy'po-thet'ic-al**, *a.* Characterized by an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for purpose of reasoning. — **Hy'po-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Hy'son (hī'sn), *n.* A fragrant species of green tea.

Hys'sop (hĭs'ŭp), *n.* An aromatic plant, whose leaves have a warm, pungent taste.

Hys-te'ri-a (hĭs-tē'rĭ-ă), *n.* A nervous affection, with alternate fits of laughing and crying, and a sensation of strangulation. — **Hys-ter'ic** (-tĕr'-ĭk), **Hys-ter'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or troubled with, hysterics; convulsive; fitful. — **Hys-ter'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Hysteria.

I.

I (ī), *pron.* of the first person; — used by a speaker of himself.

I'bex (ī'bĕks), *n.* A European mountain goat, having long, recurved horns; the steinbok.

Alpine Ibex.

Ib'i-dem (ĭb'ĭ-dĕm), *adv.* In the same place; — abbreviated *ibid.* or *ib.*

I'bis (ī'bĭs), *n.* A wading bird, formerly reverenced in Egypt.

Ice (īs), *n.* Water frozen to a solid state; concreted sugar; frozen cream. — *v. t.* [ICED (īst); ICING (ī'sĭng).] To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to cover with concreted sugar; to freeze. — **I'cy** (ī'sy), *a.* Pertaining to or like ice; frosty; cold; chilling. — **I'ci-ly**, *adv.* — **I'ci-ness**, *n.* — **I'cing** (-sĭng), *n.* A covering of ice or like ice; frosting. — **Ice'berg'** (īs'bĕrg'), *n.* A mountain of ice floating on the ocean. — **Ice cream.** Cream sweetened, flavored, and congealed. — **Ice house.** A close-covered place for keeping ice in warm weather.

Ich-neu'mon (ĭk-nū'mŏn), *n.* An Egyptian and Asiatic animal, destructive to eggs, snakes, etc.; an insect whose larvæ are parasitic in other insects.

Egyptian Ichneumon.

Ich'thy-ol'o-gy (ĭk'thĭ-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of fishes. — **Ich'thy-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* A student of ichthyology. — **Ich'thy-oph'a-gous** (-ŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, fish.

I'ci-cle (ī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A pendent mass of ice.

I'ci-ness, **I'cing**. See under ICE, *n.*

I'co-sa-he'dron (ī'kō-să-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid bounded by 20 sides or faces.

I'cy, *a.* See under ICE, *n.*

I'd (id). Contraction from *I would* or *I had*.

I-de'a (ī-dē'ă), *n.* A mental image; notion; conception; thought; opinion. — **I-de'al** (-al), *a.*

Existing in idea or thought; fit for a model; existing in fancy only; visionary; unreal. — *n.* A mental conception of perfection; a model of excellence. — **I-de'al-ize** (ī-dē'al-īz), *v. t.* To make ideal; to give ideal form or value to. — *v. i.* To form ideas. — **I'de-al'i-ty** (ī'dē-al'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lively imagination; love of the beautiful.

‖**I'dem** (ī'dĕm), *pron.* or *adj.* Same; same as above; — contracted *id.*

I-den'tic-al (ī-dĕn'tĭ-kal), *a.* The same; uttering the same truth; tautological. — **I-den'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **I-den'ti-fy** (-fȳ), *v. t.* [IDENTIFIED; IDENTIFYING.] To make to be the same; to treat as being one; to establish the identity of. — *v. i.* To become the same. — **I-den'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* The act of identifying; state of being identified. — **I-den'ti-ty** (-tĭ-tȳ), *n.* The state of being identical; sameness.

Id'i-o-cy, *n.* See under IDIOT, *n.*

Id'i-om (Id'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* Peculiar mode of expression or cast of a language; dialect. — **Id'i-o-mat'ic** (Id'ĭ-ō-măt'ĭk), **Id'i-o-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Peculiar, or conformed, to the genius of a language.

Id'i-ot (Id'ĭ-ŏt), *n.* One destitute of intelligence; a natural fool; simpleton. — **Id'i-o-cy** (-ō-sȳ), *n.* State of being idiotic. — **Id'i-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an idiot. — **Id'i-ot-ism** (Id'ĭ-ŏt-Iz'm), *n.* An idiom; idiocy.

I'dle (ī'd'l), *a.* [IDLER (ī'dlĕr); IDLEST (ī'dlĕst).] Of no account; useless; inactive; lazy. — *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste. — **I'dler** (ī'dlĕr), *n.* — **I'dly** (-dlȳ), *adv.* — **I'dle-ness**, *n.*

I'dol (ī'dŏl), *n.* An image; image of a false god; object of worship; deceitful image; phantom; person or thing greatly loved. — **I-dol'a-ter** (ī-dŏl'ă-tĕr), *n.* Worshiper of idols; adorer; great admirer. — **I-dol'a-tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A female idolater. — **I-dol'a-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Of the nature of idolatry or excessive attachment or reverence. — **I-dol'a-try** (-trȳ), *n.* Worship of idols; excessive veneration for anything. — **I'dol-ize** (ī'dŏl-īz), *v. t.* To make an idol of; to love or reverence to adoration.

I'dyl (ī'dĭl), **I'dyll**, *n.* A short pastoral poem; a narrative poem, written in an elevated style.

If (If), *conj.* In case that; granting that; whether.

Ig'ne-ous (Ig'nē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resulting from, the action of fire.

‖**Ig'nis fat'u-us** (Ig'nĭs făt'ū-ŭs). Phosphorescent light seen at night over marshy ground; Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern; a misleading influence; a decoy.

Ig-nite' (Ig-nīt'), *v. t. & i.* To kindle; to light. — **Ig-nit'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being ignited. — **Ig-ni'tion** (-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of igniting; state of being ignited.

Ig-no'ble (Ig-nō'b'l), *a.* Of low birth; base; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

Ig'no-min-y (Ig'nō-mIn-ȳ), *n.* Public disgrace; dishonor; shame; infamy. — **Ig'no-min'i-ous** (-mIn'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Marked with ignominy; shameful; despicable. — **Ig'no-min'i-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ig'no-ra'mus (Ig'nō-rā'mŭs), *n.* An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ig'no-rant (Ig'nō-rant), *a.* Destitute of knowledge; unconscious; unaware. — **Ig'no-rant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ig'no-rance** (-rans), *n.* Condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

Ig-nore' (Ig-nōr'), *v. t.* To be or profess to be ignorant of; to refuse to notice; to leave out of consideration.

I-gua'na (ĭ-gwä'nä), *n.* A large American tree-dwelling lizard.

Iguana.

I'lex (ī'lĕks), *n.* Evergreen tree or shrub; holly; the holm oak.

Il'i-ac (Il'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to the ilium or flank bone, or to the lower intestine.

Ill (Il), *a.* [Regular *compar.* and *superl.* wanting, and supplied by WORSE (wûrs) and WORST (wûrst), from another root.] Contrary to good; evil; bad; sick; unwell; unfavorable; wrong; iniquitous; rude; inelegant. — *n.* Evil of any kind; misfortune; disease; pain; wickedness; iniquity. — *adv.* With pain or difficulty; not perfectly; not well. — **Ill'ness** (Il'nĕs), *n.* Disease; sickness; wickedness. — **Ill will.** Unkindness; enmity.

Ill'-bred' (Il'brĕd'), *a.* Not well-bred; impolite; uncivil; rude.

Il-le'gal (Il-lē'gal), *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful. — **Il'le-gal'i-ty** (Il'lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Il-leg'i-ble (Il-lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being read; not readable. — **Il-leg'i-bly**, *adv.* — **Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ill'-fa'vored (Il'fā'vĕrd), *a.* Wanting beauty; deformed; ugly.

Il-lib'er-al (Il-lĭb'ĕr-al), *a.* Not liberal; not free, generous, or noble; niggardly; mean; base; lacking breeding, culture, etc.

Il-lic'it (Il-lĭs'ĭt), *a.* Not allowed; unlawful.

Il-lim'it-a-ble (Il-lĭm'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being limited or bounded; immeasurable; infinite; vast.

Il-lit'er-ate (Il-lĭt'ĕr-ăt), *a.* Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned. — **Il-lit'er-a-cy** (-ă-sȳ), **Il-lit'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

Ill'-na'ture (Il'nā'tūr), *n.* Bad temper. — **Ill'-na'tured** (-tūrd), *a.* Cross; surly; crabbed; dictated by, or indicating, ill-nature.

Ill'ness, *n.* See under ILL, *a.*

Il-log'ic-al (Il-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.* Ignorant or negligent of logic; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reason.

Ill'-starred' (Il'stärd'), *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

Il-lude' (Il-lūd'), *v. t.* To deceive; to mock.

Il-lume' (Il-lūm'), *v. t.* [ILLUMED (-lūmd'); ILLUMING.] To make light or bright; to illu[illegible]

enlighten. — **Il-lu'mi-nate** (Il-lū'mĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To enlighten; to supply with light; to adorn. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* An illuminating; decoration of houses with lights; adornment of books, etc., with colored illustrations; brightness; splendor. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tive** (-lū'mĭ-nā'tĭv), *a.* Tending to illuminate or illustrate. — **Il-lu'mi-na'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **Il-lu'mine** (-lū'mĭn), *v. t.* To illuminate; to adorn.

Il-lu'sion (Il-lū'zhŭn), *n.* An unreal image; mental vision; deception; error; hallucination. — **Il-lu'sion-ist**, *n.* One given to illusion; a visionary. — **Il-lu'sive** (-sĭv), **Il-lu'so-ry** (-sẽ-rĭ), *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; fallacious.

Il-lus'trate (Il-lŭs'trāt), *v. t.* To make clear or bright; to exhibit distinctly; to explain or exemplify; to ornament with pictures or figures. — **Il'lus-tra'tion** (Il'lŭs-trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of illustrating; explanation; that which illustrates; illustrative engraving, picture, etc. — **Il-lus'tra-tive** (-lŭs'trā-tĭv), *a.* Tending, or intended, to illustrate; explaining; exemplifying. — **Il-lus'tra-tor** (-trā-tẽr), *n.*

Il-lus'tri-ous (Il-lŭs'trĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing luster, brightness, or brilliancy; evincing greatness, nobleness, etc.; famous; noted; signal; eminent; glorious.

Ill will, *n.* See under ILL, *a.*

Im'age (ĭm'ĭj), *n.* Likeness; appearance; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* [IMAGED (-ĭjd); IMAGING.] To form an image of; to represent to the mind's vision. — **Im'age-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Images in general; unreal show; false ideas; rhetorical decoration.

Im-ag'ine (ĭm-ăj'ĭn), *v. t. & i.* [IMAGINED (-ĭnd); IMAGINING.] To fancy; to conceive; to think; to believe; to scheme; to devise. — **Im-ag'in-er**, *n.* — **Im-ag'i-na-ble** (-ĭ-nă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imagined. — **Im-ag'i-na-ry** (-rĭ), *a.* Existing only in imagination; fanciful; chimerical; unreal. — **Im-ag'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Power to create mental images; fancy. — **Im-ag'i-na-tive** (-ĭ-nă-tĭv), *a.* Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination; given to imagining; full of images, fancies, etc.

Im-bank' (ĭm-băngk'), *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank. — **Im-bank'ment** (-ment), *n.* A surrounding with a bank; a mound of earth raised to defend a place, esp. against floods. [Written also *embankment*.]

Im'be-cile (ĭm'bĕ-sĭl *or* -sēl), *a.* Weak in body or mind; feeble; infirm; impotent. — *n.* One feeble in body or mind; a fool. — **Im'be-cil'i-ty** (-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being imbecile; feebleness; impotence.

Im-bed' (ĭm-bĕd'), *v. t.* To sink or lay (in a bed).

Im-bibe' (ĭm-bīb'), *v. t.* To drink in; to absorb.

Im-bit'ter (ĭm-bĭt'bẽr), *v. t.* [IMBITTERED (-tẽrd); IMBITTERING.] To make bitter; to exasperate.

Im-bod'y, *v. i.* See EMBODY.

Im-bos'om (ĭm-bŏŏz'ŭm), *v. t.* [IMBOSOMED (-ŭmd); IMBOSOMING.] To hold in the bosom; to embrace.

Im'bri-cate (ĭm'brĭ-kāt), **Im'bri-ca'ted** (-kā'tĕd), *a.* Bent and hollowed; overlapping each other, like shingles on a roof. — **Im'bri-ca'tion** (ĭm'brĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An overlapping.

Imbricate Scales.

Im-bro'glio (ĭm-brōl'yō), *n.* Intricate plot; embarrassing state of things; misunderstanding.

Im-brown' (ĭm-broun'), *v. t.* [IMBROWNED (-bround'); IMBROWNING.] To make brown; to tan.

Im-brue' (ĭm-brų'), *v. t.* [IMBRUED (-brųd'); IMBRUING.] To soak; to drench; to steep.

Im-brute' (ĭm-brųt'), *v. t. & i.* To degrade or sink to the state of a brute.

Im-bue' (ĭm-bū'), *v. t.* [IMBUED (-būd'); IMBUING.] To tinge deeply; to dye; to cause to imbibe.

Im'i-tate (ĭm'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To follow as a pattern; to copy. — **Im'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* — **Im'i-ta-ble** (ĭm'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being copied. — **Im'i-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **Im'i-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Im'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An imitating; likeness; resemblance. — **Im'i-ta-tive** (ĭm'ĭ-tă-tĭv), *a.* Inclined to imitate; formed after a pattern or original.

Im-mac'u-late (ĭm-măk'ū-lāt), *a.* Spotless; without blemish; pure.

Im'ma-nent (ĭm'mă-nent), *a.* Inherent; internal; intrinsic. — **Im'ma-nence** (ĭm'mă-nens), **Im'ma-nen-cy** (-nen-sĭ), *n.*

Im'ma-te'ri-al (ĭm'mă-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Not consisting of matter; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant. — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'ma-te'ri-al-ness**, **Im'ma-te'ri-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being immaterial.

Im'ma-ture' (ĭm'mă-tūr'), *a.* Not mature; unripe; crude; unfinished; premature; too early.

Im-meas'ur-a-ble (ĭm-mĕzh'ŭr-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being measured; illimitable.

Im-me'di-ate (ĭm-mē'dĭ-ăt), *a.* Not separated by time or by anything intervening; present; acting by direct agency.

Im'me-mo'ri-al (ĭm'mĕ-mō'rĭ-al), *a.* Beyond the reach of memory; out of mind.

Im-mense' (ĭm-mĕns'), *a.* Unlimited; very great; huge; vast; enormous. — **Im-mense'ly**, *adv.* — **Im-men'si-ty** (-mĕn'sĭ-tĭ), *n.* Unlimited extension; infinity; greatness.

Im-merse' (ĭm-mẽrs'), *v. t.* [IMMERSED (-mẽrst'); IMMERSING.] To plunge into (a fluid, etc.); to engage deeply; to involve. — **Im-mer'sion** (ĭm-mẽr'shŭn), *n.* An immersing; state of being immersed or deeply engaged.

Im'me-thod'i-cal (ĭm'mĕ-thŏd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Not methodical; wanting method; disorderly.

Im'mi-grate (ĭm'mĭ-grāt), *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence. — **Im'mi-grant** (-grant), *n.* One who immigrates. — **Im'mi-gra'tion** (-grā'shŭn), *n.* An immigrating.

Im'mi-nent (ĭm'mĭ-nent), *a.* Impending; threatening; near; at hand. — **Im'mi-nence** (-nens),

n. Quality or condition of being imminent; impending evil or danger.

Im'mo-bil'i-ty (Im'mō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Resistance to motion; fixedness.

Im-mod'er-ate (Im-mŏd'ẽr-ăt), *a.* Not moderate; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; unreasonable; intemperate.

Im-mod'est (Im-mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Not limited to due bounds; immoderate; indelicate; indecent; lewd; obscene. — **Im-mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.* Want of modesty or decent reserve.

Im'mo-late (Im'mō-lāt), *v. t.* To sacrifice; to kill (a victim). — **Im'mo-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Im'mo-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A sacrifice.

Im-mor'al (Im-mŏr'al), *a.* Not moral; contrary to conscience or law; wicked; dishonest; dissolute; obscene. — **Im-mor'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'mo-ral'i-ty** (Im'mō-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

Im-mor'tal (Im-mŏr'tal), *a.* Not mortal; exempt from death; eternal; never-ending; ceaseless; imperishable. — **Im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'mor-tal'i-ty** (Im'mŏr-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being immortal; exemption from oblivion. — **Im-mor'tal-ize** (-mŏr'tal-iz), *v. t.* To perpetuate; to render famous.

Im-mor-telle' (Im-mŏr-tĕl'), *n.* An unwithering flowering plant; everlasting.

Im-mov'a-ble (Im-mōōv'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being moved; fast; unalterable; hard-hearted. — **Im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-mov'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-mov'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im-mu'ni-ty (Im-mū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Exemption from charge, duty, etc.; a particular privilege.

Im-mure' (Im-mūr'), *v. t.* [IMMURED (-mūrd'); IMMURING.] To inclose within walls; to imprison.

Im-mu'ta-ble (Im-mū'tă-b'l), *a.* Not mutable; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

Imp (Imp), *n.* A puny devil; a little demon.

Im-pact' (Im-păkt'), *v. t.* To drive close; to press firmly together. — **Im'pact** (Im'păkt), *n.* Collision; force communicated; instantaneous blow of a body in motion against another.

Im-pair' (Im-pâr'), *v. t.* [IMPAIRED (-pârd'); IMPAIRING.] To make worse; to injure; to weaken.

Im-pale' (Im-pāl'), *v. t.* [IMPALED (-pāld'); IMPALING.] To fix on a stake; to inclose with stakes or palisades.

Im-pal'pa-ble (Im-păl'pă-b'l), *a.* Not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch or by the mind. — **Im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pan'el (Im-păn'ĕl), *v. t.* [IMPANELED (-ĕld) or IMPANELLED; IMPANELING or IMPANELLING.] To enter (names of a jury) in a list; to form (a list of jurors).

Im-par'i-ty (Im-păr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Inequality; disproportion.

Im-part' (Im-pärt'), *v. t.* To bestow a share or portion of; to make known; to communicate; to share; to disclose; to divulge. — *v. i.* To give a part or share. — **Im-part'er**, *n.*

Im-par'tial (Im-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; just. — **Im-par'ti-al'i-ty** (Im-pär'shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *or* Im'pär-shăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pass'a-ble (Im-pâs'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being passed; impenetrable; pathless.

Im-pas'si-ble (Im-păs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of suffering; without sensation. — **Im-pas'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), **Im-pas'si-ble-ness**, *n.*

Im-pas'sion-ate (Im-păsh'ŭn-ăt), *v. t.* To affect powerfully. — **Im-pas'sioned** (-ŭnd), *a.* Actuated by passion; animated; excited.

Im-pas'sive (Im-păs'ĭv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; impassible.

Im-pa'tient (Im-pā'shent), *a.* Not patient; uneasy; restless; hasty. — **Im-pa'tience** (-shens), *n.* Want of patience; restlessness; passion.

Im-peach' (Im-pēch'), *v. t.* [IMPEACHED (-pēcht'); IMPEACHING.] To charge with crime or with misbehavior in office; to call in question; to censure; to indict. — **Im-peach'ment** (-ment), *n.* A calling to account; arraignment; blame.

Im'pe-cu'ni-ous (Im'pĕ-kū'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not having money; poor. — **Im'pe-cu'ni-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Poverty; lack of money.

Im-pede' (Im-pēd'), *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct. — **Im-ped'i-ment** (-pĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* Hindrance; obstacle; difficulty.

Im-pel' (Im-pĕl'), *v. t.* [IMPELLED (-pĕld'); IMPELLING.] To urge forward; to move.

Im-pend' (Im-pĕnd'), *v. i.* To hang over; to menace; to be imminent. — **Im-pend'ence** (-ens), *n.*

Im-pen'e-tra-ble (Im-pĕn'ĕ-trā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being penetrated; inaccessible to knowledge, reason, sympathy, etc. — **Im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*

Im-pen'i-tent (Im-pĕn'ĭ-tent), *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate. — *n.* A hardened sinner; a reprobate. — **Im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pen'i-tence** (-tens), *n.*

Im-per'a-tive (Im-pĕr'ă-tĭv), *a.* Expressive of command; authoritative; obligatory; binding.

Im'per-cep'ti-ble (Im'pẽr-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not perceptible; insensible; very small, fine, or slow. — **Im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.* — **Im'per-cep'ti-ble-ness**, **Im'per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'fect (Im-pẽr'fĕkt), *a.* Not perfect; not complete; defective. — **Im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'fect-ness**, *n.* — **Im'per-fec'tion** (Im'pẽr-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect; defect; fault; blemish; vice.

Im-pe'ri-al (Im-pē'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to an empire or emperor; sovereign; supreme. — *n.* Tuft of hair on a man's lower lip; article of large size, as a photograph, sheet of paper, etc. — **Im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pe'ri-al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Power or character of an emperor; imperial authority; spirit of empire. — **Im-pe'ri-al-ist** (-Ist), *n.* One who serves an emperor or favors imperialism.

Im-per'il (Im-pĕr'ĭl), *v. t.* To bring into peril; to endanger.

Im-pe'ri-ous (Im-pē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Commanding; haughty; arrogant; despotic; pressing.

Im-per'ish-a-ble (Im-pĕr'ĭsh-ă-b'l), *a.* Not perishable; indestructible.

Im-per'me-a-ble (Im-pẽr'mē-ă-b'l), *a.* Not permeable; impervious; impenetrable. — **Im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-ă-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'son-al (Im-pĕr'sŭn-al), *a.* Not personal; not representing a person.

Im-per'son-ate (Im-pĕr'sŭn-āt), *v. t.* To invest with personality; to personate. — **Im-per'son-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **Im'per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (Im'pĕr-sŏn'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An impersonating.

Im-per'ti-nent (Im-pĕr'tĭ-nent), *a.* Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; inapplicable; contrary to the rules of propriety or good-breeding; saucy; impudent; insolent.

Im'per-tur'ba-ble (Im'pĕr-tûr'bȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be disturbed or agitated. — **Im'per-tur'ba-bly**, *adv.* — **Im'per-tur'ba-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-per'vi-ous (Im-pĕr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pervious; impassable; pathless; impenetrable. — **Im-per'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Im'pe-tus (Im'pē-tŭs), *n.* Momentum; force of motion. — **Im-pet'u-ous** (Im-pĕt'ū-ŭs), *a.* Rushing with violence; hasty; precipitate; passionate. — **Im-pet'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pet'u-ous-ness**, **Im-pet'u-os'ĭ-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pi'e-ty (Im-pī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being impious.

Im-pinge' (Im-pĭnj'), *v. i.* [IMPINGED (-pĭnjd'); IMPINGING.] To fall or dash against; to strike; to hit.

Im'pi-ous (Im'pĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not pious; irreligious; profane; manifesting want of reverence for God. — **Im'pi-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'pi-ous-ness**, **Im-pi'e-ty** (Im-pī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pla'ca-ble (Im-plā'kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being pacified; inexorable; relentless. — **Im-pla'ca-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-plant' (Im-plănt'), *v. t.* To set; to plant; to infix. — **Im'plan-ta'tion** (Im'plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An implanting.

Im'ple-ment (Im'plē-ment), *n.* Instrument; tool.

Im'plex (Im'plĕks), *a.* Infolded; intricate; complicated. — **Im'pli-cate** (Im'plĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To infold; to connect in many relations; to show to be connected or concerned. — **Im'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An implicating; state of being implicated; entanglement; inference.

Im-plic'it (Im-plĭs'ĭt), *a.* Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied; trusting to the word of another, without reserve; unquestioning; complete.

Im-plore' (Im-plōr'), *v. t.* [IMPLORED (-plōrd'); IMPLORING.] To call upon earnestly; to beseech; to crave; to entreat; to beg.

Im-ply' (Im-plī'), *v. t.* [IMPLIED (Im-plīd'); IMPLYING.] To contain by implication; to include virtually; to involve; to import; to signify.

Im-pol'i-cy (Im-pŏl'ĭ-sȳ), *n.* Inexpedience; bad policy.

Im'po-lite' (Im'pō-līt'), *a.* Not polite; uncivil.

Im-pol'i-tic (Im-pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Not politic; indiscreet; inexpedient.

Im-pon'der-a-ble (Im-pŏn'dĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — **Im-pon'der-a-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-por'ous (Im-pōr'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of pores; compact in texture; solid. — **Im'po-ros'ĭ-ty** (Im'pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of porosity.

Im-port' (Im-pōrt'), *v. t.* To bring in from abroad or from another country; to mean; to signify; to denote; to concern. — **Im'port** (Im'pōrt), *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment. — **Im-port'er** (-pōrt'ĕr), *n.* — **Im-port'a-ble**, *a.* — **Im-por'tance** (-pōr'tȧns), *n.* Quality of being important; consequence; moment; significance. — **Im-por'tant** (-tant), *a.* Carrying weight or consequence; momentous; serious; necessary. — **Im'por-ta'tion** (Im'pōr-tā'shŭn), *n.* An importing; goods imported.

Im'por-tune' (Im'pōr-tūn'), *v. t.* [IMPORTUNED (-tūnd'); IMPORTUNING.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to tease. — **Im'por-tu'ni-ty** (-tū'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Pressing solicitation; urgent request. — **Im-per'tu-nate** (Im-pōr'tū-nāt), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; pertinacious in solicitation. — **Im-por'tu-na-cy** (-nā-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being importunate.

Im-pose' (Im-pōz'), *v. t.* [IMPOSED (Im-pōzd'); IMPOSING.] To lay on; to place; to deposit. — *v. i.* To deceive. — **Im-pos'er** (Im-pōz'ĕr), *n.* — **Im-pos'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being imposed. — **Im-pos'ing**, *a.* Impressive; commanding; deceiving; misleading. — *n.* Preparation of forms of type for printing. — **Imposing stone.** Stone on which types are imposed or made into forms. — **Im'po-si'tion** (Im'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An imposing, laying on, inflicting, obtruding, etc.; charge; burden; tax; fraud; imposture; deception put on others; a laying on of the hands as a religious ceremony.

Im-pos'si-ble (Im-pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable. — **Im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-pos'si-bil'ĭ-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im'post (Im'pōst), *n.* Tribute; duty; a tax on goods imported into a country; the part of a pillar on which weight rests.

Impost.

Im-pos'tor (Im-pŏs'tĕr), *n.* One who imposes upon others; cheat; rogue; pretender. — **Im-pos'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Cheat; fraud; imposition.

Im'po-tent (Im'pō-tent), *a.* Not potent; wanting adequate power or vigor. — *n.* One feeble or infirm. — **Im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im'po-tence** (-tens), **Im'po-ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), *n.* Want of power; weakness; imbecility.

Im-pov'er-ish (Im-pŏv'ĕr-ĭsh), *v. t.* [IMPOVERISHED (-ĭsht); IMPOVERISHING.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty; to exhaust the fertility of.

Im-prac'ti-ca-ble (Im-prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished; not easily managed or dealt with.

Im'pre-cate (Im'prē-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke (a curse) upon; to swear at. — **Im'pre-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Malediction; curse; execration.

Im-preg'na-ble (Im-prĕg'nȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be taken by assault; invincible. — **Im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

Im-preg'nate (Im-prĕg'nāt), *v. t.* To make pregnant; to fertilize; to infuse particles of another substance into; to impregnate. — **Im'preg-na'tion**

(Im′prĕg-nā′shŭn), *n.* An impregnating; mixture of parts; infusion; saturation.

Im-press′ (Im-prĕs′), *v. t.* [IMPRESSED (-prĕst′); IMPRESSING.] To press; to stamp; to imprint; to take by force for public service. — **Im′press** (Im′prĕs), *n.* Mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; influence wrought on the mind; act of impressing for the public service. — **Im-press′i-ble** (-prĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being impressed; susceptive; sensitive. — **Im-pres′sion** (-prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Stamp; mark; print; edition; influence; effect. — **Im-pres′sion-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of impression. — **Im-press′ive** (Im-prĕs′ĭv), *a.* Producing an impression; effective. — **Im-press′ive-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-press′ive-ness**, *n.* — **Im-press′ment**, *n.* Seizure for public use.

Im-print′ (Im-prĭnt′), *v. t.* To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp (letters on paper, by means of types); to fix indelibly (on the mind or memory). — **Im′print** (Im′prĭnt), *n.* Whatever is printed; name of the printer or publisher, etc., on the titlepage of a book.

Im-pris′on (Im-prĭz′'n), *v. t.* [IMPRISONED (-'nd); IMPRISONING.] To put into a prison; to confine; to immure. — **Im-pris′on-ment** (-ment), *n.* Incarceration; custody; confinement.

Im-prob′a-ble (Im-prŏb′ă-b'l), *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true. — **Im-prob′a-bly**, *adv.* — **Im-prob′a-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-promp′tu (Im-prŏmp′tū), *adv.* & *a.* Offhand; without study. — *n.* An offhand composition.

Im-prop′er (Im-prŏp′ẽr), *a.* Not proper; unfit; indecent. — **Im-prop′er-ly**, *adv.* — **Im′pro-pri′e-ty** (Im′prō-prī′ĕ-tȳ), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitable act, expression, etc.

Im-prove′ (Im-prōōv′), *v. t.* [IMPROVED (-prōōvd′); IMPROVING.] To make better; to employ to good purpose; to mend; to correct; to rectify. — *v. i.* To grow better. — **Im-prove′ment**, *n.* Progress toward something better; anything added in order to improve something else.

Im-prov′i-dent (Im-prŏv′ĭ-dent), *a.* Not provident; negligent; careless; heedless.

Im-pru′dent (Im-prų′dent), *a.* Not prudent; wanting discretion; injudicious; incautious; rash. — **Im-pru′dent-ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pru′dence** (-dens), *n.* Quality of being imprudent.

Im′pu-dent (Im′pū-dent), *a.* Bold, with disregard of others; wanting modesty; shameless; rude; insolent. — **Im′pu-dence** (-dens), *n.* Audacity; shamelessness; want of modesty.

Im′pulse (Im′pŭls), *n.* Act of impelling; force communicated; sudden motion exciting to action; impression; instigation. — **Im-pul′sion** (Im-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* An impelling or driving onward; impulse. — **Im-pul′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Having power of impelling; actuated by impulse.

Im-pu′ni-ty (Im-pū′nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Exemption from punishment, injury, or loss; security.

Im-pure′ (Im-pūr′), *a.* Not pure; foul; unholy; unchaste; lewd; obscene. — **Im-pure′ly**, *adv.* — **Im-pure′ness**, **Im-pu′ri-ty** (-pū′rĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Im-pute′ (Im-pūt′), *v. t.* To charge; to ascribe; to attribute. — **Im′pu-ta′tion** (Im′pū-tā′shŭn), *n.* An imputing; a charge; censure; reproach.

In (In), *prep.* Within; inside of; surrounded by; present. — *adv.* Not out; inside. — *n.* One in office; — opposed to *out;* a nook; a corner.

In′a-bil′i-ty (In′ă-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lack of ability; disability.

In′ac-ces′si-ble (In′ăk-sĕs′ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached or obtained.

In-ac′cu-rate (In-ăk′kū-rāt), *a.* Not accurate; displaying want of attention; erroneous. — **In-ac′cu-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-ac′cu-ra-cy** (-rā-sȳ), *n.* Want of accuracy; fault; error; blunder.

In-ac′tion (In-ăk′shŭn), *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest. — **In-ac′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Not active or busy; idle; dull; lazy. — **In-ac′tive-ly**, *adv.* — **In′ac-tiv′i-ty** (In′ăk-tĭv′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-ad′e-quate (In-ăd′ē-kwāt), *a.* Not adequate; insufficient; incapable. — **In-ad′e-qua-cy** (-kwā-sȳ), **In-ad′e-quate-ness**, *n.*

In′ad-mis′si-ble (In′ăd-mĭs′sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received. — **In′ad-mis′si-bly**, *adv.* — **In′ad-mis′si-bil′i-ty** (-bĭl′ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In′ad-vert′ent (In′ăd-vĕrt′ent), *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; careless; negligent. — **In′ad-vert′ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In′ad-vert′ence** (-ens), **In′ad-vert′en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being inadvertent; oversight; mistake; fault.

In-al′ien-a-ble (In-āl′yen-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another.

In-ane′ (In-ān′), *a.* Empty; void of sense or intelligence. — **In-an′i-ty** (-ăn′ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Emptiness; frivolity. — **In′a-ni′tion** (-ă-nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Inanity; exhaustion from want of food.

In-an′i-mate (In-ăn′ĭ-māt), *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit; inert; dull; spiritless.

In′a-ni′tion, In-an′i-ty, *n.* See under INANE, *a.*

In-ap′pli-ca-ble (In-ăp′plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not applicable; not suited to the purpose; inappropriate.

In′ap-pre′ci-a-ble (In′ăp-prē′shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not appreciable; too small to be perceived.

In′ap-pro′pri-ate (In′ăp-prō′prĭ-āt), *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable. — **In′ap-pro′pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*

In-arch′ (In-ärch′), *v. t.* To graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree. — **In-arch′ing**, *n.*

Inarching.

In′ar-tic′u-late (In′är-tĭk′ū-lāt), *a.* Not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables; not jointed. — **In′ar-tic′u-late-ly**, *adv.* — **In′ar-tic′u-late-ness**, **In′ar-tic′u-la′tion** (-lā′shŭn), *n.*

In-ar′ti-fi′cial (In-är′tĭ-fĭsh′al), *a.* Not artificial or made by art; artless; simple; natural.

In′as-much′ (In′ăz-mŭch′), *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since.

In′at-ten′tion (In′ăt-tĕn′shŭn), *n.* Want of attention or consideration; heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect. — **In′at-ten′tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Not attentive; negligent; remiss.

In-au'di-ble (ĭn-ô/dĭ-b'l), *a.* Not audible; not to be heard; noiseless; silent. — **In-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

In-au'gu-ral (ĭn-ô/gŭ-rəl), *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration. — *n.* An inaugural address. — **In-au'gu-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* To induct into office; to cause to begin; to consecrate; to dedicate. — **In-au'gu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An inaugurating; formal beginning of any action, etc.

In'aus-pi'cious (ĭn'ôs-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfavorable.

In'born' (ĭn'bôrn'), *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature; innate.

In-cal'cu-la-ble (ĭn-kăl'kŭ-lă-b'l), *a.* Not to be calculated; beyond calculation.

In'ca-les'cent (ĭn'kă-lĕs'ənt), *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat. — **In'ca-les'cence** (-əns), *n.*

In'can-des'cent (ĭn'kăn-dĕs'ənt), *a.* White or glowing with heat. — **In'can-des'cence** (-əns), *n.* A white heat; glowing whiteness caused by intense heat.

In'can-ta'tion (ĭn'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Singing or recital of formulas, by way of enchanting; enchantment.

In-ca'pa-ble (ĭn-kā'pă-b'l), *a.* Not large enough to contain or hold; insufficient; disqualified.

In'ca-pac'i-ty (ĭn'kă-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of capacity, of intellectual power, or of legal competency; incapability; unfitness; disqualification. — **In'ca-pac'i-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To deprive of capacity or power; to disable; to disqualify.

In-car'cer-ate (ĭn-kär'sĕr-āt), *v. t.* To imprison.

In-car'nate (ĭn-kär'nāt), *v. t.* To clothe with, or embody in, flesh. — *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in human form. — **In'car-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A clothing with flesh; personification.

In-case' (ĭn-kās'), *v. t.* [INCASED (-kāst'); INCASING.] To inclose in a case.

In-cau'tious (ĭn-kô'shŭs), *a.* Not cautious; indiscreet; imprudent. — **In-cau'tious-ly**, *adv.*

In-cen'di-a-ry (ĭn-sĕn'dĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *n.* One who maliciously sets fire to a house or excites strife; an agitator. — *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; inflammatory; seditious.

In'cense (ĭn'sĕns), *v. t.* [INCENSED (ĭn'sĕnst); INCENSING.] To perfume with incense. — *n.* Perfume exhaled by burning spices, gums, etc.

In-cense' (ĭn-sĕns'), *v. t.* [INCENSED (ĭn-sĕnst'); INCENSING.] To inflame to anger; to provoke.

In-cen'tive (ĭn-sĕn'tĭv), *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* Motive; stimulus; encouragement.

In-cep'tion (ĭn-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Beginning; commencement. — **In-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Beginning; expressing or indicating beginning.

In-cer'ti-tude (ĭn-sĕr'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Uncertainty.

In-ces'sant (ĭn-sĕs'ənt), *a.* Unceasing; continual; perpetual. — **In-ces'sant-ly**, *adv.*

Inch (ĭnch), *n.* The twelfth part of a foot.

In'cho-ate (ĭn'kō-āt), *a.* Recently begun; incomplete. — **In-cho'a-tive** (ĭn-kō'ă-tĭv), *a.* Expressing beginning; inceptive.

In'ci-dent (ĭn'sĭ-dənt), *a.* Falling on; happening accidentally; casual. — *n.* That which usually happens; circumstance; event; chance; casualty. — **In'ci-dence** (-dəns), *n.* Direction in which a body, ray of light or heat, etc., falls on a surface. — **In'ci-den'tal** (ĭn'sĭ-dĕn'tăl), *a.* Happening, as an occasional event; accidental; casual. — **In'ci-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

In-cip'i-ent (ĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ənt), *a.* Beginning; commencing. — **In-cip'i-ence** (-əns), **In-cip'i-en-cy** (-ən-sĭ), *n.* Commencement.

In-cise' (ĭn-sīz'), *v. t.* [INCISED (-sīzd'); INCISING.] To cut in; to carve in; to engrave. — **In-cised'** (-sīzd'), *a.* Cut in; engraved; having deep and sharp notches. — **In-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A cutting into a substance; cut; gash. — **In-ci'sive** (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Cutting; penetrating; sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting. — **In-ci'sor** (-zər), *n.* A cutter; fore tooth. — **In-ci'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

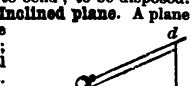
Incised Leaf.

In-cite' (ĭn-sīt'), *v. t.* To move to action; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge; to animate. — **In-cit'er**, *n.* — **In-cit'ant** (-sĭ'tant), *n.* That which incites or causes; stimulant. — **In'ci-ta'tion** (ĭn'sĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Incitement; motive; incentive. — **In-cite'ment** (-sīt'mənt), *n.* Motive; incentive; impulse; encouragement.

In'ci-vil'i-ty (ĭn'sĭ-vĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being uncivil; unmannerliness; rudeness.

In-clem'ent (ĭn-klĕm'ənt), *a.* Not clement; unmerciful; severe; stormy; rigorously cold, etc. — **In-clem'en-cy** (-ən-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being inclement; harshness; severe cold.

In-cline' (ĭn-klīn'), *v. t.* & *i.* [INCLINED (-klīnd'); INCLINING.] To lean; to bend; to be disposed. — *n.* Slope; grade. — **Inclined plane.** A plane that makes an oblique angle with the horizon; one of the mechanical powers. — **In-cli'ner**, *n.* — **In-cli'na-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Disposed. — **In'cli-na'tion** (ĭn'klĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An inclining; leaning; bent; tendency; bias; propensity.



ad Inclined Plane.

In-close' (ĭn-klōz'), *v. t.* [INCLOSED (-klōzd'); INCLOSING.] To surround; to shut in; to encompass. — **In-clo'sure** (-klō'zhŭr), *n.* An inclosing; space contained; barrier; fence.

In-clude' (ĭn-klūd'), *v. t.* To confine within; to contain; to comprehend; to embrace. — **In-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* An including. — **In-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Inclosing; encircling; comprehending the stated limit or extremes.

In-cog' (ĭn-kŏg'), **In-cog'ni-to** (-nĭ-tō), *a.* & *adv.* Unknown; in disguise. — *n.* One in disguise; assumption of a feigned character.

In'co-her'ent (ĭn'kō-hēr'ənt), *a.* Not coherent; loose; unconnected; incongruous; inconsistent.

In'com-bus'ti-ble (ĭn'kŏm-bŭs'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire. — **In'com-bus'ti-ble-ness, In'com-bus'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'come (ĭn'kŭm), *n.* Gain from labor, business, or property; revenue; receipts. — **In'com'ing** (ĭn'kŭm'ĭng), *a.* Coming in; accruing.

In'com-men'su-ra-ble (ĭn'kŏm-mĕn'shŭ-rȧ-b'l), **In'com-men'su-rate** (-rȧt), *a.* Not admitting of a common measure; unequal; insufficient.

In'com-mode' (ĭn'kŏm-mōd'), *v. t.* To give inconvenience or trouble to; to annoy; to trouble; to disquiet; to vex. — **In'com-mo'di-ous** (-mō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable; giving trouble. — **In'com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In'com-mu'ni-ca-ble (ĭn'kŏm-mū'nĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imparted to others. — **In'com-mu'ni-ca-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Not communicative; reticent; unsocial.

In-com'pa-ra-ble (ĭn-kŏm'pȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comparable; matchless; transcendent.

In'com-pas'sion-ate (ĭn'kŏm-păsh'ŭn-ăt), *a.* Not compassionate; unpitying.

In'com-pat'i-ble (ĭn'kŏm-păt'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not compatible; irreconcilably opposed; contradictory; dissimilar; discordant; repugnant.

In-com'pe-tent (ĭn-kŏm'pē-tent), *a.* Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, capacity, means, qualifications, etc.; unfit. — **In-com'pe-tence** (-tens), **In-com'pe-ten-cy** (-ten-sĭ), *n.*

In'com-plete' (ĭn'kŏm-plēt'), *a.* Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.

In-com'pre-hen'si-ble (ĭn-kŏm'prē-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not comprehensible; incapable of being understood; inconceivable. — **In-com'pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.* — **In-com'pre-hen'si-ble-ness**, **In-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'con-ceiv'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conceivable; incomprehensible.

In'con-clu'sive (ĭn'kŏn-klū'sĭv), *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a doubtful question.

In-con'gru-ous (ĭn-kŏn'grŭ-ŭs), *a.* Not congruous to a standard or an end; inconsistent; unsuited; unfit; improper. — **In'con-gru'i-ty** (ĭn'kŏn-grŭ'ĭ-tĭ *or* -kŏn-), *n.* Want of congruity; inconsistency; impropriety.

In-con'se-quent (ĭn-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt), *a.* Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical; inconsistent. — **In-con'se-quen'tial** (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; not of consequence; of little moment.

In'con-sid'er-a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

In'con-sid'er-ate (ĭn'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr-ăt), *a.* Not considerate; hasty; thoughtless; heedless; rash.

In'con-sist'ent (ĭn'kŏn-sĭs'tent), *a.* Not consistent; at variance; incompatible; discordant; repugnant; contradictory; changeable. — **In'con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-sist'ence** (-tens), **In'con-sist'en-cy** (-ten-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being inconsistent; absurdity in argument or narration; changeableness.

In'con-sol'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-sōl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not consolable; not to be consoled; disconsolate.

In-con'stant (ĭn-kŏn'stant), *a.* Not constant; subject to change; variable; fickle; volatile; unstable. — **In-con'stan-cy** (-stan-sĭ), *n.* Mutability; fickleness; dissimilitude.

In'con-test'a-ble (ĭn'kŏn-tĕst'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not contestable; indisputable; undeniable.

In-con'ti-nent (ĭn-kŏn'tĭ-nent), *a.* Not continent; lewd. — *n.* One who is unchaste. — **In-con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; immediately; at once; suddenly. — **In-con'ti-nence** (-nens), **In-con'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sĭ), *n.* Quality of being incontinent; unchastity; lewdness.

In-con'tro-ver'ti-ble (ĭn-kŏn'trō-vĕr'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Not controvertible; too clear to admit of dispute; indisputable.

In'con-ven'ient (ĭn'kŏn-vēn'yent), *a.* Not becoming or suitable; unfit; disadvantageous; inopportune. — **In'con-ven'ient-ly**, *adv.* — **In'con-ven'ience** (-yens), **In'con-ven'ien-cy** (-yen-sĭ), *n.* Want of convenience; disadvantage; disquiet; annoyance; trouble. — **In'con-ven'ience**, *v. t.* To incommode.

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rȧt), *a.* Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal; spiritual; not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.

In-cor'po-rate (ĭn-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* Incorporated; corporate; made into one body; embodied; combined. — *v. t.* To form into one body; to combine (different ingredients) into one mass; to give material form to; to embody; to form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation. — *v. i.* To unite; to be mixed or blended. — **In-cor'po-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* An incorporating; state of being incorporated; union in one mass or organization; formation of a legal body by union of individuals. — **In-cor'po-ra'tor** (-kôr'pō-rā'tŭr), *n.*

In'cor-po're-al (ĭn'kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; intangible; bodiless; spiritual. — **In-cor'po-re'i-ty** (ĭn-kôr'pō-rē'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Immateriality.

In'cor-rect' (ĭn'kŏr-rĕkt'), *a.* Not correct; not according to copy, model, established rule, truth, right, or duty; wrong; faulty.

In-cor'ri-gi-ble (ĭn-kŏr'rĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not corrigible; irreclaimable. — *n.* A hardened criminal. — **In-cor'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.* — **In-cor'ri-gi-ble-ness**, **In-cor'ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'cor-rupt' (ĭn'kŏr-rŭpt'), *a.* Free from corruption; pure; untainted. — **In'cor-rupt'i-ble** (-rŭp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of corruption; inflexibly just and upright. — **In'cor-rupt'i-ble-ness**, **In'cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty** (-tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **In'cor-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* Exemption from corruption.

In-crease' (ĭn-krēs'), *v. t. & i.* [INCREASED (-krēst'); INCREASING.] To enlarge; to augment; to improve. — **In'crease** (ĭn'krēs *or* ĭn-krēs'), *n.* Growth; produce; increment; offspring; addition.

In-cred'i-ble (ĭn-krĕd'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed. — **In-cred'i-ble-ness**, **In-cred'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In-cred'u-lous (ĭn-krĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical. — **In-cred'u-lous-ness**, **In'cre-du'li-ty** (ĭn'krē-dū'

In'cre-ment (In'krĕ-mĕnt), *n.* Increase; growth.

In-crust' (In-krŭst'), *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat. — **In'crus-ta'tion** (In'krŭs-tā'shŭn), *n.* An incrusting; a crust; a coat.

In'cu-bate (Ĭn'kū-bāt), *v. t.* To sit on (eggs for hatching); to brood. — **In'cu-ba'tion** (-bā'shŭn), *n.* Act of incubating; development. — **In'cu-ba'tor** (Ĭn'kū-bā'tẽr), *n.* An apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

In'cu-bus (Ĭn'kū-bŭs), *n.; pl.* E. INCUBUSES (-ĕz), L. INCUBI (-bī). Nightmare; oppressive or stupefying influence.

In-cul'cate (In-kŭl'kāt), *v. t.* To impress; to enforce; to urge. — **In'cul-ca'tion** (In'kŭl-kā'shŭn), *n.* Teaching by repeated admonition.

In-cul'pate (In-kŭl'pāt), *v. t.* To blame; to censure. — **In'cul-pa'tion** (In'kŭl-pā'shŭn), *n.* Blame; crimination. — **In-cul'pa-to-ry** (In-kŭl'pā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Imputing blame; criminatory.

In-cum'bent (In-kŭm'bent), *a.* Lying or resting upon; imposed as duty or obligation; indispensable. — *n.* One in possession of place or office. — **In-cum'ben-cy** (-bĕn-sȳ), *n.* State of being incumbent; weight; duty; obligation; benefice; office.

In-cum'ber (In-kŭm'bẽr), *v. t.* To encumber. — **In-cum'brance** (-brans), *n.* A clog; a check.

In-cur' (In-kûr'), *v. t.* [INCURRED (-kûrd'); INCURRING (-kûr'rĭng).] To become liable to; to expose one's self to.

In-cur'a-ble (In-kūr'a-b'l), *a.* Not curable; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable. — *n.* One diseased beyond cure.

In-cur'sion (In-kûr'shŭn), *n.* An invasion; an inroad; a raid.

In-cur'vate (In-kûr'vāt), *v. t.* To bend; to crook. — *a.* Curved inward or upward. — **In'cur-va'tion** (In'kûr-vā'shŭn), *n.* Act of bending; curvature.

In-debt' (In-dĕt'), *v. t.* To bring into debt; to place under obligation. — **In-debt'ed**, *a.* Placed under obligation; owing restitution or gratitude. — **In-debt'ed-ness**, *n.*

In-de'cent (In-dē'sent), *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; impure; obscene; filthy. — **In-de'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-de'cen-cy** (-sen-sȳ), *n.*

In'de-ci'sion (In'dĕ-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Want of decision or firmness; irresolution. — **In'de-ci'sive** (-sī'sĭv), *a.* Not decisive or conclusive; unsettled; hesitating.

In'de-clin'a-ble (In'dĕ-klīn'á-b'l), *a.* Not varied by terminations. — **In'de-clin'a-bly**, *adv.*

In'de-co'rum (In'dĕ-kō'rŭm), *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior. — **In'de-co'rous** (In'dĕ-kō'rŭs *or* In-dĕk'ō-rŭs), *a.* Not decorous; unseemly; rude; coarse; uncivil.

In-deed' (In-dēd'), *adv.* In reality; in fact.

In'de-fat'i-ga-ble (In'dĕ-făt'ĭ-gá-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearied; persevering.

In'de-fea'si-ble (In'dĕ-fē'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be defeated or made void.

In'de-fen'si-ble (In'dĕ-fĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not defensible; not capable of being justified.

In'de-fin'a-ble (In'dĕ-fin'á-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being defined. — **In'de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*

In-def'i-nite (In-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt), *a.* Not defined; not precise or certain. — **In-def'i-nite-ly**, *adv.*

In-del'i-ble (In-dĕl'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced or forgotten. — **In-del'i-bly**, *adv.* — **In-del'i-bil'i-ty** (-ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-del'i-cate (In-dĕl'ĭ-kāt), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; coarse; indecent. — **In-del'i-ca-cy** (-ká-sȳ), *n.*

In-dem'ni-fy (In-dĕm'nĭ-fȳ), *v. t.* [INDEMNIFIED (-fīd); INDEMNIFYING.] To save harmless; to secure against loss; to make good; to reimburse. — **In-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Reimbursement. — **In-dem'ni-ty** (In-dĕm'nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Security to save harmless; exemption from loss; compensation for loss or injury sustained.

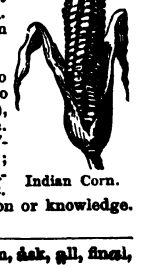
In-dent' (In-dĕnt'), *v. t.* To notch; to bind out by indenture or contract; to begin (a line of print) further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph. — *v. i.* To be notched; to crook or turn; to wind in and out. — *n.* A notch in the margin of anything. — **In'den-ta'tion** (In'dĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A cut; depression. — **In-den'ture** (-dĕn'tûr), *n.* An indenting; written agreement between contracting parties. — *v. t.* To bind by indentures.

In'de-pend'ent (In'dĕ-pĕnd'ent), *a.* Not dependent; not subject to control of others; not relying on others; free; easy; pertaining to the Independents. — *n.* A Congregationalist, or one who believes each organized Christian church complete in itself, and independent of ecclesiastical authority. — **In'de-pend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'de-pend'ence** (-ens), *n.* Exemption from reliance on others, or control from them.

In'dex (In'dĕks), *n.; pl.* E. INDEXES (-ĕz), L. INDICES (-dĭ-sēz). Something which points out; a table for facilitating reference to topics in a book; the forefinger; an exponent. — *v. t.* To provide with an index.

In'di-a-man (In'dĭ-á-man *or* Ind'yá-), *n.* A ship used in the East India trade.

In'di-an (In'dĭ-an *or* Ind'yan), *a.* Pertaining to India (in Asia), to the West Indies (islands of the Atlantic), or to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn. — *n.* An inhabitant of the Indies; aboriginal inhabitant of America. — **Indian corn.** Maize; an edible American grain.



Indian Corn.

In'di-a rub'ber. Caoutchouc.

In'di-cate (In'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To point out; to discover; to show. — **In'di-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.* — **In'di-cant** (-kant), *a.* & *n.* Showing. — **In'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A pointing out; mark; sign; symptom. — **In-dic'a-tive** (In-dĭk'á-tĭv), *a.* Pointing out; giving intimation or knowledge. — **In-dic'a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In'di-ces (ĭn'dĭ-sēz), *n., pl.* of INDEX.

In-dict' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* To charge with crime; to present for judicial trial. — **In-dict'er** (-ẽr), **In-dict'or,** *n.* — **In-dict'ment** (-ment), *n.* An indicting; a formal charge of crime, preferred by a grand jury; accusation in general.

In-dif'fer-ent (ĭn-dĭf'fẽr-ent), *a.* Not making a difference; of no account; neither particularly good nor bad; passable; impartial; disinterested; feeling no interest or care. — **In-dif'fer-ence** (-ens), *n.* The quality of being indifferent; carelessness; apathy; insensibility.

In-dig'e-nous (ĭn-dĭj'ẽ-nŭs), *a.* Native to, or produced naturally in, a country or climate.

In'di-gent (ĭn'dĭ-jent), *a.* Destitute of property; poor. — **In'di-gence,** *n.* Poverty; want.

In'di-gest'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-jĕst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into products fit to be absorbed. — **In'di-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Want of due digestion; dyspepsia.

In-dig'nant (ĭn-dĭg'nant), *a.* Affected with indignation; feeling wrath or contempt. — **In-dig'nant-ly,** *adv.* — **In'dig-na'tion** (ĭn'dĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* Resentment; anger. — **In-dig'ni-ty** (ĭn-dĭg'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Action showing contempt; insult.

In'di-go (ĭn'dĭ-gō), *n.* A deep blue color; a blue coloring matter obtained from plants.

In'di-rect' (ĭn'dĭ-rĕkt'), *a.* Not direct; not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest. — **In'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* An oblique course or means; dishonest practices.

In'dis-creet' (ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Not discreet; injudicious; rash; hasty. — **In'dis-creet'ly,** *adv.* — **In'dis-cre'tion** (-krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A want of discretion; imprudence; indiscreet behavior.

In'dis-crete' (ĭn'dĭs-krēt'), *a.* Not discrete or separated.

In'dis-crim'i-nate (ĭn'dĭs-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Wanting discrimination; not making distinction; promiscuous; confused.

In'dis-pen'sa-ble (ĭn'dĭs-pĕn'sā-b'l), *a.* Not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.

In'dis-pose' (ĭn'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* [INDISPOSED (-pōzd'); INDISPOSING.] To render unsuited; to disqualify; to disincline. — **In'dis-posed'** (-pōzd'), *a.* Unwell. — **In'dis-po-si'tion** (ĭn-dĭs'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A slight illness; aversion.

In-dis'pu-ta-ble (ĭn-dĭs'pū-tā-b'l), *a.* Not disputable; unquestionable; certain.

In-dis'so-lu-ble (ĭn-dĭs'sō-lū-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being dissolved; perpetually obligatory. — **In-dis'so-lu-bly,** *adv.* — **In-dis'so-lu-ble-ness, In-dis'so-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In'dis-tinct' (ĭn'dĭs-tĭnkt'), *a.* Not distinct or distinguishable; obscure; vague; uncertain.

In-dite' (ĭn-dīt'), *v. t.* To direct what is to be uttered; to compose; to write; to be author of. — **In-dite'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of inditing.

In'di-vid'u-al (ĭn'dĭ-vĭd'ū-al), *a.* Not divided; single; one; peculiar to a single person or thing; distinctive. — *n.* A single person or thing. — **In'di-vid'u-al-ly,** *adv.* — **In'di-vid'u-al'i-ty** (-al'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Separate nature or existence; character peculiar to an individual.

In'di-vis'i-ble (ĭn'dĭ-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not divisible; not separable into parts; not capable of exact division. — *n.* That which is indivisible.

In-doc'tri-nate (ĭn-dŏk'trĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments or principles.

In'do-lent (ĭn'dō-lent), *a.* Indulging in ease; lazy; sluggish; inactive. — **In'do-lence** (-lens), *n.* Habitual idleness; laziness.

In-dom'i-ta-ble (ĭn-dŏm'ĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Not to be subdued or tamed; invincible.

In'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *a.* Being or done within doors, or in the house; domestic. — **In'doors'** (ĭn'dōrz' *or* ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* Within the house.

In-dorse' (ĭn-dōrs'), *v. t.* [INDORSED (-dōrst'); INDORSING.] To write upon the back of; to write one's name upon the back of (a paper) to transfer it, or to secure payment of a note, draft, etc.; to give one's name or support to; to sanction. — **In-dors'er, In-dors'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In'der-see'** (ĭn'dôr-sē'), *n.* A person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement. — **In-dorse'ment** (ĭn-dōrs'ment), *n.* A writing on the back of a note, bill, etc.; sanction; approval.

In-du'bi-ta-ble (ĭn-dū'bĭ-tā-b'l), *a.* Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt; evident.

In-duce' (ĭn-dūs'), *v. t.* [INDUCED (-dūst'); INDUCING (-dū'sĭng).] To lead in; to prevail on; to impel; to press; to cause. — **In-duce'ment** (ĭn-dūs'ment), *n.* Motive; reason; influence.

In-duct' (ĭn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* To bring in; to introduce; to put in possession (of a benefice or office). — **In-duct'or** (-dŭk'tẽr), *n.* — **In-duc'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* An inducting; introduction; process of reasoning from particulars to generals; introduction into office. — **In-duct'ive** (-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Leading or drawing; derived by induction. — **In-duct'ive-ly,** *adv.*

In-duc'tile (ĭn-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads.

In-due' (ĭn-dū'), *v. t.* [INDUED (-dūd'); INDUING.] To put on; to clothe; to invest; to supply.

In-dulge' (ĭn-dŭlj'), *v. t.* [INDULGED (-dŭljd'); INDULGING (-dŭl'jĭng).] To yield to the desire of; to gratify; to humor; to allow; to favor. — **In-dul'gence** (ĭn-dŭl'jens), *n.* The quality of being indulgent; favor granted; gratification. — **In-dul'gent,** *a.* Prone to indulge or humor.

In'du-rate (ĭn'dū-rāt), *v. i. & t.* To harden. — *a.* Hardened; obdurate. — **In'du-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A hardening; stiffness.

In'dus-try (ĭn'dŭs-trĭ), *n.* Habitual diligence; assiduousness; laboriousness. — **In-dus'tri-al** (-dŭs'trĭ-al), *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, industry, or the arts of industry. — **In-dus'tri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Given to industry; diligent.

In-e'bri-ate (ĭn-ē'brĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make drunk; to stupefy; to exhilarate. — *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot; a toper. — **In-e'bri-ant** (-ant), *a.* Intoxicating. — *n.* Anything that intoxicates. — **In-e'bri-a'tion** (ĭn-ē'brĭ-ā'shŭn), **In-e'bri'e-ty** (ĭn'ē-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Drunkenness.

In-ef'fa-ble (ĭn-ĕf'fā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable;

In'ef-fect'ive (In'ĕf-fĕk'tĭv), *a.* Producing no effect; inefficient; vain; fruitless; weak.
In'ef-foc'tu-al (-fŏk'tū-*al*), *a.* Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.
In-ef'fi-ca'cious (In-ĕf'fĭ-kā'shŭs), *a.* Not efficacious; not producing the proper effect. — **In-ef'fi-ca'cious-ness, In-ef'fi-ca-cy** (-ĕf'fĭ-kă-sȳ), *n.* Inefficiency.
In'ef-fi'cient (In'ĕf-fĭsh'*ent*), *a.* Not efficient; not producing the effect; slack or remiss.
In-el'e-gant (In-ĕl'ē-*gant*), *a.* Not elegant; wanting in taste. — **In-el'e-gance** (-*gans*), **In-el'e-gan-cy** (-*gan*-sȳ), *n.* Want of elegance.
In-el'i-gi-ble (In-ĕl'ĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not eligible; incapable of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen. — **In-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
In'e-qual'i-ty (In'ē-kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being unequal; diversity; want of levelness; inadequacy.
In-ert' (In-ûrt'), *a.* Inactive; sluggish; dull.
In-er'ti-a (In-ûr'shĭ-ă), *n.* Property by which matter, when at rest, tends to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.
In-es'ti-ma-ble (In-ĕs'tĭ-mă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being estimated; above all price; invaluable.
In-ev'i-ta-ble (In-ĕv'ĭ-tă-b'l), *a.* Not evitable; unavoidable; not to be withstood or resisted.
In'ex-cus'a-ble (In'ĕks-kūz'ă-b'l), *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification; unpardonable.
In'ex-haust'i-ble (In'ĕgz-ąst'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or emptied.
In-ex'o-ra-ble (In-ĕks'ō-rā-b'l), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding.
In'ex-pe'di-ent (In'ĕks-pē'dĭ-*ent*), *n.* Not expedient; unfit; improper.
In'ex-pe'ri-ence (In'ĕks-pē'rĭ-*ens*), *n.* Want of experience.
In-ex'pi-a-ble (In-ĕks'pĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of no atonement; implacable.
In-ex'pli-ca-ble (In-ĕks'plĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not explainable; incapable of being accounted for.
In'ex-press'i-ble (In'ĕks-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of expression; unspeakable; untold.
In-ex'tri-ca-ble (In-ĕks'trĭ-kă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being extricated. — **In-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.*
In-eye' (In-ī'), *v. t.* To inoculate (a tree) by inserting a bud.
In-fal'li-ble (In-făl'lĭ-b'l), *a.* Not fallible; exempt from liability to mistake; certain. — **In-fal'li-bly**, *adv.* — **In-fal'li-ble-ness, In-fal'li-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
In'fa-my (In'fă-mȳ), *n.* Loss of reputation; public disgrace; extreme vileness. — **In'fa-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Of ill report; scandalous; base.
In'fant (In'*fant*), *n.* A young child; a person not of full age; a minor. — *a.* Pertaining to infancy; intended for young children. — **In'fan-cy** (-*fan*-sȳ), *n.* The state of being an infant; first age of anything; condition of one under age; nonage; minority. — **In'fan-tile** (-tīl *or* -tĭl), **In'fan-tine** (-tĭn *or* -tīn), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children.
In'fan-try (In'*fan*-trȳ), *n.* Foot soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry*.
In-fat'u-ate (In-făt'ū-āt), *v. t.* To make foolish; to besot; to mislead. — **In-fat'u-a'tion** (-ā'-shŭn), *n.* An infatuating; folly.
In-fect' (In-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To taint with disease or affect with noxious matter; to poison; to pollute; to defile. — **In-fect'er**, *n.* — **In-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* An infecting; that which infects; a prevailing disease. — **In-fec'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Liable to communicate disease; pestilential; easily diffused or spread.
In'fe-lic'i-ty (In'fĕ-lĭs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Unhappiness; misery; unfortunate condition or act. — **In'fe-lic'i-tous** (-ĭ-tŭs), *a.* Not felicitous; not well said or done.
In-fer' (In-fûr'), *v. t.* [INFERRED (-fûrd'); INFERRING.] To derive by deduction or induction; to conclude; to surmise; to imply. — **In-fer'ri-ble, In-fer'a-ble** (-fûr'- *or* -fĕr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. — **In'fer-ence** (In'fĕr-*ens*), *n.* Conclusion; deduction; consequence. — **In'fer-en'tial** (-ĕn'*shal*), *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.
In-fe'ri-or (In-fē'rĭ-ŏr), *a.* Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate. — *n.* One younger, or of a lower station, than another. — **In-fe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being inferior; lower state or condition.
In-fer'nal (In-fûr'*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to the lower regions, regions of the dead, or hell; helliah; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious.
In-fer'ri-ble, *a.* See under INFER, *v. t.*
In-fer'tile (In-fûr'tĭl *or* -tīl), *a.* Not fertile; barren. — **In'fer-til'i-ty** (In'fûr-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*
In-fest' (In-fĕst'), *v. t.* To trouble by numbers or frequency of presence; to annoy; to harass.
In'fi-del (In'fĭ-*del*), *a.* Not holding the faith; unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures or divine institution of Christianity. — *n.* An unbeliever; a freethinker; deist; atheist; akeptic. — **In'fi-del'i-ty** (In'fĭ-dĕl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Want of faith; unbelief; unfaithfulness to the marriage contract; treachery; deceit.
In'fi-nite (In'fĭ-nĭt), *a.* Unlimited; boundless; interminable. — *n.* Infinite space, extent, or magnitude; an incalculable or very great number. — **In'fi-nite-ly**, *adv.* Without bounds or limits. — **In'fi-nite-ness, In-fin'i-ty** (-fĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In'fin-i-tes'i-mal** (In'fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'ĭ-*mal*), *a.* Infinitely small. — *n.* A quantity less than any assignable quantity. — **In-fin'i-tive** (-fĭn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Unlimited; not bounded or restricted. — **In-fin'i-tude** (-tūd), *n.* The quality of being infinite; infinite extent; immensity; multitude.
In-firm' (In-fûrm'), *a.* Not firm or sound; weak; irresolute; feeble; imbecile. — **In-firm'ly**, *adv.* — **In-firm'ness**, *n.* — **In-firm'a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *n.* A hospital; place for the infirm or sick. — **In-firm'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Debility; imperfection.
In-fix' (In-fĭks'), *v. t.* [INFIXED (-fĭkst'); INFIXING.] To fix deep; to implant.
In-flame' (In-flām'), *v. t.* [INFLAMED (-flāmd'); INFLAMING.] To set on fire; to kindle; to provoke; to irritate; to exasperate; to anger. — *v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful. —

In-flam'er, *n.* — **In-flam'ma-ble** (-flăm'mȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily enkindled. — **In-flam'ma-ble-ness, In-flam'ma-bil'i-ty** (-b'l'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **In'flam-ma'tion** (In'flăm-mā'shŭn), *n.* A setting on fire; redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, with heat and fever; excitement; passion. — **In-flam'ma-to-ry** (-flăm'mȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending to excite inflammation, heat, passion, tumult, etc.; seditious.

In-flate' (In-flāt'), *v. t.* To swell with wind; to puff up; to elate. — **In-flat'ed, In-flat'ed** (-flāt'-ĕd), *a.* Filled with air; turgid; bombastic. — **In-fla'tion** (-flā'shŭn), *n.* An inflating.

In-flect' (In-flĕkt'), *v. t.* To bend; to turn from a direct line; to vary (a noun or verb) in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to modulate (the voice). — **In-flec'tion** (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* An inflecting; bend; fold; variation of nouns, etc., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

In-flex'i-ble (In-flĕks'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being bent; rigid; stubborn. — **In-flex'i-ble-ness, In-flex'i-bil'i-ty** (-b'l'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-flex'ion, *n.* Same as INFLECTION, under INFLECT, *v. t.*

In-flict' (In-flĭkt'), *v. t.* To lay (a fine, blows, punishment, etc.); to apply; to impose. — **In-flic'tion** (-flĭk'shŭn), *n.* An inflicting; punishment.

In'flo-res'cence (In'flō-rĕs'sens), *n.* A flowering; unfolding of blossoms; mode of flowering; an axis on which all the buds are flower-buds.

In'flu-ence (In'flŭ-*ens*), *n.* A flowing in or upon; bringing about of an effect; power arising from station, character, wealth, etc. — *v. t.* [INFLUENCED (-ĕnst); INFLUENCING.] To control or move by moral power; to lead; to direct. — **In'flu-en'tial** (-ĕn'shal), *a.* Exerting influence; potent; efficacious. — **In'flu-en'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In'flu-en'za (In'flŭ-ĕn'zȧ), *n.* Violent catarrh.

In'flux (In'flŭks), *n.* A flowing in.

In-fold' (In-fōld'), *v. t.* To wrap up; to inclose.

In-form' (In-fôrm'), *v. t.* To animate; to tell; to teach; to instruct. — *v. i.* To give intelligence or information; to betray. — **In-form'ant** (-*ant*), *n.* One who gives intelligence. — **In-form'or**, *n.* One who imparts news; one who discloses a violation of law by another; betrayer. — **In'for-ma'tion** (In'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A communicating knowledge; news; intelligence; knowledge.

In-form'al, *a.* Not in the usual or established form; without ceremony. — **In'for-mal'i-ty** (In'-fôr-măl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Lack of form; informal act.

In-frac'tion (In-frăk'shŭn), *n.* Breach; violation. — **In-frac'tor** (-tŏr), *n.*

In-fre'quent (In-frē'kwent), *a.* Seldom happening; uncommon. — **In-fre'quence** (-frē'kwens), **In-fre'quen-cy** (-kwen-sȳ), *n.*

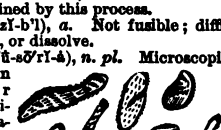
In-fringe' (In-frĭnj'), *v. t.* & *i.* [INFRINGED (In-frĭnjd'); INFRINGING.] To break (contracts); to violate; to transgress. — **In-frin'ger**, *n.* — **In-fringe'ment** (-ment), *n.* Breach; violation.

In-fu'ri-ate (In-fū'rĭ-āt), *a.* Enraged; mad; raging. — *v. t.* To render furious; to enrage.

In-fuse' (In-fūz'), *v. t.* [INFUSED (-fūzd'); INFUSING.] To pour in (liquid); to instill (principles or qualities); to inspirit; to animate; to steep in a liquid without boiling. — **In-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.* An infusing; suggestion; steeping of an insoluble substance in water, to extract its virtues; liquid obtained by this process.

In-fu'si-ble (In-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Not fusible; difficult to fuse, melt, or dissolve.

‖**In'fu-so'ri-a** (In'fū-sō'rĭ-ȧ), *n. pl.* Microscopic animals found in water and other fluids, and multiplying by gemmation.



Infusoria.

In-gen'ious (In-jēn'-yŭs), *a.* Possessed of genius or faculty of invention; skillful to invent; well formed; well adapted. — **In'ge-nu'i-ty** (In'jĕ-nū'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

In-gen'u-ous (In-jĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Free from reserve, disguise, or dissimulation; frank; artless; sincere; fair; generous. — **In-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In-glo'ri-ous (In-glō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not glorious; shameful; disgraceful. — **In-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*

In'got (In'gŏt), *n.* A mass or wedge of gold or unwrought metal.

In-graft' (In-grăft'), *v. t.* To insert (a scion in a stock); to introduce; to set deeply and firmly.

In'grain' (In'grān'), *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought. — *v. t.* To dye in the grain, or before manufacture; to work (color) into the natural texture.

In'grate' (In'grāt'), *n.* An ungrateful person.

In-gra'ti-ate (In-grē'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To introduce to favor.

In-grat'i-tude (In-grăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Want of gratitude; unthankfulness.

In-gre'di-ent (In-grē'dĭ-*ent*), *n.* A component part of a compound or mixture; element.

In'gress (In'grĕs), *n.* Entrance; power, liberty, or means, of access.

In'gru-nal (In'grwĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to the groin.

In-hab'it (In-hăb'ĭt), *v. t.* To live or dwell in. — *v. i.* To dwell; to abide. — **In-hab'it-ant** (-*ant*), **In-hab'it-er**, *n.* — **In-hab'it-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable.

In-hale' (In-hāl'), *v. t.* [INHALED (-hāld'); INHALING.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire. — **In-hal'er**, *n.* One who inhales; apparatus for inhaling, for medicinal purposes; contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp air. — **In'ha-la'tion** (In'hȧ-lā'shŭn), *n.* An inhaling.

In'har-mon'ic (In'här-mŏn'ĭk), **In'har-mon'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), **In'har-mo'ni-ous** (In'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.

In-here' (In-hēr'), *v. i.* [INHERED (-hērd'); INHERING.] To be fixed or permanently incorporated. — **In-her'ence** (In-hēr'*ens*), **In-her'en-cy** (-*en*-sȳ), *n.* Existence in something else. — **In-her'ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Innate; native; inwrought.

In-her'it (In-hĕr'ĭt), *v. t.* To take by inheritance, or by descent from an ancestor; to receive

birth; to have by nature. — *v. t.* To have as an inheritance or property. — **In-her'it-ance** (In-hĕr'ĭt-ans), *n.* Hereditary estate; ownership.

In-hos'pi-ta-ble (In-hŏs'pĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to welcome guests; desert; wild. — **In-hos'pi-ta-ble-ness, In-hos'pi-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-hu'man (In-hū'man), *a.* Cruel; pitiless; savage. — **In'hu-man'i-ty** (In'hū-măn'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-im'i-cal (In-ĭm'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the disposition of an enemy; unfriendly; repugnant.

In-im'i-ta-ble (In-ĭm'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being imitated; surpassingly excellent; unique.

In-iq'ui-ty (In-ĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* Absence of just dealing; wickedness; sin; crime. — **In-iq'ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Wicked; nefarious; criminal.

In-i'tial (In-ĭsh'al), *a.* First; beginning. — *n.* The first letter of a word. — **In-i'tial-ly**, *adv.*

In-i'ti-ate (In-ĭsh'ĭ-ĕt), *v. t.* To begin; to instruct in the rudiments; to introduce into a society or secret ceremonies. — *a.* Begun; commenced; incomplete; introduced to a knowledge of. — **In-i'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An initiating; ceremony by which one is introduced into a society; introduction into the principles of a thing unknown. — **In-i'ti-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to initiate. — *n.* Introductory step or movement; right or power to introduce a new measure or law. — **In-i'ti-a-to-ry** (-ā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Suitable for an introduction or a beginning; introductory.

In-ject' (In-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw in; to force into. — **In-ject'or**, *n.* — **In-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A throwing in; matter injected.

In-join' (In-join'), *v. t.* See ENJOIN.

In'ju-di'cious (In'jū-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Not judicious; void of discretion; unwise; rash; imprudent.

In-junc'tion (In-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* An enjoining; an order; a precept; a writ or process whereby a court directs a party to do or refrain from doing certain acts.

In'jure (In'jŭr), *v. t.* [INJURED (-jŭrd); INJURING.] To harm; to hurt; to damage. — **In'ju-rer**, *n.* — **In-ju'ri-ous** (-jū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not just; hurtful; pernicious; baneful. — **In'ju-ry** (In'jŭ-rў), *n.* That which brings harm or occasions loss; mischief; detriment; damage.

In-jus'tice (In-jŭs'tĭs), *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of rights; wrong.

Ink (Ink), *n.* Colored fluid, used in writing, printing, etc. — *v. t.* [INKED (Inkt); INKING.] To black with ink. — **Ink'y** (Ink'ў), *a.* Consisting of, or like, ink; black; soiled with ink. — **Ink'stand'** (-stănd'), *n.* Vessel to hold ink.

Ink'ling (Ink'lĭng), *n.* Intimation; desire; hint.

In'land (In'land), *a.* Within the land; remote from the sea; interior; domestic; not foreign. — *n.* Interior part of a country.

In-lay' (In-lā'), *v. t.* [INLAID (-lād'); INLAYING.] To insert (pieces of ivory, wood, metal, etc.) in a groundwork of other material. — *n.* Material inlaid or fit for inlaying.

In'let (In'lĕt), *n.* Passage by which an inclosed place may be entered; bay in the shore of the sea, river, etc.

In'ly (In'lў), *a.* Internal; interior. — *adv.* Internally; in the heart; secretly.

In'mate' (In'māt'), *n.* One who lives in the same house; a resident in a hospital, convent, etc.

In'most' (In'mōst'), *a.* Furthest in; innermost.

Inn (In), *n.* House for entertainment of travelers; tavern; hotel.

In'nate (In'nāt *or* In-nāt'), *a.* Inborn; native.

In'ner (In'nĕr), *a.* Further in; interior; internal. — **In'ner-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Furthest inward; inmost.

In'ning (In'nĭng), *n.* Time or turn of being in; as, the turn of a player at the bat in baseball, or of a political party, etc., in power.

In'no-cent (In'nŏ-sent), *a.* Not harmful; free from guilt; inoffensive; pure; blameless; faultless. — *n.* One free from guilt or harm; an idiot; a simpleton. — **In'no-cent-ly**, *adv.* — **In'no-cence** (-sens), *n.* State of being innocent; innocuousness; purity of heart; imbecility.

In-noc'u-ous (In-nŏk'ū-ŭs), *a.* Harmless; safe.

In'no-vate (In'nŏ-vāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To introduce as a novelty. — **In'no-va'tor** (-tẽr), *n.* — **In'no-va'tion** (-vā'shŭn), *n.* An innovating; change.

In'nu-en'do (In'nū-ĕn'dō), *n.*; *pl.* INNUENDOES (-dōz). An oblique hint; allusion.

In-nu'mer-a-ble (In-nū'mẽr-à-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being counted or numbered; countless; unnumbered; very numerous.

In'nu-tri'tion (In'nū-trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Want of nutrition. — **In'nu-tri'tious** (-trĭsh'ŭs), **In-nu'tri-tive** (In-nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not nourishing.

In-oc'u-late (In-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To bud; to insert (the bud of a plant) in another plant, for propagation; to communicate (a disease) by inserting infectious matter in one's flesh. — *v. i.* To graft; to communicate disease. — **In-oc'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **In-oc'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An inoculating.

In'of-fen'sive (In'ŏf-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Giving no offense; harmless.

In-op'er-a-tive (In-ŏp'ẽr-à-tĭv), *a.* Not operative; producing no effect.

In-op'por-tune' (In-ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable. — **In-op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.*

In-or'di-nate (In-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not limited to usual bounds; excessive; immoderate.

In'or-gan'ic (In'ôr-găn'ĭk), *a.* Not organic; devoid of organized structure; unorganized.

In'quest (In'kwĕst), *n.* Judicial inquiry; official examination; a coroner's jury.

In-qui'e-tude (In-kwī'ĕ-tūd), *n.* Disturbed state.

In-quire' (In-kwīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* [INQUIRED (-kwīrd'); INQUIRING.] To ask; to seek by asking; to make investigation. — **In-quir'er** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In-quir'y** (-kwīr'ў), *n.* Search for truth or knowledge; question; investigation; research.

In'qui-si'tion (In'kwĭ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An inquiry; examination; inquest; finding of a jury; Roman Catholic tribunal for examination and punishment of heretics. — **In'qui-si'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Relating to inquiry or to the Inquisition.

In-quis'i-tive (In-kwĭz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Apt to ask questions; prying; curious.

In-quis'i-tor (In-kwĭs'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* One who inquires; one of the Roman Catholic Court of Inquisition. — **In-quis'i-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to inquisition; impudently or tyrannically inquisitive; searching.

In'road' (In'rōd'), *n.* Sudden invasion; irruption.

In-sane' (In-sān'), *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; demented; appropriated to insane persons. — **In-sane'ly**, *adv.* — **In-san'i-ty** (-săn'ĭ-tў), *n.* Unsoundness of mind; derangement; lunacy.

In-sa'ti-a-ble (In-sā'shă-b'l *or* -shĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; insatiate. — **In-sa'ti-ate** (-āt), *a.* Not to be satisfied. — **In'sa-ti'e-ty** (In'să-tĭ'ĕ-tў), *n.* Insatiableness.

In-scribe' (In-skrīb'), *v. t.* [INSCRIBED (-skrībd'); INSCRIBING.] To write or engrave; to imprint; to dedicate; to draw (one figure) within another. — **In-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* An inscribing; thing inscribed; address of a book to a person.

In-scru'ta-ble (In-skrụ'tă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being understood by inquiry; undiscoverable.

In'sect (In'sĕkt), *n.* An articulate animal, having six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body. — **In'sec-tiv'o-rous** (In'sĕk-tĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on insects.

In'se-cure' (In'sē-kūr'), *a.* Not secure; not safe; exposed to danger or loss. — **In'se-cure'ly**, *adv.* — **In'se-cu'ri-ty** (-kū'rĭ-tў), *n.*

In-sen'sate (In-sĕn'sāt), *a.* Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

In-sen'si-ble (In-sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Destitute of feeling; dull; numb; hard; callous.

In-sep'a-ra-ble (In-sĕp'ă-rā-b'l), *a.* Not separable; incapable of being disjoined.

In-sert' (In-sẽrt'), *v. t.* To set or put into; to introduce. — **In-sert'ing**, *n.* A setting in; trimming, lace, etc., set into garments. — **In-ser'tion** (-sẽr'shŭn), *n.* An inserting, or thing inserted; mode or place of inserting.

In'set (In'sĕt), *n.* A thing set in; insertion.

In'side' (In'sīd'), *prep.* or *adv.* Within the sides of; contained within. — *a.* Contained; interior; internal. — *n.* The part within; *pl.* the inward parts; entrails; bowels.

In-sid'i-ous (In-sĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lying in wait, as if to entrap; wily; sly; treacherous; deceptive.

In'sight' (In'sīt'), *n.* Sight of the interior; introspection; acute observation.

In-sig'ni-a (In-sĭg'nĭ-ă), *n. pl.* Badges of office or honor; signs by which anything is distinguished.

In'sig-nif'i-cant (In'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* Not significant; destitute of meaning or effect; inconsiderable; trivial; mean; contemptible.

In'sin-cere' (In'sĭn-sēr'), *a.* Not sincere; deceitful; hypocritical; false; disingenuous; hollow. — **In'sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-sin'u-ate (In-sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To introduce gently or artfully; to instill; to hint; to suggest by remote allusion; to work one's self into favor. — *v. i.* To creep, wind, or flow, in; to ingratiate one's self. — **In-sin'u-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **In-sin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A creeping or winding in; a gaining favor by gentle or artful means; a hint.

In-sip'id (In-sĭp'ĭd), *a.* Destitute of taste, life, or animation; dull; spiritless; flat. — **In'si-pid'i-ty** (In'sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **In-sip'id-ness** (-sĭp'ĭd-nĕs), *n.*

In-sist' (In-sĭst'), *v. i.* To dwell upon as a matter of moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing. — **In-sist'ent** (-ent), *a.* Standing or resting on; persistent; persevering.

In-si'tion (In-sĭsh'ŭn *or* -sĭsh'tĭn), *n.* Insertion of a scion in a stock.

In-snare' (In-snār'), *v. t.* [INSNARED (-snārd'); INSNARING.] To catch in a snare; to entrap.

In'so-late (In'sō-lāt), *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays. — **In'so-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Exposure to, or stroke of, the sun.

In'so-lent (In'sō-lent), *a.* Proud, with contempt of others; overbearing; insulting; offensive; pert; rude. — **In'so-lence** (-lens), *n.*

In-sol'u-ble (In-sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved by a liquid; not to be explained. — **In-sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-solv'a-ble (In-sŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* Not solvable; not capable of solution, or of being paid; inextricable.

In-sol'vent (In-sŏl'vent), *a.* Not solvent; unable to pay one's debts. — *n.* One unable to pay his debts. — **In-sol'ven-cy** (In-sŏl'ven-sў), *n.*

In'so-much' (In'sō-mŭch'), *adv.* So; in such wise.

In-spect' (In-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To view narrowly; to examine critically. — **In-spect'or** (-spĕk'tẽr), *n.* — **In-spect'or-ate** (-tẽr-āt), **In-spect'or-ship**, *n.* Office, residence, or district of an inspector. — **In-spec'tion** (-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* An inspecting; survey; official examination; superintendence.

In-spire' (In-spīr'), *v. i.* [INSPIRED (-spīrd'); INSPIRING.] To draw in breath; to breathe; to blow gently. — *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to affect, as with superior or supernatural influence. — **In-spir'er**, *n.* — **In'spi-ra'tion** (In'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A breathing in, infusing, etc.; supernatural divine influence on the mind enabling it to communicate moral truth.

In-spir'it (In-spĭr'ĭt), *v. t.* To infuse spirit in; to enliven; to cheer; to encourage.

In-spis'sate (In-spĭs'sāt), *v. t.* To thicken (fluids) by evaporation. — *a.* Thick; inspissated.

In-sta'ble (In-stā'b'l), *a.* Not stable; mutable; inconstant — **In'sta-bil'i-ty** (In'stă-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

In-stall' (In-stạl'), *v. t.* [INSTALLED (-stạld'); INSTALLING.] To set in a seat; to instate in office, rank, etc. — **In'stal-la'tion** (In'stŏl-lā'shŭn), *n.* An installing; institution. — **In-stall'ment** (In-stạl'ment), *n.* An installing; part of a sum of money paid at a particular period.

In'stance (In'stans), *n.* The being instant or pressing; occasion; occurrence; solicitation; example; case. — *v. t.* [INSTANCED (-stanst); INSTANCING.] To mention as an example or case. — **In'stant** (-stant), *a.* Pressing; urgent; quick; current. — *n.* A moment. — **In'stant-ly**, ‖**In-stan'ter** (-stăn'tẽr), *adv.* Immediately; at once. — **In'stan-ta'ne-ous** (In'stăn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Done in an instant.

In-state' (In-stāt'), *v. t.* To set; to establish.
In-stead' (In-stĕd'), *adv.* In the stead or room.
In'step (In'stĕp), *n.* The upper side of the foot.
In'sti-gate (In'stĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To urge forward; to set on; to urge; to impel; to animate. — **In'sti-ga'tor**, *n.* — **In'sti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* An instigating; incitement.
In-still' (In-stĭl'), **In-still'**, *v. t.* [INSTILLED; INSTILLING.] To pour in by drops; to infuse slowly, or by degrees; to insinuate; to inculcate. — **In-still'er**, **In'stil-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **In'stil-la'tion** (In'stĭl-lā'shŭn), **In-still'ment** (-stĭl'ment), **In-stil'ment**, *n.* An instilling; that which is instilled.
In-stinct' (In-stĭngkt'), *a.* Urged from within; moved; imbued; quick. — **In'stinct** (In'stĭngkt), *n.* Unconscious or unreasoning prompting to action; natural impulse by which an animal is guided to performance of any action. — **In-stinc'tive** (In-stĭngk'tĭv), *a.* Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning.
In'sti-tute (In'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To set up; to establish; to ordain; to found; to begin; to set in operation. — *n.* Thing instituted; established law; settled order; precept; principle; institution. — **In'sti-tu'tor** (-tū'tĕr), *n.* — **In'sti-tu'tion** (In'stĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* An instituting; establishment; foundation; education; enactment; ordinance; organized society; system of rules.
In-struct' (In-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To teach; to educate; to inform; to direct; to order; to command. — **In-struct'er**, **In-struct'or**, *n.* — **In-struct'ress**, *n. fem.* — **In-struc'tion** (In-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* A teaching; education; information; advice. — **In-struct'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Conveying knowledge.
In'stru-ment (In'strŭ-ment), *n.* That by which work is performed; tool; implement for producing musical sounds; implement; legal writing; agent. — **In'stru-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Acting as an instrument; conducive to an end; made by, or prepared for, musical instruments. — **In'stru-men-tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being instrumental; agency.
In'sub-or'di-nate (In'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nāt), *a.* Not submissive; mutinous. — **In'sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Disobedience to authority.
In-suf'fer-a-ble (In-sŭf'fĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable; intolerable.
In'suf-fi'cient (In'sŭf-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; unfit; incapable. — **In'suf-fi'cience** (-fĭsh'ens), **In'suf-fi'cien-cy** (-en-sў), *n.*
In'su-lar (In'sŭ-lĕr), *a.* Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water. — **In'su-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* The state of being insular. — **In'su-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to isolate; to separate (from other bodies) by nonconductors of heat or electricity. — **In'su-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **In'su-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *p. a.* Standing by itself; separated by nonconductors of electricity, etc. — **In'su-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* An insulating; a detachment.
In'sult (In'sŭlt), *n.* Affront; indignity; outrage. — **In-sult'** (In-sŭlt'), *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt.
In-su'per-a-ble (In-sū'pĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not superable; impassable; incapable of being overcome or surmounted; invincible.
In'sup-port'a-ble (In'sŭp-pōrt'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being supported or borne; intolerable.
In-sure' (In-shur'), *v. t.* & *i.* [INSURED (-shurd'); INSURING.] To make sure; to secure against possible loss. — **In-sur'ance** (-ans), *n.* An insuring against loss by payment of a certain sum.
In-sur'gent (In-sûr'jent), *a.* Rising in opposition to lawful authority; insubordinate; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises in revolt; a rebel.
In'sur-mount'a-ble (In'sŭr-mount'ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being surmounted; insuperable.
In'sur-rec'tion (In'sŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rising against authority; sedition; revolt; rebellion. — **In'sur-rec'tion-al**, **In'sur-rec'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to insurrection; seditious.
In-tact' (In-tăkt'), *a.* Untouched; unharmed.
In-tan'gi-ble (In-tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to the touch.
In'te-ger (In'tē-jĕr), *n.* A whole number. — **In'te-gral** (-gral), *a.* Complete; whole; entire; not fractional. — *n.* A whole number; an entire thing. — **In'te-grate** (-grāt), *v. t.* To make entire; to give the sum or total. — **In-teg'ri-ty** (In-tĕg'rĭ-tў), *n.* State of being complete; wholeness; moral soundness; honesty; uprightness; virtue; rectitude.
In-teg'u-ment (In-tĕg'ū-ment), *n.* Natural covering.
In'tel-lect (In'tĕl-lĕkt), *n.* Power to judge and comprehend; understanding. — **In'tel-lec'tu-al** (-tū-al), *a.* Belonging to, or performed by, the understanding; mental.
In-tel'li-gent (In-tĕl'lĭ-jent), *a.* Endowed with understanding or reason; well informed; skillful. — **In-tel'li-gent-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tel'li-gence** (-jens), *n.* Act of knowing; the intellect; information communicated; advice; news.
In-tel'li-gi-ble (In-tĕl'lĭ-jĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being understood; perspicuous; plain; clear.
In-tem'per-ate (In-tĕm'pĕr-ăt), *a.* Indulging to excess any appetite or passion; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to excessive use of spirituous liquors. — **In-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **In-tem'per-ate-ness**, **In-tem'per-ance** (-ans), *n.*
In-tend' (In-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To fix the mind upon; to design; to mean. — **In-tend'er**, *n.* — **In-tend'ant** (-ant), *n.* Superintendent; overseer.
In-tense' (In-tĕns'), *a.* Strained; tightly drawn; ardent; keen; earnest; violent. — **In-tense'ly**, *adv.* — **In-tense'ness**, **In-ten'si-ty** (-tĕn'sĭ-tў), *n.* — **In-ten'si-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To render or become intense, or more intense. — **In-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Assiduous; giving force or emphasis.
In-tent' (In-tĕnt'), *a.* Having the mind bent on an object; fixed closely; diligent. — *n.* A turning the mind toward an object; design; purpose; meaning; end; aim. — **In-ten'tion** (In-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A bending of the mind toward an object; close application; object intended; design; aim; drift. — **In-ten'tion-al**, *a.* Done by intention; intended; designed.

In-ter' (ĭn-tĕr'), *v. t.* [INTERRED (-tĕrd'); INTERRING.] To deposit in the earth; to bury; to inhume. — **In-ter'rer**, *n.* — **In-ter'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Burial; sepulture.

In'ter-act' (ĭn'tĕr-ăkt'), *n.* A short act, between others, in a play. — *v. i.* To act upon each other.

In'ter-cede' (ĭn'tĕr-sēd'), *v. i.* To act between; to interpose; to mediate.

In'ter-cept' (ĭn'tĕr-sĕpt'), *v. t.* To stop on its passage; to obstruct the progress of.

In'ter-ces'sion (ĭn'tĕr-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance; solicitation to one party in favor of another. — **In'ter-ces'sor** (-sĕr), *n.*

In'ter-change' (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *v. t.* To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to alternate. — *v. i.* To succeed alternately. — **In'ter-change'** (ĭn'tĕr-chānj'), *n.* Mutual exchange; barter; commerce. — **In'ter-change'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of exchange; following each other in alternate succession.

In'ter-cos'tal (ĭn'tĕr-kŏs'tal), *a.* Placed between the ribs.

In'ter-course (ĭn'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* Mutual dealings; commerce; familiarity; acquaintance.

In'ter-de-pend'ence (ĭn'tĕr-dē-pĕnd'ens), *n.* Mutual dependence.

In'ter-dict' (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'). *v. t.* To forbid; to prohibit. — **In'ter-dict'** (ĭn'tĕr-dĭkt'), *n.* Prohibition. — **In'ter-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* An interdicting.

In'ter-est (ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *v. t.* To excite emotion or attention in; to concern; to affect. — *n.* Special attention to some object; sympathy; share; part; advantage; premium paid for the use of money; profit derived from money lent, or property used by another. — **In'ter-est-ed**, *a.* Having an interest; liable to be affected. — **In'ter-est-ing**, *a.* Engaging attention or curiosity; exciting interest; pleasing.

In'ter-fere' (ĭn'tĕr-fēr'), *v. i.* [INTERFERED (-fērd'); INTERFERING.] To come in collision; to clash; to interpose; to meddle. — **In'ter-fer'ence** (-ens), *n.* Interposition; collision; clashing.

In'ter-im (ĭn'tĕr-ĭm), *n.* The mean time.

In-te'ri-or (ĭn-tē'rĭ-ēr), *a.* Being within; internal; inner; inland. — *n.* Internal part of a thing; inside; inland part of a country.

In'ter-ject' (ĭn'tĕr-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw in between; to insert. — **In'ter-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express emotion or passion.

In'ter-lace' (ĭn'tĕr-lās'), *v. t.* To unite, as by lacing together; to interpose; to intermix.

In'ter-lard' (ĭn'tĕr-lärd'), *v. t.* To mix in; to diversify by mixture; to interpose.

In'ter-lay' (ĭn'tĕr-lā'), *v. t.* [INTERLAID (-lād'); INTERLAYING.] To lay or place among or between.

In'ter-line' (ĭn'tĕr-līn'), *v. t.* To write between the lines of. — **In'ter-lin'e-al** (-lĭn'ē-al), **In'ter-lin'e-ar** (-ēr), *a.* Written or inserted between other lines. — **In'ter-lin'e-a'tion** (-lĭn'ē-ā'shŭn), *n.* An interlining; a passage or line inserted between lines before written.

In'ter-lo-cu'tion (ĭn'tĕr-lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Dialogue; conference. — **In'ter-loc'u-tor** (-lŏk'ū-tĕr), *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.

In'ter-lope' (ĭn'tĕr-lōp'), *v. i.* [INTERLOPED (-lōpt'); INTERLOPING.] To traffic without a license; to intrude. — **In'ter-lop'er**, *n.*

In'ter-lude (ĭn'tĕr-lūd), *n.* An entertainment between the acts of a play; piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

In'ter-mar'ry (ĭn'tĕr-măr'rĭ), *v. i.* To become connected by marriage between members (of a family, etc.).

In'ter-med'dle (ĭn'tĕr-mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* To meddle in affairs of others; to interpose; to interfere.

In'ter-me'di-al (ĭn'tĕr-mē'dĭ-al), **In'ter-me'di-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ), **In'ter-me'di-ate** (-āt), *a.* Lying or being between extremes; intervening; interjacent. — **In'ter-me'di-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose. — **In'ter-me'di-ate-ly**, *adv.*

In-ter'ment (ĭn-tĕr'ment), *n.* See INTER, *v. t.*

In-ter'mi-na-ble (ĭn-tĕr'mĭ-nā-b'l), *a.* Without termination; endless; infinite; unlimited.

In'ter-min'gle (ĭn'tĕr-mĭn'g'l), *v. t. & i.* To mingle or mix together.

In'ter-mit' (ĭn'tĕr-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.* [INTERMITTED; INTERMITTING.] To stop for a time; to interrupt; to suspend. — **In'ter-mit'tent** (-tent), *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *n.* A disease which subsides at certain intervals; fever and ague. — **In'ter-mit'ting-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ter-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Cessation for a time; stop; rest.

In'ter-mix' (ĭn'tĕr-mĭks'), *v. t. & i.* [INTERMIXED (-mĭkst'); INTERMIXING.] To intermingle.

In-ter'nal (ĭn-tĕr'nal), *a.* Inward; interior; domestic; intrinsic; real. — **In-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

In'ter-na'tion-al (ĭn'tĕr-năsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Existing between different nations. — *n.* An association for advancement of workingmen's interests in all nations; a member of this association.

In-ter'po-late (ĭn-tĕr'pō-lāt), *v. t.* To insert (a spurious passage) in a book, etc.; to change (a book or text) by insertion of matter foreign to the purpose of the author. — **In-ter'po-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **In-ter'po-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A foisting a word or passage into genuine writings of an author.

In'ter-pose' (ĭn'tĕr-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [INTERPOSED (-pōzd'); INTERPOSING.] To thrust in between; to interfere. — **In'ter-po-si'tion** (-pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A being, placing, or coming between; agency between parties; thing interposed.

In-ter'pret (ĭn-tĕr'prĕt), *v. t.* [INTERPRETED; INTERPRETING.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; to free from obscurity; to make clear; to unfold. — **In-ter'pret-er**, *n.* — **In-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-prē-tā'shŭn), *n.* An interpreting; explanation; translation; version; meaning; sense.

In'ter-reg'num (ĭn'tĕr-rĕg'nŭm), *n.* Time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.

In-ter'ro-gate (In-tĕr'rō-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To question; to inquire; to ask. — **In-ter'ro-ga'tor**, *n.* — **In-ter'ro-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A questioning; inquiry; mark [?] indicating that the sentence preceding it is a question. — **In'ter-rog'a-tive** (In'tĕr-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. — *n.* A word used in asking questions. — **In'ter-rog'a-to-ry** (-ă-tō-rȳ), *n.* A question; inquiry. — *a.* Containing or expressing a question.

In'ter-rupt' (In'tĕr-rŭpt'), *v. t.* To break into or between; to interfere with the motion of; to break the succession or order of. — **In'ter-rup'tion** (-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A breaking in upon; obstruction; hindrance; stop; intermission.

In'ter-sect' (In'tĕr-sĕkt'), *v. t. & i.* To cut into; to cross. — **In'ter-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* An intersecting; a point or line where two lines or planes cut each other.

In'ter-sperse' (In'tĕr-spĕrs'), *v. t.* [INTERSPERSED (-spĕrst'); INTERSPERSING.] To scatter or set here and there.

In-ter'stice (In-tĕr'stĭs), *n.* Empty space between things closely set, or parts of a body.

In'ter-val (In'tĕr-văl), *n.* Space between things; time between events.

In'ter-vene' (In'tĕr-vēn'), *v. i.* [INTERVENED (-vēnd'); INTERVENING.] To be, occur, fall, or come between persons, things, points of time, or events; to undertake an action voluntarily for another. — **In'ter-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* An intervening; interposition.

In'ter-view (In'tĕr-vū), *n.* A formal meeting; conference; conversation to elicit information; a published statement thus elicited. — *v. t.* To question or converse with, esp. to get information for publication. — **In'ter-view'er**, *n.*

In'ter-weave' (In'tĕr-wēv'), *v. t.* [*imp. & obs. p. p.* INTERWOVE (-wōv'); *p. p.* INTERWOVEN (-wō'v'n); *p. pr.* INTERWEAVING.] To weave together; to intermix; to connect closely.

In-tes'tate (In-tĕs'tāt), *a.* Dying without having made a valid will; not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies without making a valid will.

In-tes'tine (In-tĕs'tĭn), *a.* Internal; inward; domestic; not foreign. — *n.* Canal from the stomach to the anus; *pl.* bowels. — **In-tes'tinal** (-tĭ-năl), *a.* Pertaining to the intestines.

In-throne' (In-thrōn'), *v. t.* Same as ENTHRONE.

In'ti-mate (In'tĭ-māt), *a.* Innermost; inward; near; close; familiar. — *n.* A familiar associate. — **In'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **In'ti-ma-cy** (-mă-sȳ), *n.* The state of being intimate; close fellowship.

In'ti-mate (In'tĭ-māt), *v. t.* To suggest indirectly or not plainly; to hint. — **In'ti-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* An intimating; a hint.

In-tim'i-date (In-tĭm'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make timid; to inspire with fear; to abash; to deter; to terrify. — **In-tim'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A making fearful; state of being abashed.

In'to (In'tō), *prep.* To the inside of; within.

In-tol'er-a-ble (In-tŏl'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not tolerable; not to be borne or endured; insufferable. — **In-tol'er-ant** (-ănt), *a.* Not enduring difference of opinion; not able or willing to endure. — **In-tol'er-ance** (-ăns), **In-tol'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Want of toleration.

In-tomb' (In-tōōm'), *v. t.* [INTOMBED (-tōōmd'); INTOMBING.] To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

In-tone' (In-tōn'), *v. t.* [INTONED (-tōnd'); INTONING.] To give forth a deep, protracted sound. — *v. t.* To utter with prolonged tone; to chant. — **In'to-na'tion** (In'tō-nā'shŭn), *n.* A sounding the tones of the musical scale; quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone; modulating the voice musically.

In-tox'i-cate (In-tŏks'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make drunk; to inebriate; to excite to delirium. — **In-tox'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* Drunkenness; infatuation; delirium.

In-tract'a-ble (In-trăkt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not tractable, easily governed, or directed; stubborn; refractory; unruly; headstrong; unteachable.

In-tran'si-tive (In-trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Not transitive or passing over; expressing an action or state limited to the agent; — said of verbs not requiring an object to complete the sense.

In-trench' (In-trĕnch'), *v. t.* [INTRENCHED (In-trĕnchd'); INTRENCHING.] To surround with a trench; to fortify. — *v. i.* To invade; to encroach. — **In-trench'ment** (-ment), *n.* An intrenching; fortification; defense or protection; encroachment on the rights of another.

In-trep'id (In-trĕp'ĭd), *a.* Fearless; bold. — **In-trep'id-ly**, *adv.* — **In'tre-pid'i-ty** (In'trĕ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Courage; bravery; fortitude; valor.

In'tri-cate (In'trĭ-kāt), *a.* Entangled; involved; complicated; obscure. — **In'tri-ca-cy** (-kă-sȳ), *n.*

In-trigue' (In-trēg'), *n.* Complicated plot to effect some purpose; artifice; conspiracy; amour. — *v. i.* [INTRIGUED (-trēgd'); INTRIGUING.] To form a plot or scheme; to carry on an amour.

In-trin'sic (In-trĭn'sĭk), *a.* Inward; true; real; essential; inherent. — **In-trin'sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

In'tro-duce' (In'trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [INTRODUCED (-dūst'); INTRODUCING.] To bring or usher in; to make acquainted; to bring into notice; to produce; to begin. — **In'tro-du'cer**, *n.* — **In'tro-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* An introducing, bringing to notice, or making persons known to each other; preliminary matter; treatise introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study. — **In'tro-duc'tive** (-tĭv), **In'tro-duc'to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving to introduce something else; preliminary; prefatory.

In-trude' (In-trūd'), *v. i. & t.* To thrust in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited; to encroach; to infringe. — **In-trud'er**, *n.* — **In-tru'sion** (In-trū'zhŭn), *n.* An intruding; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome. — **In-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or apt to intrude.

In-trust' (In-trŭst'), *v. t.* To confide to the care of; to commit; to consign.

In'tu-i'tion (In'tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness; quick insight. — **In'tu-i'tion-al** (-ăl), **In-tu'i-tive** (In-tū'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Seeing clearly; knowing, received, or obtained, by intuition. — **In-tu'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

In-twine' (ĭn-twīn'), **In-twist'** (-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To twine or twist into, or together; to wreathe.

In-un'date (ĭn-ŭn'dāt), *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge; to flood. — **In'un-da'tion** (ĭn'ŭn-dā'shŭn), *n.* An inundating; a flood.

In-ure' (ĭn-ūr'), *v. t.* [INURED (-ūrd'); INURING.] To accustom; to habituate. — *v. i.* To take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of.

In'u-til'i-ty (ĭn'ū-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Uselessness.

In-vade' (ĭn-vād'), *v. t.* To enter with hostile intentions; to attack; to encroach on; to violate.

In-val'id (ĭn-văl'ĭd), *a.* Of no force or cogency; weak; void; null. — **In'va-lid** (ĭn'vă-lĭd), *a.* In ill health; feeble; infirm. — *n.* One weak, sickly, or indisposed. — *v. t.* To register on the list of invalids in military or naval service. — **In-val'i-date** (ĭn-văl'ĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of. — **In-val'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering invalid. — **In'va-lid'i-ty** (ĭn'vă-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Want of cogency, legal force, or efficacy.

In-val'u-a-ble (ĭn-văl'ū-ă-b'l), *a.* Dear beyond any assignable value; inestimable; priceless.

In-va'ri-a-ble (ĭn-vā'rĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Not given to variation; unchangeable; always uniform.

In-va'sion (ĭn-vā'zhŭn), *n.* An invading the rights of another; hostile inroad.

In-vec'tive (ĭn-vĕk'tĭv), *n.* Violent utterance of censure or reproach; harsh accusation. — *a.* Satirical; abusive; railing.

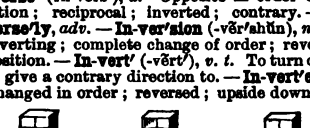
In-veigh' (ĭn-vā'), *v. i.* [INVEIGHED (-vād'); INVEIGHING.] To exclaim or rail against.

In-vei'gle (ĭn-vē'g'l), *v. t.* [INVEIGLED (-g'ld); INVEIGLING (-gling).] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

In-vent' (ĭn-vĕnt'), *v. t.* To discover; to find out; to contrive; to devise; to frame. — **In-vent'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In-ven'tion** (-vĕn'shŭn), *n.* A finding out; contrivance; forgery; falsehood. — **In-vent'ive** (-vĕnt'ĭv), *a.* Quick at contrivance.

In'ven-to-ry (ĭn'vĕn-tō-rĭ), *n.* List of articles; schedule; catalogue. — *v. t.* To make an inventory of; to register in an account of goods.

In-verse' (ĭn-vẽrs'), *a.* Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal; inverted; contrary. — **In-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **In-ver'sion** (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* An inverting; complete change of order; reversed position. — **In-vert'** (-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To turn over; to give a contrary direction to. — **In-vert'ed**, *a.* Changed in order; reversed; upside down.



Inverted Arches.

In-ver'te-bral (ĭn-vẽr'tĕ-brăl), **In-ver'te-brate** (-brāt), **In-ver'te-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebræ. — **In-ver'te-brate**, *n.* An invertebrate animal.

In-vest' (ĭn-vĕst'), *v. t.* To clothe; to dress; to endow; to confer; to give; to inclose; to lay siege to; to place (property) so that it will be safe and yield a profit. — *v. i.* To make an investment. — **In-vest'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **In-vest'i-ture** (-ĭ-tûr), *n.* A giving possession of any office; that with which anyone is invested or clothed. — **In-vest'ment** (-ment), *n.* An investing; that with which anyone is invested; vestment; a besieging; a laying out of money in purchase of property.

In-ves'ti-gate (ĭn-vĕs'tĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To follow up; to pursue; to search into. — **In-ves'ti-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* — **In-ves'ti-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Research; study; inquiry.

In-vet'er-ate (ĭn-vĕt'ẽr-āt), *a.* Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; confirmed; habitual; old.

In-vid'i-ous (ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Enviable; likely to incur hatred, or provoke envy; hateful.

In-vig'or-ate (ĭn-vĭg'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate. — **In-vig'or-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An invigorating.

In-vin'ci-ble (ĭn-vĭn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being overcome; unconquerable.

In-vi'o-la-ble (ĭn-vī'ō-lă-b'l), *a.* Not violable; not capable of being broken or violated; sacred. — **In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **In-vi'o-late** (-lāt), *a.* Unhurt; unpolluted; unbroken.

In-vis'i-ble (ĭn-vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being seen. — **In-vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

In-vite' (ĭn-vīt'), *v. t.* To ask; to request; to bid; to summon; to attract; to entice. — **In-vit'er**, *n.* — **In'vi-ta'tion** (ĭn'vĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* An inviting; a requesting one's company.

In'vo-cate (ĭn'vō-kāt), *v. t.* To invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer. — **In'vo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* An addressing in prayer; a judicial call or order.

In'voice' (ĭn'vois'), *n.* Priced list of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser. — *v. t.* [INVOICED (-voist'); INVOICING.] To make a written account of (goods); to insert in a priced list.

In-voke' (ĭn-vōk'), *v. t.* [INVOKED (-vōkt'); INVOKING.] To invocate; to call for; to ask.

In-vol'un-ta-ry (ĭn-vŏl'ŭn-tă-rĭ), *a.* Not having will or power of choice; independent of will or choice; not done willingly.

In'vo-lute (ĭn'vō-lūt), *n.* A curve traced by the end of a tense string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it. — **In'vo-luted**, **In'vo-lu'ted** (-lū'tĕd), *a.* Rolled inward from the edges. — **In'vo-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* An involving; complication; envelope; insertion of clauses between the subject and verb, in a sentence, so as to complicate the construction; the raising a mathematical quantity to any assigned power.

In-volve' (ĭn-vŏlv'), *v. t.* [INVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); INVOLVING.] To roll up; to wind round; to envelop; to complicate; to comprise; to contain; to embarrass; to raise (a mathematical quantity) to any assigned power.

In-vul'ner-a-ble (ĭn-vŭl'nẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being wounded or receiving injur

In'ward (ĭn'wĕrd), *a.* Placed within; interior. —*n.* That which is within; *pl.* inner parts of the body; viscera. — **In'ward, In'wards** (ĭn'wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the inside or interior; into the mind or thoughts. — **In'ward-ly**, *adv.*

In-wrought' (ĭn-rąt'), *p. p.* or *a.* Wrought or worked in.

I'o-dide (ī'ō-dīd *or* -dĭd), *n.* A compound of iodine with another substance.

I'o-dine (ī'ō-dĭn *or* -dēn), *n.* A chemical element, obtained from ashes of seaweed.

I-o'ta (ī-ō'tȧ), *n.* The smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*; a tittle; a very small quantity; a jot.

Ip'e-cac (ĭp'ē-kăk), **Ip'e-cac'u-an'ha** (ĭp'ē-kăk-ū'ăn'ȧ), *n.* A creeping plant of Brazil; also, its emetic root.

I-ras'ci-ble (ī-răs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

Ire (īr), *n.* Anger; wrath. — **I-rate'** (ī-rāt'), **Ire'ful** (īr'fųl), *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth.

Ir'i-des'cent (ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'sent), *a.* Having colors like the rainbow. — **Ir'i-des'cence** (-sens), *n.* Exhibition of such colors.

I-rid'i-um (ī-rĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metallic element, nearly the heaviest substance known.

I'ris (ī'rĭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. IRISES (-ĕz), L. IRIDES (ĭr'ĭ-dēz). The rainbow; a colored circle round the pupil of the eye; a genus of plants, including the flower-de-luce.

I'rish (ī'rĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n.* People or language of Ireland.

Irk (ĕrk), *v. t.* [IRKED (ĕrkt); IRKING.] To weary; to pain; to tire. — **Irk'some** (ĕrk'sŭm), *a.* Wearisome; tiresome.

I'ron (ī'ŭrn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metallic elements; an instrument or utensil made of iron; *pl.* chains; manacles. — *a.* Made of or like iron in hardness, strength, etc. — *v. t.* [IRONED (ī'ŭrnd); IRONING.] To smooth with an instrument of iron; to shackle; to furnish or arm with iron. — **I'ron-y** (-ў), *a.* Made of, or like, iron; hard. — **I'ron-clad'** (-klăd'), *a.* Protected or covered with iron; severe; exacting. —*n.* A vessel for naval warfare plated with iron. — **I'ron-mon'ger** (-mŭn'gĕr), *n.* A dealer in hardware.

I'ron-y (ī'rŭn-ў), *n.* Dissimulation; sarcasm; ridicule which exposes faults of others by seeming to adopt or defend them. — **I-ron'ic** (ī-rŏn'ĭk), **I-ron'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or expressing, irony.

Ir-ra'di-ate (ĭr-rā'dĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To emit rays; to illuminate.

Ir-ra'tion-al (ĭr-răsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Not rational; void of, or contrary to, reason; absurd; foolish.

Ir're-claim'a-ble (ĭr'rē-klām'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reclaimed. — **Ir're-claim'a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-rec'on-ci'la-ble (ĭr-rĕk'ŏn-sī'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reconciled or appeased; implacable; incompatible; inconsistent.

Ir're-cov'er-a-ble (ĭr'rē-kŭv'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being recovered or regained; irretrievable; incurable. — **Ir're-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Ir're-deem'a-ble (ĭr'rē-dēm'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not redeemable or to be redeemed.

Ir're-du'ci-ble (ĭr'rē-dū'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into different form.

Ir-ref'ra-ga-ble (ĭr-rĕf'rȧ-gȧ-b'l), *a.* Not refragable; not to be refuted; indisputable.

Ir're-fut'a-ble (ĭr'rē-fūt'ȧ-b'l *or* ĭr-rĕf'ū-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Ir-reg'u-lar (ĭr-rĕg'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not regular; not according to common form or established principles or customs; not straight; not uniform. — **Ir-reg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Ir-reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Deviation from established form, custom, rule, rectitude, etc.; an act of vice.

Ir-rel'e-vant (ĭr-rĕl'ē-vant), *a.* Not relevant; not applicable. — **Ir-rel'e-van-cy** (-van-sў), *n.*

Ir're-li'gion (ĭr'rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* Want of religion; wickedness; impiety. — **Ir're-li'gious** (-lĭj'ŭs), *a.* Destitute of religion; profane; wicked.

Ir're-me'di-a-ble (ĭr'rē-mē'dĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, or redressed.

Ir-rep'a-ra-ble (ĭr-rĕp'ȧ-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being recovered or regained.

Ir're-press'i-ble (ĭr'rē-prĕs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being repressed.

Ir're-proach'a-ble (ĭr'rē-prōch'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; upright.

Ir're-sist'ance (ĭr'rē-zĭst'ans), *n.* Forbearance to resist; passive submission. — **Ir're-sist'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted; overpowering. — **Ir're-sist'i-bly**, *adv.*

Ir-res'o-lute (ĭr-rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* Not resolute; vacillating; undecided; unstable; unsteady.

Ir're-spec'tive (ĭr'rē-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Not having respect or regard. — **Ir're-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Ir're-spon'si-ble (ĭr'rē-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; innocent; unreliable; untrustworthy.

Ir're-triev'a-ble (ĭr'rē-trēv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair; incurable; irreparable.

Ir-rev'er-ent (ĭr-rĕv'ẽr-ent), *a.* Not reverent; not manifesting regard to the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors.

Ir-rev'o-ca-ble (ĭr-rĕv'ō-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being recalled or revoked.

Ir'ri-gate (ĭr'rĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow over it. — **Ir'ri-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A watering.

Ir'ri-tate (ĭr'rĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in (the skin or flesh of animal bodies); to fret; to increase the action or violence of; to excite anger in; to tease; to provoke; to exasperate. — **Ir'ri-ta-ble** (ĭr'rĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being irritated; easily inflamed, exasperated, or provoked; irascible; fretful; peevish. — **Ir'ri-ta-bly**, *adv.* — **Ir'ri-ta-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Ir'ri-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* An irritating; excitement of passion; anger.

Ir-rup'tion (ĭr-rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A breaking, or violent rushing, into a place; sudden invasion.

Is (ĭz), 3*d pers. sing.* of BE.

I'sin-glass (ī'zĭn-glȧs), *n.* Gelatin from the sounds or air-bladders of sturgeons; popular name for mica in thin sheets.

Is'lam (ĭz'lăm), *n.* Religion of Mohammed; body of those who profess it; Mohammedanism. — **Is'lam-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Mohammedan creed.

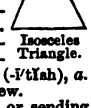
Is'land (ī'lănd), *n.* Land surrounded by water. — *v. t.* To surround; to insulate. — **Is'land-er**, *n.* Inhabitant of an island.

Isle (īl), **Isl'et** (ī'lĕt), *n.* A little island.

-ism (-ĭz'm). A suffix denoting the theory, doctrine, spirit, or abstract idea of that signified by the word to which it is appended. — *n.* A doctrine or theory; a specious but visionary theory.

I'so-late (ī'sō-lāt *or* ĭs'ō-), *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to insulate. — **I'so-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being isolated.

I-sos'ce-les (ī-sŏs'sē-lēz), *a.* Having only two legs equal; — said of a triangle.


Isosceles Triangle.

I'so-therm (ī'sō-thĕrm), *n.* Imaginary line over the earth's surface through points having the same mean annual temperature. — **I'so-ther'mal** (-thĕr'mal), *a.* Having equal temperature.

Is'ra-el-ite (ĭz'rā-ĕl-īt), *n.* Descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Jew. — **Is'ra-el-it'ic** (-ĭt'ĭk), **Is'ra-el-i'tish** (-ĭ'tĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

Is'sue (ĭsh'ū), *n.* A passing, flowing, or sending out; quantity emitted at one time; result or end; offspring; profits of land or property; evacuation; discharge; material point of law or fact; point in debate or controversy. — *v. i.* [ISSUED (ĭsh'ūd); ISSUING.] To pass out; to go out; to end; to terminate. — *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; to deliver for use.

Isth'mus (ĭs'mŭs *or* ĭst'mŭs), *n.* A neck of land connecting two continents or uniting a peninsula to the main land.

It (ĭt), *pron.*; *pl.* (same as *he* and *she*), *their*, *their* or *theirs*, *them*. That thing. — **It-self'** (ĭt-sĕlf'), *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun.

I-tal'ian (ĭ-tăl'yan), *a.* Pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* An inhabitant of Italy; language of the Italians. — **I-tal'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Relating to Italy, or to a kind of type in which the letters *slope toward the right*. — *n.* An Italic letter. — **I-tal'i-cize** (-ĭ-sīz), *v. t.* To print in Italic characters.

Itch (ĭch), *v. i.* [ITCHED (ĭcht); ITCHING.] To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, inclining one to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination. — *n.* An irritating, contagious disease, caused by a parasite under the skin; irritating desire or craving. — **Itch'y** (ĭch'ĭ), *a.* Infected with the itch.

I'tem (ī'tĕm), *adv.* Also; as an additional article. — *n.* An article; separate particular in an account. — *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of. — **I'tem-ize** (ī'tĕm-īz), *v. t.* To state in items or by particulars.

It'er-ate (ĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To do a second time; to repeat. — **It'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition.

I-tin'er-ate (ī-tĭn'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* To travel from place to place, esp. for preaching, lecturing, etc. — **I-tin'er-ant** (-ant), *a.* Passing about a country; wandering. — *n.* One who travels from place to place; esp., a preacher; one who is unsettled.

It-self', *pron.* See under IT, *pron.*

I'vo-ry (ī'vō-rў), *n.* A hard, white substance constituting the tusks of the elephant; tusks themselves. — *a.* Made of, or like, ivory; white.

I'vy (ī'vў), *n.* An evergreen climbing plant.

Iz'zard (ĭz'zĕrd), *n.* Old name for the letter *z*.

J.

Jab'ber (jăb'bĕr), *v. i.* & *t.* [JABBERED (-bĕrd); JABBERING.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to gabble. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk; gibberish. — **Jab'ber-er**, *n.*

Jack (jăk), *n.* A mechanical contrivance of various kinds; an engine; the male of certain animals; a small flag. — **Jack boots.** Boots reaching above the knee. — **Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-o'-lantern,** *n.* Ignis fatuus; meteor seen in low, moist lands; pumpkin so prepared as to show human features when illuminated within. — **Jack plane.** A carpenter's plane for coarse work.

American Jack.

English Jack.

Jack'al (jăk'ăl'), *n.* A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, related to the dog and wolf.

Jack'a-napes' (jăk'ā-nāps'), *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

Jack'ass' (jăk'ăs'), *n.* The male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.

Jack'daw' (jăk'dą'), *n.* A small European bird allied to the crows.

Jack'et (jăk'ĕt), *n.* A short, close coat.

Jack'knife' (jăk'nīf'), *n.* A strong clasp knife for the pocket.

Jade (jād), *n.* A hard stone used for ornaments and implements.

Jade (jād), *n.* A poor horse; a mean woman; a wench. — *v. t.* [JADED; JADING.] To tire out; to weary; to harass.

Jag (jăg), *n.* A small load (of hay, grain in the straw, or ore). — *v. t.* To load or carry (hay, etc.).

Jag (jăg), *n.* Notch; cleft; barb; fragment. — *v. t.* [JAGGED (jăgd); JAGGING (-gĭng).] To notch. — **Jag'ged** (jăg'gĕd), **Jag'gy** (-gў), *a.* Notched; uneven; divided. — **Jag'ged-ly**, *adv.*

Ja-guar' (jă-gwär' *or* jăg'wär; *Pg.* zhă-gwär'), *n.* A carnivorous animal called the *Amer[illegible]* and found from Brazil to Texas.

Jail (jāl), *n.* A prison. — *v. t.* To imprison. — **Jail'er** (jāl'ẽr), *n.* — **Jail bird.** A convict.

Jal'ap (jăl'*ap*), *n.* Root of a Mexican plant, used as a cathartic.

Jam (jăm), *n.* Preserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water.

Jam (jăm), *v. t.* & *i.* [JAMMED; JAMMING.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight. — *n.* Mass (of people, logs, etc.) crowded together; crush.

Jamb (jăm), *n.* Sidepiece of a door, fireplace, etc.

Jan'gle (jăn'g'l), *v. i.* [JANGLED (-g'ld); JANGLING (-gl̆ĭng).] To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune; to bicker; to wrangle; to prate; to gossip. — *n.* Discordant sound; contention; babble. — **Jan'gler,** *n.*

Jan'i-tor (jăn'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A doorkeeper; a porter.

Jan'ty, *a.* See JAUNTY.

Jan'u-a-ry (jăn'ū-ă-rȳ), *n.* First month of the year.

Ja-pan' (jă-păn'), *n.* Work varnished and figured in the Japanese manner; a varnish or lacquer used in japanning. — *v. t.* [JAPANNED (-păn'd'); JAPANNING.] To cover with thick, brilliant varnish; to black and gloss (shoes, boots, etc.). — **Jap'a-nese'** (jăp'ă-nēz' *or* -nēs'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan, or its inhabitants. — *n.* A native, an inhabitant, the people, or the language of the people, of Japan.

Jar (jär), *v. i.* [JARRED (järd); JARRING.] To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly; to clash; to interfere; to quarrel; to dispute. — *v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake; to shock. — *n.* Rattling vibration of sound; clash of opinions; discord.

Jar (jär), *n.* A vessel of earth or glass, with a broad mouth; contents of a jar.

Jar'gon (jär'gŏn), *n.* Confused, unintelligible talk; slang. — *v. i.* [JARGONED (-gond); JARGONING.] To talk unintelligibly or noisily.

Jas'mine (jăs'mĭn), *n.* A climbing plant, bearing fragrant flowers.

Jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* An opaque, impure variety of quartz, used for vases, seals, etc.

Jaun'dice (jän'dĭs), *n.* A disease, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine. — **Jaun'diced** (-dĭst), *a.* Affected with jaundice; prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

Jaunt (jänt), *v. i.* To ramble here and there; to stroll. — *n.* A short journey.

Jaun'ty (jän'tȳ), *a.* Airy; showy; finical; characterized by a fantastic manner.

Jave'lin (jăv'lĭn), *n.* A light spear, thrown by the hand.

Jaw (ją), *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed; scolding; abusive clamor; *pl.* mouth of a passage; way of entrance; movable parts of a vise or other machine for clutching an object.

Jay (jā), *n.* A small bird of many species, akin to the crow.

Jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *a.* Suspicious; envious; anxious. — **Jeal'ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Jeal'ous-ness, Jeal'ous-y** (-ȳ), *n.*

Jean (jān), *n.* Twilled cotton cloth.

Jeer (jēr), *v. i.* & *t.* [JEERED (jērd); JEERING.] To mock; to sneer; to deride. — *n.* Railing remark; scoff; mockery.

Je-ho'vah (jē-hō'vȧ), *n.* The Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

Jel'ly (jĕl'ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* JELLIES (-ĭz). Something gelatinous; stiffened solution of gelatin, gum, etc.; inspissated juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar. — *v. i.* [JELLIED (-ĭd); JELLYING.] To come to the state or consistency of jelly.

Jen'ny (jĕn'nȳ), *n.* A machine for spinning many threads at once.

Jeop'ard (jĕp'ẽrd), **Jeop'ard-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To expose to loss; to risk; to peril; to endanger. — **Jeop'ard-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Danger; hazard; risk.

Jerk (jẽrk), *v. t.* [JERKED (jẽrkt); JERKING.] To cut (meat) into strips, and dry (it) in the sun.

Jerk (jẽrk), *v. t.* To throw with a quick motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. — *v. i.* To start quickly; to move with a start, or by starts. — *n.* A short, sudden thrust or twitch; unsteady motion. — **Jerk'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Moving by jerks and starts; changing abruptly.

Jer'sey (jẽr'zȳ), *n.* The finest of wool separated from the rest; fine yarn of wool; jacket of coarse woolen cloth; one of a fine breed of cattle from the Island of Jersey.

Jes'sa-mine (jĕs'să-mĭn), *n.* The plant, jasmine.

Jest (jĕst), *n.* A joke; fun. — *v. i.* To joke.

Jes'u-ĭt (jĕz'ū-ĭt), *n.* One of the religious order called The Society of Jesus; a crafty person; an intriguer. — **Jes'u-ĭt'ic-al** (-ĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits; designing; cunning.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* A variety of lignite, of velvet-black color, often wrought into toys, jewelry, etc. — **Jet'-black'** (-blăk'), *a.* Black as jet; intensely black. — **Jet'ty,** *a.* Black.

Jet (jĕt), *n.* Sudden rush (of water from a pipe; flame from an orifice, etc.). — *v. i.* & *t.* [JETTED; JETTING.] To shoot forward; to project; to jut.

Jet'ty (jĕt'tȳ), *n.* A pier.

Jet'ty, *a.* See under JET, lignite.

Jew (jū *or* jų), *n.* A Hebrew, or Israelite. — **Jew'ess,** *n.* A Hebrew woman. — **Jew'ish,** *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; Israelitish. — **Jew's'-harp'** (jūz'- *or* jųz'), *n.* A musical instrument, held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue, which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath.

Jew's-Harp.

Jew'el (jū'ĕl *or* jų'ĕl), *n.* A precious stone; a gem; an object very highly valued. — *v. t.* [JEWELED (-ĕld), or JEWELLED; JEWELING, or JEWELLING.] To adorn or provide with jewels. — **Jew'el-er,** *n.* One who deals in jewels, etc. — **Jew'el-ry** (-rȳ), **Jew'el-ler-y** (-lẽr-ȳ), *n.* Jewels in general; art or trade of a jeweler.

Jib (jĭb), *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a triangular sail extended from the masthead to the bowsprit; the projecting beam of a crane.

Jib (jĭb), *v. i.* [JIBBED (jĭbd); JIBBING.] To move restively; to balk; — said of a horse.

Jibe (jīb), *v. i.* [JIBED (jībd); JIBING.] To shift (a sail) from one side of a vessel to the other. — *v. t.* To change a ship's course, so as to shift the boom or sail; to agree; to harmonize.

Jiff'y (jĭf'ĭ), *n.* A moment; an instant.

Jig (jĭg), *n.* A brisk musical movement; quick dance; small machine or tool. — *v. t.* [JIGGED (jĭgd); JIGGING.] To sort or separate (ore) by shaking; to cheat; to form (metal) in a jig.

Jig'ger (jĭg'gẽr), *n.* A tropical species of flea; the chigoe.

Jig'gle (jĭg'g'l), *v. t.* To move in an awkward manner; to shake up and down.

Jilt (jĭlt), *n.* A woman who capriciously disappoints her lover; a coquette; a flirt. — *v. t.* To encourage, and then frustrate the hopes of (a lover). — *v. i.* To practice deception in love.

Jim'my (jĭm'mĭ), *n.* A bar used by burglars in forcing doors, windows, etc.

Jimp (jĭmp), *a.* Neat; elegant of shape.

Jin'gle (jĭng'g'l), *v. i. & t.* To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A clinking sound; rhyme.

Job (jŏb), *n.* Thrust; stab; piece of work; public transaction done for private profit. — *v. t. & i.* [JOBBED (jŏbd); JOBBING.] To do small work; to deal in stocks; to administer (public business) corruptly. — **Job'ber** (jŏb'bẽr), *n.* — **Job'ber-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; underhand management; official corruption.

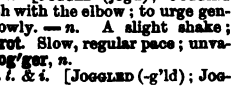
Jock'ey (jŏk'ĭ), *n.* One who rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; one who cheats in trade. — *v. t. & i.* [JOCKEYED (-ĭd); JOCKEYING.] To cheat; to trick.

Jo-cose' (jō-kōs'), *a.* Given to jokes; sportive. — **Jo-cose'ness, Jo-cos'i-ty** (jō-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Joc'u-lar (jŏk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Jocose. — **Joc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **Joc'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Jog (jŏg), *v. t. & i.* [JOGGED (jŏgd); JOGGING (-gĭng).] To push with the elbow; to urge gently; to walk slowly. — *n.* A slight shake; a nudge. — **Jog trot.** Slow, regular pace; unvaried routine. — **Jog'ger,** *n.*

Jog'gle (jŏg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [JOGGLED (-g'ld); JOGGLING (-gling).] To shake slightly; to join or match (timbers, etc., by joggles), to prevent sliding apart. — *n.* **Joint** between two pieces of timber, stone, etc., in which a notch or tooth prevents their sliding past each other.



Joggles.

Join (join), *v. t.* [JOINED (joind); JOINING.] To bring together; to add; to unite; to combine; to couple; to link. — *v. i.* To be contiguous or in contact; to league; to unite. — **Join'er,** *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does woodwork in finishing buildings; a woodworking machine for sawing, planing, mortising, grooving, etc. — **Join'er-y** (join'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Art or work of a joiner.

Joint (joint), *n.* Place or part where things are joined; junction; part or space included between two joints or articulations. — *a.* Joined; united; combined; concerted; shared among more than one; held in common. — *v. t.* To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to articulate; to separate the joints of; to disjoint. — **Joint'ly,** *adv.* Together; in common.

Joist (joist), *n.* Small timber supporting boards of a floor or laths of ceiling.

Joke (jōk), *n.* Jest; witticism. — *v. t. & i.* [JOKED (jōkt); JOKING.] To jest; to rally.

Jol'ly (jŏl'ĭ), *a.* [JOLLIER; JOLLIEST.] Full of life and mirth; merry; handsome; plump. — **Jol'li-ness, Jol'li-ty** (-lĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Jol'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Noisy merriment.

Jol'ly-boat' (jŏl'ĭ-bōt'), *n.* A ship's small boat.

Jolly-Boat.

Jolt (jōlt), *v. i. & t.* To shake with sudden jerks. — *n.* A shock or shake. — **Jolt'er,** *n.*

Jon'quil (jŏn'kwĭl), **Jon'quille,** *n.* A bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil.

Jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v. t. & i.* [JOSTLED (-'ld); JOSTLING (-lĭng).] To push; to crowd; to hustle. — *n.* Conflict; interference.

Jot (jŏt), *n.* An iota; point; tittle; least quantity assignable. — *v. t.* [JOTTED; JOTTING.] To set down; to make a memorandum of.

Jounce (jouns), *v. t. & i.* [JOUNCED (jounst); JOUNCING (joun'sĭng).] To jolt; to shake. — *n.* A jolt; hard trot.

Jour'nal (jûr'nal), *n.* An account of daily transactions; diary; newspaper; cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in a box or bearing. — **Jour'nal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The keeping of a journal; profession of editing, or writing for, journals. — **Jour'nal-ist,** *n.* Writer of a diary; contributor to a public journal. — **Jour'nal-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To enter in a journal. — *v. i.* To carry on a public journal.

Jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.* ; *pl.* JOURNEYS (-nĭz). Travel from place to place; voyage; tour; trip. — *v. i.* [JOURNEYED (-nĭd); JOURNEYING.] To travel from place to place. — **Jour'ney-man** (-man), *n.* A man hired to work by the day.

Jo'vi-al (jō'vĭ-al), *a.* Gay; jolly. — **Jo'vi-al-ness, Jo'vi-al-ty** (-tĭ), **Jo'vi-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Jowl (jōl), *n.* The cheek; jaw; jole. — **Jowl'er,** *n.* A dog with large jowls.

Joy (joi), *n.* Gladness; delight; exultation; bliss; gayety; mirth; hilarity. — *v. t.* [JOYED (joi'ĭ), JOYING.] To rejoice; to exult. — **Joy'ful** (-ful), *a.* Full of joy; gay; exulting. — **Joy'less,** *a.* Destitute of joy; unenjoyable. — **Joy'ous,** *a.* Joyful; glad.

Ju'bi-lant (jū'bĭ-lant), *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing. — **Ju'bi-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A triumph; rejoicing. — **Ju'bi-lee** (-lē), *n.* Public festivity; exultation.

Ju-da'ic (jū-dā'ĭk), **Ju-da'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. — **Ju'da-ism** (jū'dā-ĭz'm), *n.* Religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

Judge (jŭj), *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or value of anything; connoisseur; expert. — *v. t.* [JUDGED (jŭjd); JUDGING.] To hear and determine (in causes on trial); to pass sentence; to form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish. — *v. i.* To hear and determine; to examine and sentence; to sit in judgment upon; to esteem; to think; to reckon. — **Judge'ship** (jŭj'shĭp), *n.* Office of a judge. — **Judg'ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of judging; opinion; correctness; taste; sentence of the law, pronounced by a court; calamity sent as recompense for wrong committed; final punishment of the wicked.

Ju'di-ca-tive (jū'dĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Having power to judge. — **Ju'di-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Dispensing justice. — *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice. — **Ju'di-ca-ture** (-tūr), *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

Ju-di'cial (jū-dĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; established by statute; inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment. — **Ju-di'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **Ju-di'cia-ry** (-dĭsh'ā-rĭ *or* -ĭ-ā-rĭ), *a.* Passing judgment; pertaining to courts of judicature. — *n.* The branch of government in which judicial power is vested; judges taken collectively. — **Ju-di'cious** (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* According to sound judgment; rational; wise; sagacious.

Jug (jŭg), *n.* A vessel, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large bottle; a pitcher; a prison; a jail. — *v. t.* [JUGGED (jŭgd); JUGGING.] To boil or stew, as in a jug; to commit to jail; to imprison.

Jug'gle (jŭg'g'l), *v. i.* To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practice artifice or imposture. — *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice. — *n.* A trick; an imposture. — **Jug'gler**, *n.* — **Jug'gler-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Trickery; legerdemain; imposture.

Ju'gu-lar (jū'gū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the neck or throat. — *n.* The large vein by which blood is returned from the head to the heart.

Juice (jūs), *n.* Sap; watery part of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances. — **Juice'less**, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry. — **Jui'cy** (jū'sĭ), *a.* [JUICIER; JUICIEST.] Abounding with juice.

Ju'jube (jū'jūb), *n.* Sweet and edible fruit of several Mediterranean trees. — **Jujube paste.** Dried or inspissated jelly of the jujube; an expectorant made of gum arabic sweetened.

Ju-ly' (jū-lī'), *n.* Seventh month of the year.

Jum'ble (jŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [JUMBLED (-b'ld); JUMBLING (-blĭng).] To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. — *n.* Confused mixture; a small, sweet cake, often ringshaped. — **Jum'bler**, *n.*

Jump (jŭmp), *n.* A loose jacket; a bodice.

Jump (jŭmp), *v. i.* [JUMPED (jŭmpt); JUMPING.] To spring by raising both feet; to skip; to bound; to jolt. — *v. t.* To overleap. — *n.* Leap; spring. — **Jump'er**, *n.* One that jumps; a kind of sleigh; the larva of the cheese fly.

Junc'tion (jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* A joining; a union; place where two roads meet. — **Junc'ture** (-tūr), *n.* Line or point at which two bodies join; joint; point of time; exigency; emergency.

June (jūn), *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Jun'gle (jŭn'g'l), *n.* Dense growth of brushwood, grasses, vines, etc.; thicket.

Jun'ior (jūn'yẽr), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* A younger person; one of lower standing. — **Junior'i-ty** (-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being junior.

Ju'ni-per (jū'nĭ-pẽr), *n.* An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

Junk (jŭngk), *n.* Pieces of old cable or cordage; old iron, glass, paper, etc.; rubbish; hard salted beef supplied to ships.

Junk (jŭngk), *n.* A kind of ship, used by Chinese, Malays, etc.

Junk'et (jŭng'kĕt), *n.* A sweetmeat; cheesecake; stolen entertainment. — *v. i. & t.* To feast; to banquet. — **Junk'ket-ing**, *n.* Revelry.

Junk.

Jun'ta (jŭn'tà), *n.* The Spanish council of state.

Jun'to (jŭn'tō), *n.* A select council to deliberate on affairs of government or politics; a faction; a cabal.

Ju'pi-ter (jū'pĭ-tẽr), *n.* Jove, son of Saturn, and supreme deity of the ancient Romans; the largest of the planets.

Ju-rid'ic (jū-rĭd'ĭk), **Ju-rid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a judge; used in courts of law.

Ju'ris-dic'tion (jū'rĭs-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Legal authority; limit within which power may be exercised.

Ju'rist (jū'rĭst), *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

Ju'ry (jū'rĭ), *n.; pl.* JURIES (-rĭz). A body of men sworn to inquire into matters of fact, and decide according to the evidence given them; a committee for adjudging prizes. — **Ju'ror** (-rẽr), **Ju'ry-man** (-rĭ-man), *n.* One who serves on a jury.

Just (jŭst), *a.* Conformed to truth, to reasonable expectation, etc.; equitable; honest; true; proper. — *adv.* Precisely; exactly; barely.

Jus'tice (jŭs'tĭs), *n.* Quality of being just; the rendering to everyone his due; equity; rectitude; a civil officer commissioned to hold courts, try controversies, and administer justice.

Jus'ti-fy (jŭs'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [JUSTIFIED (-fīd); JUSTIFYING.] To prove to be just; to free from blame; to vindicate; to excuse; to exculpate; to absolve; to pardon. — **Jus'ti-fi'a-ble** (-fī'a-b'l),

a. Defensible; excusable. — **Jus'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A justifying; a vindication.

Jut (jŭt), *v. i.* [JUTTED; JUTTING.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body. — *n.* Projection.

Jute (jūt), *n.* An East India plant, and its fiber, used in making mats, cordage, gunny cloth, paper, etc.

Ju've-nile (jū'vē-nīl), *a.* Young; youthful; suited to youth. — *n.* A youth.

K.

Kail, *n.* See KALE.

Kai'ser (kī'zĕr), *n.* The emperor of Germany.

Kale (kāl), *n.* Cabbage, having the leaves curled or wrinkled, but not forming a close head.

Ka-lei'do-scope (kā-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument, containing reflecting surfaces which exhibit its contents in varied colors and symmetrical forms.

Kal'en-dar, *n.* See CALENDAR.

Kal'so-mine, *n.* & *v.* Same as CALCIMINE.

Ka-naak'a (kā-nāk'ä), **Ka-na'ka** (-nä'kä), *n.* & *a.* Native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kan'ga-roo' (kăn'gä-rōō'), *n.* An Australian jumping, marsupial quadruped.

Ka'o-lin (kā'ō-lĭn), **Ka'o-line,** *n.* Pure white clay used for making porcelain.

Ka'ty-did' (kā'tĭ-dĭd'), *n.* An insect of a green color, allied to the grasshoppers, and named from the sound made by the males by means of membranes in their wing-covers.

Kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* A light boat used in Greenland, made of sealskins stretched upon a frame.

Kedge (kĕj), *n.* A small anchor. — *v. t.* [KEDGED (kĕjd); KEDGING.] To warp (a ship) by means of a kedge.

Keel (kēl), *n.* The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom; a projecting ridge along the middle of a flat or curving surface. — *v. t.* [KEELED (kēld); KEELING.] To plow with a keel; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom.

Keen (kēn), *a.* Eager; sharp; severe; acute.

Keep (kēp), *v. t.* [KEPT (kĕpt); KEEPING.] To preserve; to save; to maintain; to supply; to hold; to celebrate. — *v. i.* To last; to endure; to stay; to dwell. — *n.* Support; stronghold. — **Keep'ing,** *n.* A holding; custody; guard; support; congruity; harmony. — **Keep'sake'** (-sāk'), *n.* Something to be kept for the sake of the giver; a memento.

Keg (kĕg), *n.* A small cask or barrel.

Kelp (kĕlp), *n.* Calcined ashes of seaweed, used in manufacture of glass and of iodine; a large blackish seaweed.

Kelt (kĕlt), *n.* Celt. — **Kelt'ic,** *a.* Celtic.

Ken (kĕn), *v. t.* [KENNED (kĕnd); KENNING.] To know; to see; to descry. — *n.* Cognizance; view; reach of knowledge.

Ken'nel (kĕn'nĕl), *n.* A house for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast.

Kept, *imp. & p. p.* of KEEP.

Ke-ram'ic (kē-răm'ĭk), *a.* Same as CERAMIC.

Ker'chief (kĕr'chĭf), *n.* A cloth covering the head or the neck.

Ker'nel (kĕr'nĕl), *n.* Little grain or corn; anything included in a shell or integument; the central part of anything.

Ker'o-sene' (kĕr'ō-sēn'), *n.* Coal oil; illuminating oil produced from petroleum.

Ker'sey (kĕr'zĭ), *n.* Coarse cloth, woven from long wool.

Ker'sey-mere (kĕr'zĭ-mēr), *n.* Cassimere.

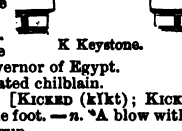
Ketch'up (kĕch'ŭp), *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Ket'tle (kĕt't'l), *n.* Metallic vessel, for boiling water, etc. — **Ket'tle-drum'** (-drŭm'), *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel covered with parchment; an informal social afternoon party.

Kettledrum.

Key (kē), *n.* Ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; low island; a wharf; a quay.

Key (kē), *n.* Instrument to fasten and open locks, wind watches, adjust mechanism, etc.; solution; means of access; index; pitch; tone. — *v. t.* [KEYED (kēd); KEYING.] To fasten or tighten with keys or wedges. — **Key'board'** (kē'-bōrd'), *n.* Whole range of the keys of an organ, piano, typewriter, etc. — **Key'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* Hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key; excavation in beams to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them. — **Key'note'** (-nōt'), *n.* Tonic or first tone of the scale in which a piece of music is written; fundamental idea. — **Key'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* Wedge-shaped stone at the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.



K Keystone.

Kha'lif (kā'lĭf), *n.* See CALIPH.

‖Khe'dive' (kē'dēv'), *n.* Governor; viceroy; the title of the Turkish governor of Egypt.

Kibe (kīb), *n.* An ulcerated chilblain.

Kick (kĭk), *v. t. & i.* [KICKED (kĭkt); KICKING.] To strike with the foot. — *n.* A blow with the foot; a recoil of a gun.

Kid (kĭd), *n.* A young goat; leather; a glove made of kid's skin. — *v. i.* To bring forth a kid.

Kid'nap' (kĭd'năp'), *v. t.* [KIDNAPED (-năpt'), or KIDNAPPED; KIDNAPING or KIDNAPPING.] To steal and secrete (a human being, — man, woman, or child). — **Kid'nap'er, Kid'nap'**

Kid'ney (kĭd'nĭ), *n.; pl.* **Kidneys** (-nĭz). One of two glands which secrete urine and other waste products of the body; disposition; sort; kind.

Kill (kĭl), *v. t.* [Killed (kĭld); Killing.] To deprive of life; to slay; to destroy. — **Kill'er**, *n.*

Kiln (kĭl), *n.* Large stove or oven for hardening, burning, or drying anything; pile of brick for burning or hardening.

Ki'lo (kē'lō), **Kil'o-gram** (kĭl'ō-grăm), **Kil'o-gramme**, *n.* Metric measure of weight, being 1,000 grams, or 2.20465 pounds avoirdupois.

Kil'o-li'ter (kĭl'ō-lē'tẽr *or* kĭ-lŏl'ĭ-tẽr), **Kil'o-li'tre**, *n.* A metric measure of capacity, equal to a cubic meter, or 264.18 American gallons of 231 cubic inches.

Kil'o-me'ter (kĭl'ō-mē'tẽr *or* kĭ-lŏm'ē-tẽr), **Kil'o-me'tre**, *n.* A metric measure of length, being 1,000 meters, or 3,280.89 American feet, or .62137 of a mile.

Kil'o-stere (kĭl'ō-stēr' *or* -stĕr'), *n.* A metric measure of solidity or volume, containing 1,000 cubic meters, and equivalent to 35,315 American cubic feet.

Kilt (kĭlt), *n.* Scottish Highlander's short petticoat; filibeg. — *v. t.* To tuck up (a skirt, etc.).

Kin (kĭn), *n.* & *a.* Kindred. — **Kins'folk'** (kĭnz'fōk'), *n.* Relations. — **Kins'man**, *n. m.*, **Kins'wom'an**, *n. f.* One related by blood. — **Kin'ship**, *n.* Relationship.

Kind (kīnd), *a.* Having feelings befitting our common nature; congenial; sympathetic; benevolent; generous; tender; good; gentle; affectionate; loving. — *n.* Race; species; nature; style; character; manner. — **Kind'ly**, *adv.* — **Kind'ness**, *n.* — **Kind'-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having kindness of nature.

Kin'der-gar'ten (kĭn'dẽr-gär'tĕn), *n.* School where young children are trained by observation, imitation, construction, and play. — **Kin'der-gart'ner** (-gärt'nẽr), *n.* A teacher in a kindergarten.

Kin'dle (kĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [Kindled (-d'ld); Kindling (-dlĭng).] To set on fire; to light; to inflame; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke. — *v. i.* To take fire; to be excited; to grow warm.

Kind'ly (kīnd'lĭ), *a.* [Kindlier; Kindliest.] Sympathetic; genial; benevolent; gentle.

Kind'ly, *adv.*, **Kind'ness**, *n.* See under Kind, *a.*

Kin'dred (kĭn'drĕd), *n.* Relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin; relations. — *a.* Related; congenial; akin.

Kine (kīn), *n., pl.* of Cow, *n.*

King (kĭng), *n.* A sovereign; a monarch; a playing card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in game of checkers. — **King'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Royal; regal; befitting a king. — *adv.* Royally. — **King'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Dominion of a king; monarchy; extensive scientific division or department.

King'fish'er (kĭng'fĭsh'ẽr), *n.* A bird of many species, feeding on fish, reptiles, insects, etc.

Kink (kĭnk), *n.* A twist or loop in a rope or thread; a crotchet; a whim. — *v. i.* [Kinked (kĭnkt); Kinking.] To twist spontaneously. — **Kink'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of kinks or curls; snarled · queer; crotchety.

Ki'no (kī'nō), *n.* The dried juice of certain plants, used in tanning and dyeing and as medicine.

Kins'folk, **Kins'man**, etc. See under Kin, *n.*

Kip (kĭp), *n.* The skin of a young beast. — **Kip'skin'** (-skĭn'), *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

Kip'per (kĭp'pẽr), *n.* A salmon after spawning; also, a salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked. — *v. t.* To cure (fish).

Kirk (kẽrk), *n.* The church (in Scotland); the Scottish established church.

Kir'mess (kẽr'mĕs), *n.* A festival; a fair.

Kiss (kĭs), *v. t.* & *i.* [Kissed (kĭst); Kissing.] To salute with the lips. — *n.* A salute with the lips pressed together; a small piece of confectionery.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A kitten.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A small violin.

Kit (kĭt), *n.* A large bottle; a tub; pail; box for tools; necessary outfit for a workman; a group of separate things or persons.

Kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* The room appropriated to cookery. — **Kitchen garden** Garden for raising vegetables for the table. — **Kitchen stuff.** Fat collected from pots, etc.

Kite (kīt), *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a rapacious person; a light frame of wood covered with paper, for flying in the air; fictitious commercial paper.

Kit'ten (kĭt't'n), *n.* A young cat. — *v. t.* & *i.* To bring forth (kittens).

Knack (năk), *n.* A toy; knickknack; aptness; skill; dexterity; a device; trick.

Knag (năg), *n.* A knot in wood; peg; prong of a deer's horn. — **Knag'gy** (năg'gĭ), *a.* Knotty; rough in temper.

Knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* Portable case of canvas or leather, to contain necessaries for soldiers, travelers, etc.

Knapsack.

Knar (närr), **Knarl** (närl), *n.* Knot in wood. — **Knarled** (närld), *a.* Knotted.

Knave (nāv), *n.* A rascal; villain; playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack. — **Knav'er-y** (nāv'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Dishonesty; trickery. — **Knav'ish**, *a.* Fraudulent; tricky.

Knead (nēd), *v. t.* To press into a mass; to work (the materials of bread, cake, or paste) into a well-mixed mass. — **Knead'er**, *n.*

Knee (nē), *n.* The joint between leg and thigh; piece of timber or metal with an angle like the human knee when bent. — **Knee'cap'** (-kăp'), **Knee'pan'** (-păn'), *n.* The patella, a flattened bone in the tendon in front of the knee joint.

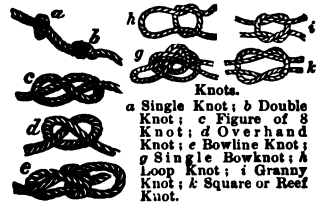
Kneel (nēl), *v. i.* [Knelt (nĕlt) or Kneeled (nēld); Kneeling.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees. — **Kneel'er**, *n.*

Knell (nĕl), *n.* The stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral or death; a death signal.

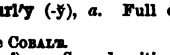
Knelt (nĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* from KNEEL.
Knew (nū), *imp.* of KNOW.
Knick'er-bock'ers (nĭk'ẽr-bŏk'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Short breeches; smallclothes.
Knick'knack (nĭk'năk), *n.* A toy; a bawble.
Knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). An instrument, usually of steel, for cutting. — *v. t.* [KNIFED (nīft); KNIFING (nīf'ĭng).] To prune; to stab.
Knight (nīt), *n.* A man on whom a certain feudal rank or dignity has been conferred; a member of certain organizations; a champion; a partisan; a lover; piece in the game of chess. — *v. t.* To dub or create a knight. — **Knight'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a knight. — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. — **Knight'li-ness**, *n.* — **Knight'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Character, dignity, or condition of a knight; knights collectively. — **Knight'-er'rant** (-ẽr'rant), *n.* Knight roving in search of adventures, and to exhibit military skill, prowess, and generosity. — **Knight'-er'rant-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* A wandering in quest of adventures.

Knight.

Knit (nĭt), *v. t.* [KNIT or KNITTED; KNITTING.] To form into knots; to tie; to form by interlooping thread in connected knots, by means of needles; to join; to draw together; to contract. — *v. i.* To weave by making knots; to unite closely. — **Knit'ter** (nĭt'tẽr), *n.* — **Knit'ting**, *n.* Work of a knitter; network formed by knitting; union (of bones, etc.) formed by knitting. — **Knitting needle.** A wire used for knitting threads into a fabric.
Knives (nīvz), *n.*, *pl.* of KNIFE.
Knob (nŏb), *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch. — **Knob'by** (nŏb'bȳ), *a.* Full of knobs.
Knock (nŏk), *v. t. & i.* [KNOCKED (nŏkt); KNOCKING.] To strike; to beat; to dash; to clash. — *n.* Stroke; blow; rap. — **Knock'er**, *n.*
Knoll (nōl), *n.* Knell.
Knoll (nōl), *n.* Top or crown of a hill; hillock.
Knot (nŏt), *n.* A tie; a fastening together of threads, cords, etc., by various modes of tying or entangling; a lump or loop in a tied thread, rope, ribbon, etc.; a connection; a bond of union; a joint in a plant; a nautical mile, or 6,086.7 feet; a bird akin to the snipe. — *v. t.* [KNOTTED; KNOTTING.] To form a knot; to unite closely; to entangle; to perplex. — *v. i.* To form knots or joints; to knit knots for fringe. — **Knot'ted** (nŏt'tĕd), **Knot'ty** (-tȳ), *a.* Having many knots; hard; intricate; perplexed.


Knots.
a Single Knot; *b* Double Knot; *c* Figure of 8 Knot; *d* Overhand Knot; *e* Bowline Knot; *g* Single Bowknot; *h* Loop Knot; *i* Granny Knot; *k* Square or Reef Knot.

Knout (nout *or* nōōt), *n.* A Russian whip, for inflicting stripes on the bare back. — *v. t.* To scourge with the knout.
Know (nō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* KNEW (nū); *p. p.* KNOWN (nōn); KNOWING.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize. — **Know'a-ble** (nō'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being known. — **Know'ing**, *p. a.* Skillful; well informed; artful; cunning. — **Know'l'edge** (nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Act of knowing; certain apprehension; learning; scholarship; practical skill; cognizance.
Knuc'kle (nŭk'k'l), *n.* Joint of a finger; knee-joint, esp. of a calf. — *v. i.* To submit in contest; to yield. — **Knuckle joint.** A hinge joint pivoted on a pin which passes through eyes in the two members of the joint.


Knuckle Joint.

Knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot; hard substance; cross-grained person. — **Knurl'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of knots; hard; rough.
Ko'balt (kō'bŏlt), *n.* See COBALT.
Ko'ran (kŏ'rȧn *or* kō-rȧn'), *n.* Sacred writings of the Mohammedans.
Kou'miss (kōō'mĭs), *n.* Intoxicating liquor made by fermenting mare's or camel's milk.
Kraal (krȧl *or* krąl), *n.* South African village or hut; inclosure for elephants.
Kre'o-sote (krē'ŏ-sōt), *n.* See CREOSOTE.
Ku'miss, *n.* See KOUMISS.

L.

La (lä), *n.* The syllable indicating the 6th tone of the musical scale.
La'bel (lā'bĕl), *n.* A slip of paper, etc., describing the thing to which it is affixed; contents. — *v. t.* [LABELED (-bĕld) or LABELLED; LABELING or LABELLING.] To affix a label to; to mark.
La'bi-al (lā'bĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips. — *n.* A letter (*b*, *p*, *v*, *f*, *m*, or *w*), formed chiefly with the lips.
La'bor (lā'bẽr), *n.* Work; toil. — *v. i. & t.* To work. — **La'bor-er**, *n.* — **La-bo'ri-ous** (lȧ-bō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Diligent in labor; tire[illegible]

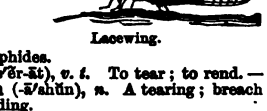
Lab'o-ra-to-ry (lăb'ŏ-rȧ-tŏ-rў), *n.; pl.* LABORATORIES (-rĭz). A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, etc.

Lab'y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), *n.* A place full of intricacies or winding passages; a maze.

Lac (lăk), *n.* A resinous substance, produced by an insect, upon the banyan and other trees.

Lac (lăk), ‖**Lakh** (lăk), *n.* One hundred thousand; a term in the East Indies for an indefinitely great number.

Lace (lās), *n.* String; cord; fabric of fine threads, interwoven in a net. — *v. t.* [LACED (lāst); LACING (lā'sĭng).] To fasten, adorn, or deck, with lace. — *v. i.* To have, or be fastened with, a lace or string. — **Lace'wing'** (-wĭng'), *n.* An insect having lacelike wings and brilliant eyes, whose larvæ are useful in destroying aphides.



Lacewing.

Lac'er-ate (lăs'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To tear; to rend. — **Lac'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A tearing; breach made by rending.

Lach'ry-mal (lăk'rĭ-*mal*), *a.* Generating, secreting, or conveying, tears. — **Lach'ry-mose'** (-mōs'), *a.* Generating or shedding tears; tearful.

Lack (lăk), *v. t. & i.* [LACKED (lăkt); LACKING.] To need; to want. — *n.* Want; need; failure.

Lack'a-day' (lăk'ȧ-dā'), *interj.* Alas; — an expression of sorrow. — **Lack'a-dai'si-cal** (-dā'zĭ-kal), *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimental.

Lack'er, *n.* See LACQUER.

Lack'ey (lăk'ў), *n.; pl.* LACKEYS (-ĭz). An attending servant; footman. — *v. i.* To wait upon.

La-con'ic (lȧ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* Expressing much in few words; brief; concise.

Lac'quer (lăk'ẽr), *n.* Varnish, consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol. — *v. t.* To varnish.

La-crosse' (lȧ-krŏs'), *n.* An Indian and Canadian game, played by carrying or tossing a ball with long rackets (or *crosses*) through one of the goals at either end of the field.

Lac-ta'tion (lăk-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving suck; time of suckling. — **Lac'te-al** (lăk'tē-*al*), **Lac'te-an** (-*an*), **Lac'te-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, milk; milky; conveying chyle. — **Lac'te-al**, *n.* One of the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle. — **Lac-tom'e-ter** (lăk-tŏm'ē-tẽr), *n.* Instrument for testing the purity of milk.

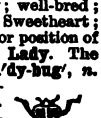
Lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; a stripling.

Lad'der (lăd'dẽr), *n.* A frame of wood, rope, etc., forming steps for climbing; a means of rising.

Lade (lād), *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN (lād'n); *p. pr.* LADING.] To load; to put (a burden or freight) on or in; to dip. — **Lad'ing** (lād'ĭng), *n.* Load; cargo; freight; burden.

La'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* Cup with a long handle, for lading or dipping. — *v. t.* [LADLED (-d'ld); LADLING (-dlĭng).] To convey in a ladle.

La'dy (lā'dў), *n.; pl.* LADIES (-dĭz). Mistress; female head of a household; woman of gentle birth or breeding; spouse; wife. — **La'dy-like'** (-līk'), *a.* Like or becoming a lady; well-bred; delicate. — **La'dy-love'** (-lŭv'), *n.* Sweetheart; mistress. — **La'dy-ship**, *n.* Rank or position of a lady; — used as a title. — **Our Lady.** The Virgin Mary. — **La'dy-bird'**, **La'dy-bug'**, *n.* Small beetle of brilliant colors, feeding on plant lice. — **Lady Day**, *n.* Day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.



Ladybird or Ladybug. Slightly enlarged.

Lag (lăg), *a.* Slow; tardy; long-delayed. — *n.* One who lags; fag-end; lowest class; retardation of anything, as a valve in a steam engine. — *v. i.* [LAGGED (lăgd); LAGGING.] To loiter; to linger; to delay. — **Lag'gard** (lăg'gẽrd), *a.* Slow; sluggish. — *n.* Sluggard; loiterer.

La'ger beer' (lä'gẽr bẽr'). German beer, — stored for some months before use.

La-goon', **La-gune'** (lȧ-gōōn'), *n.* A marsh; a shallow pond; a lake in a coral island.

La'ic (lā'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to a layman or the laity. — **La'ic, La'i-cal** (-ĭ-kal), *n.* A layman.

Laid, *imp. & p. p.* of LAY.

Lain, *p. p.* of LIE.

Lair (lâr), *n.* A place in which to lie or rest; the bed of a wild beast.

Laird (lârd), *a.* A Scottish lord or landholder.

La'i-ty (lā'ĭ-tў), *n.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lake (lāk), *n.* A body of water surrounded by land.

Lake (lāk), *n.* Deep-red coloring matter.

‖**Lakh** (lăk), *n.* See LAC, 100,000.

La'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* A superior Buddhist priest.

Lamb (lăm), *n.* The young of the sheep; one as innocent and gentle as a lamb. — **Lamb'kin** (lăm'kĭn), *n.* A small lamb.

Lam'bent (lăm'bent), *a.* Playing on the surface; gleaming.

Lam'bre-quin (lăm'bẽr-kĭn), *n.* Pendent scarf; drapery hanging above a window, etc.

Lame (lām), *a.* Crippled or disabled in a limb; imperfect; not satisfactory. — *v. t.* [LAMED (lāmd); LAMING.] To make lame; to cripple.

La-ment' (lȧ-mĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To weep; to mourn; to regret; to deplore. — *n.* Grief; lamentation. — **La-ment'er**, *n.* — **Lam'en-ta-ble** (lăm'ĕn-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Sorrowful; pitiable; low; poor. — **Lam'en-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A bewailing; an expression of sorrow.

Lam'i-na (lăm'ĭ-nȧ), *n.; pl.* LAMINÆ (-nē). Thin plate or scale; blade of a leaf.

Lamp (lămp), *n.* A vessel with oil and wick, for producing artificial light. — **Lamp'black'** (-blăk'), *n.* Fine soot from smoke of burning resinous substances, — used in making ink, etc.

Lam-poon' (lăm-pōōn'), *n.* Personal satire.

Lam'prey (lăm'prў), *n.* An eel-like fish.

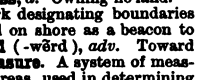
Lance (lăns), *n.* A long spear; soldier armed with a spear; lancer. — *v. t.* [LANCED (lănst);

LANCING (lăn'sĭng).] To pierce with a lance or lancet; to throw (a lance). — **Lan'cer** (lăn'sẽr), *n.* — **Lan'cet** (-sĕt), *n.* Surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, for opening tumors, abscesses, veins, etc.; high and narrow window pointed like a lancet. — **Lan'ce-o-late** (-sē-ō-lĭt), **Lan'ce-o-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Lance-shaped; oblong and tapering toward the outer extremity.

Lanch (lănch), *v. t.* [LANCHED (lănchť); LANCHING.] To throw; to dart; to pierce, as with a lance.

Land (lănd), *n.* Earth; ground; soil; country or region; floor; real estate. — *v. t.* To set on shore; to debark. — *v. i.* To go on shore. — **Land'ed**, *a.* Having land; consisting in land. — **Land'ing**, *n.* A going or setting on shore; place for going ashore; level place between flights of a staircase. — **Land'hold'er**, **Land'own'er**, *n.* Owner of land. — **Land'la'dy**, *n. f.*, **Land'lord**, *n. m.* Owner of land or houses leased to tenants; keeper of a hotel, lodging house, etc. — **Land'less**, *a.* Owning no land. — **Land'mark'**, *n.* Mark designating boundaries of land; object raised on shore as a beacon to seamen. — **Land'ward** (-wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the land. — **Land measure.** A system of measurement, or table of areas, used in determining the contents of a piece of land.

Lan'dau (lăn'dȧ), *n.* A four-wheeled coach, whose top may be thrown back. — **Lan'dau-let'** (-lĕt'), *n.* A small landau.



Landau.

Land'scape (lănd'akāp), *n.* A view or picture of a portion of country.

Land'slide' (lănd'slīd'), **Land'slip'** (-slĭp'), *n.* A sliding down of land from a mountain; land which slips or slides down.

Land'ward, *adv.* See under LAND, *n.*

Lane (lān), *n.* A narrow road.

Lan'guage (lăn'gwĕj), *n.* Human speech; tongue; idiom; dialect.

Lan'guid (lăn'gwĭd), *a.* Feeble; weak; faint; heavy; dull; weary. — **Lan'guid-ness**, **Lan'guor** (lăn'gwẽr), *n.* — **Lan'guish** (lăn'gwĭsh), *v. i.* [LANGUISHED (-gwĭsht); LANGUISHING.] To become languid; to pine; to wither; to fade; to droop; to faint.

Lantern.

La-nif'er-ous (lă-nĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **La-nig'er-ous** (-nĭj'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Bearing or producing wool.

Lank (lăngk), *a.* Loose or lax; slender; weak.

Lan'tern (lăn'tẽrn), *n.* A transparent case inclosing a light; dome over a building to give light.

Lan'yard (lăn'yẽrd), *n.* A short rope for fastening something in ships; a line for firing cannon with a friction tube.

Lap (lăp), *n.* A loose part of a coat; a skirt; covering of the knees when one sits down; part of the body thus covered; extent to which one object lies over or beside another; border; hem. — *v. t.* [LAPPED (lăpt); LAPPING.] To fold; to lay over or on; to wrap round; to infold; to involve. — *v. i.* To be laid on or over; to be turned over or upon. — **Lap'board'** (lăp'bōrd'), *n.* A board held in the lap as a substitute for a table. — **Lap'dog'**, *n.* A dog small enough to be fondled in the lap.

Lap (lăp), *v. i.* [LAPPED (lăpt); LAPPING.] To feed or drink by licking; to make a sound as by taking up drink with the tongue. — *v. t.* To lick up.

La-pel' (lă-pĕl'), *n.* Part of a coat which laps over the facing.

Lap'land-er (lăp'lănd-ẽr), **Lapp** (lăp), *n.* A native of Lapland. — **Lap'pish**, *a.* Pertaining to the Lapps. — *n.* The language of Lapland.

Lap'pet (lăp'pĕt), *n.* Part of a garment hanging loose.

Lapse (lăps), *n.* A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling; slip; error. — *v. i.* [LAPSED (lăpst); LAPSING.] To slip; to fall or pass to another, by negligence or failure; to become void.

Lap'stone' (lăp'stōn'), *n.* Stone for the lap, on which shoemakers beat leather.

Lap'strake' (lăp'strāk'), *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another; clinkerbuilt.

Lap'wing (lăp'wĭng), *n.* Wading bird of the plover family.

Lar'board' (lär'bōrd' *or* -bŏrd'), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship (as one on board faces the bow); port.

Lar'ce-ny (lär'sē-nĭ), *n.* Petty theft.

Larch (lärch), *n.* A deciduous, conebearing tree; hackmatack; tamarack.

Lard (lärd), *n.* Fat of swine, melted and separated from the flesh. — *v. t.* To smear or mix with lard; to grease; to fatten; to enrich. — **Lard'er**, *n.* Place for storing food; pantry.

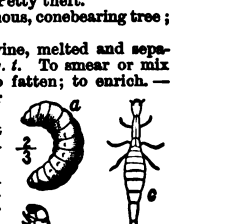
Large (lärj), *a.* Of great size; big; capacious; ample; copious; wide.

Lar'i-at (lăr'ĭ-ăt), *n.* A lasso; a cord for catching or picketing horses or cattle.

Lark (lärk), *n.* A singing bird of many species. — *v. i.* [LARKED (lärkt); LARKING.] To catch larks. — **Lark'spur'** (-spûr'), *n.* A plant with showy blue flowers.

Lark (lärk), *n.* A jolly time. — *v. i.* To frolic.

Lar'va (lär'vȧ), **Larve** (lärv), *n.*; *pl.* L. LARVÆ (-vē), E. LARVAS (-văz). Insect in the caterpillar, grub, or maggot state.



Larvæ of Insects.

a Apodal Larva of Carpenter Bee; *b* Lepidopterous Larva of Currant Borer; *c* Larva of a Beetle (*Acilius*); *d* Larva of White Ant (*Termes*).

Lar'ynx (lăr'ĭnks), *n.* Upper part

or windpipe. — **Lar'yn-ge'al** (lăr'ĭn-jē'ăl *or* lă-rĭn'jē-ăl), **La-ryn'ge-an** (-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.

Lash (lăsh), *n.* The thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip, or of satire or sarcasm; a cut; hair growing from the eyelid; eyelash. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LASHED (lăsht); LASHING.] To strike with a lash; to satirize; to bind with a cord.

Lass (lăs), *n.* A young woman; a girl.

Las'si-tude (lăs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being weak; languor of body or mind; weariness.

Las'so (lăs'sō), *n.*; *pl.* LASSOS (-sōz). A cord with a noose, used for catching horses, etc. — *v. t.* [LASSOED (-sōd); LASSOING.] To catch with a lasso.

Last (lăst), *a.* Following all the rest; final; utmost. — *adv.* The last time; finally.

Last (lăst), *v. i.* To continue in time; to endure; to continue unimpaired; to hold out. — **Last'ing**, *a.* Enduring; durable; permanent. — *n.* Continuance; a woolen material for shoes.

Last (lăst), *n.* Load; weight or measure, varying as to different articles; burden of a ship.

Last (lăst), *n.* Mold of the human foot, on which shoes are formed.

Latch (lăch), *n.* Catch for holding a door closed. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LATCHED (lăcht); LATCHING.] To catch or fasten by a latch. — **Latch'et** (lăch'ĕt), *n.* A string fastening a shoe.

Late (lāt), *a.* [LATER (lā'tẽr) or LATTER (lăt'tẽr); LATEST (lā'tĕst) or LAST (lăst).] Coming after others, or after the proper time; slow; tardy; deceased; out of office; recent. — *adv.* After the proper time; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other period. — **Lat'er** (lā'tẽr), *a.* Subsequent. — **Lat'est**, *a.* Tardiest; last. — **Late'ly**, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. — **Late'ness**, *n.*

La'tent (lā'tent), *a.* Not visible or apparent. — **La'ten-cy** (-tĕn-sȳ), *n.* State of being latent.

Lat'er-al (lăt'ẽr-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or attached to, the side; directed to the side. — **Lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lat'est, *a.* *Superl.* of LATE.

Lath (lăth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lăthz). A thin, narrow board, to support tiles or plastering. — **Lath** (lăth), *v. t.* [LATHED (lăthd); LATHING.] To cover or line with laths.

Lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, etc.

Lath'er (lăth'ẽr), *n.* Froth of soap and water; foam; sweat. — *v. i.* To form a foam. — *v. t.* [LATHERED (lăth'ẽrd); LATHERING.] To spread over with lather.

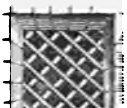
Lat'in (lăt'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Italy, or to the language of the ancient Romans or Latins, or to certain nations (French, Spanish, Italians, etc.) using languages of Latin derivation. — *n.* Citizen of Latium; language the ancient Romans.

La-tude (lăt'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth; space; laxity; independence; scope; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian.

Lat'ter (lăt'tẽr), *a.* More late or recent; second of two; lately done or past; modern.

Lat'ter-ly, *adv.* In time not long past; lately; of late.

Lat'tice (lăt'tĭs), *n.* A network of crossbars; a window blind. — *v. t.* [LATTICED (-tĭst); LATTICING (lăt'tĭ-sĭng).] To form into openwork; to close or furnish with a lattice.



Lattice.

Laud (lâd), *n.* High commendation; glory; honor; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to celebrate. — **Laud'a-ble** (-ă-bl), *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable. — **Laud'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Expressing praise. — *n.* That which contains praise. — **Lau-da'tion** (lâ-dā'shŭn), *n.* Praise; commendation.

Lau'da-num (lâ'dă-nŭm), *n.* Tincture of opium, used for medicinal purposes.

Laugh (lăf), *v. i.* [LAUGHED (lăft); LAUGHING.] To manifest mirth by expressions of face and voice. — *v. t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule; to deride. — *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to man; laughter. — **Laugh'a-ble** (lăf'-ă-bl), *a.* Droll; ludicrous; comical. — **Laughing gas.** Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen, which produces exhilaration when inhaled, and is used as an anæsthetic. — **Laugh'ing-stock** (lăf'ĭng-stŏk), *n.* An object of ridicule; butt. — **Laugh'ter** (lăf'tẽr), *n.* Involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, usually with sonorous expulsion of air from the lungs.

Launch (lânch), *v. t.* [LAUNCHED (lânchť); LAUNCHING.] To cause to slide into water; to dispatch; to throw (a spear or dart). — *v. i.* To expatiate. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water; a large open boat.

Laun'der (lân'dẽr), *v. t.* To wash, or wash and iron (clothes). — **Laun'der-er**, *n. m.*, **Laun'-dress** (-drĕs), *n. f.* — **Laun'dry** (-drȳ), *n.*; *pl.* LAUNDRIES (-drĭz). A washing; place where clothes are washed.

Lau'rel (lâ'rĕl), *n.* An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves, from which honorary crowns were formerly made; *pl.* honor; fame.

La'va (lä'vă), *n.* Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

Lave (lāv), *v. t.* & *i.* To wash; to bathe. — **La'ver**, *n.* Vessel for washing in. — **Lav'a-to-ry** (lăv'-ă-tō-rȳ), *a.* Washing; cleansing by washing. — *n.* Place for washing; lotion for a diseased part; place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lav'en-der (lăv'ĕn-dẽr), *n.* An aromatic plant, yielding an oil used in medicine and perfumery; the pale purplish color of its flowers.

La'ver (lā'vẽr), *n.* See under LAVE, *v. t.*

Lav'ish (lăv'ĭsh), *a.* Expending profusely or foolishly; prodigal; extravagant; immoderate. — *v. t.* [LAVISHED (lăv'ĭsht); LAVISHING.] To expend prodigally; to squander.

Law (lą), *n.* A rule of order or conduct; will of God; regulation; edict; legal science; jurisprudence. — **Law'ful** (lą'fụl), *a.* Agreeable or conformable to law; legal; constitutional; rightful. — **Law'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Not subject to, or restrained by, laws of morality or of society; unauthorized by civil law; not subject to the laws of nature. — **Law'suit'** (-sūt'), *n.* Process in law; action. — **Law'yer** (-yẽr), *n.* One versed in law; practitioner of law; attorney; counselor; barrister.

Lawn (ląn), *n.* Open space between woods; ground covered with grass, carefully kept. — **Lawn mower.** A machine for clipping grass on lawns. — **Lawn tennis.** A game of tennis played out of doors.

Lawn (ląn), *n.* Fine linen or cambric fabric.

Law'suit, Law'yer, *n.* See under LAW, *n.*

Lax (lăks), *a.* Not tense, firm, or rigid; slack; licentious. — **Lax'ness, Lax'i-ty** (lăks'I-tў), *n.*

Lay, *imp.* of LIE.

Lay (lā), *v. t.* [LAID (lād); LAYING.] To put; to place; to prepare; to contrive (a snare, plan, etc.); to produce (eggs); to impose; to bet. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs; to bet; to take position. — *n.* A row; a stratum; a layer; a wager. — **Lay'er** (lā'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, lays or is laid; a stratum; a bed; a shoot of a plant.

Lay (lā), *a.* Pertaining to the laity (not to the clergy); unprofessional; laic. — **Lay'man** (lā'-măn), *n.* One of the laity; one not belonging to the clerical, medical, legal, or other profession.

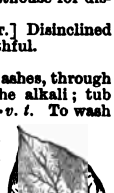
Lay (lā), *n.* A song; ballad; melody.

La'zar (lā'zẽr), *n.* One infected with pestilent disease; leper. — **Laz'a-ret'** (lăz'ą-rĕt'), **Laz'a-ret'to** (-tō), *n.* A hospital or pesthouse for diseased persons.

La'zy (lā'zў), *a.* [LAZIER; LAZIEST.] Disinclined to exertion; idle; indolent; slothful.

Lea (lē), *n.* A meadow; a plain.

Leach (lēch), *n.* Quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, imbibing the alkali; tub for leaching ashes, bark, etc. — *v. t.* To wash (ashes, etc.); to dissolve out.



Leaf.

b Blade; *p* Petiole. Footstalk, or Leaf-stalk; *st* Stipules.

Lead (lĕd), *n.* A soft and very heavy metal. — *v. t.* [LEADED (lĕd'ĕd); LEADING.] To cover, supply, or fit with lead. — **Lead'en** (lĕd'n), *a.* Made of lead: dull in color; heavy; sluggish.

Lead (lēd), *v. t. & i.* [LED (lĕd); LEADING.] To go before; to guide; to conduct; to surpass. — *n.* Guidance; direction. — **Lead'er,** *n.*

Leaf (lēf), *n.; pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). A breathing organ of a plant, growing from its stem; thin flat object; sheet; plate. — *v. i.* [LEAFED (lēft); LEAFING.] To shoot out or produce leaves. — **Leaf'y** (lēf'ў), *a.* Full of leaves. — **Leaf'i-ness,** *n.* — **Leaf'less,** *a.* Destitute of leaves. — **Leaf'let,** *n.* Little leaf.

League (lēg), *n.* Combination of parties; national contract or compact; alliance; combination. — *v. i.* [LEAGUED (lēgd); LEAGUING.] To unite in a league; to confederate.

League (lēg), *n.* A measure of distance, being, in England and the United States, three geographical miles.

Leak (lēk), *n.* A crack or hole that admits water, or permits fluid to escape; entrance or escape of water through an aperture. — *v. i.* [LEAKED (lēkt); LEAKING.] To let water, etc., in or out. — **Leak'age** (lēk'ăj), *n.* A leaking. — **Leak'y** (-ў), *a.* Permitting water, etc., to leak in or out; tattling; not close. — **Leak'i-ness,** *n.*

Lean (lēn), *v. i. & t.* [LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); LEANING.] To incline; to bend.

Lean (lēn), *a.* Wanting in flesh or fat; thin; meager; gaunt. — *n.* Muscle of flesh, without fat. — **Lean'ness,** *n.*

Leap (lēp), *v. i.* [LEAPED (lēpt), rarely LEAPT; LEAPING.] To spring from the ground; to jump; to bound; to skip. — *v. t.* To pass over by leaping. — *n.* Jump; spring; space passed by leaping. — **Leap'frog'** (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A boys' game in which one jumps over the bent shoulders of others. — **Leap year** (yẽr). Bissextile; every fourth year containing 366 days, giving February 29 days.

Learn (lẽrn), *v. t. & i.* [LEARNED (lẽrnd) or LEARNT (lẽrnt); LEARNING.] To acquire (information, knowledge, skill, etc.). — **Learn'er,** *n.* — **Learn'ed** (lẽrn'ĕd), *a.* Having or exhibiting learning; knowing; skillful. — **Learn'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **Learn'ing,** *n.* Knowledge received by study, experience, or observation; scholarship.

Lease (lēs), *v. t.* [LEASED (lēst); LEASING.] To grant temporary possession of (lands, tenements, or hereditaments) to another, for rent; to let; to hold under a lease; to take a lease of. — *n.* A letting of lands, etc., to another for hire; a contract for such letting.

Leash (lēsh), *n.* Thong for holding hawks, hounds, etc.; a thong of leather; a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind; three, in general.

Least (lēst), *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* Skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use. — **Leath'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Made of leather. — **Leath'er-y** (-ẽr-ў), *a.* Like leather; tough.

Leave (lēv), *n.* Liberty granted; permission; license; formal parting of friends; farewell.

Leave (lēv), *v. t.* [LEFT (lĕft); LEAVING.] To withdraw from; to abandon; to have remaining at death; to bequeath; to allow; to desist from. — *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

Leave (lēv), *v. i.* To send out leaves; to leaf.

Leav'en (lĕv'n), *n.* Mass of sour dough, to ferment other dough and make it light; whatever makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass. — *v. t.* [LEAVENED (-'nd); LEAVENING.] To excite fermentation in; to [illegible]

Leav'ings (lēv'ĭngs), *n. pl.* Things [illegible] nant; refuse; offal.

Lec'ture (lĕk'tŭr), *n.* A reading; discourse on any subject, esp. for instruction; magisterial reprimand; formal reproof. — *v. i.* & *t.* [LECTURED (lĕk'tŭrd); LECTURING.] To instruct by discourses; to reprove.

Led, *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEAD.

Ledge (lĕj), *n.* A shelf; ridge of rocks; a stratum; a small molding.

Ledg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* Merchant's principal book of accounts.

Lee (lē), *n.*; *pl.* LEES (lēz). Coarser parts of liquor, which settle at the bottom; sediment; dregs.

Lee (lē), *n.* Place defended from the wind; shelter; quarter towards which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds. — *a.* Pertaining to the side away from the wind. — **Lee shore.** Shore on the lee side of a ship. — **Lee tide.** Tide running in the same direction as the wind blows. — **Lee'ward** (lē'wẽrd *or* lū'ẽrd), *a.* Pertaining to the side toward which the wind blows. — *n.* The lee. — *adv.* Towards the lee.

Leech (lēch), *n.* A physician; aquatic sucking worm, used for abstraction of blood. — *v. t.* [LEECHED (lēcht); LEECHING.] To treat medicinally; to bleed by use of leeches.

Leech (lēk), *n.* A border or edge of a sail.

Leek (lēk), *n.* A plant having a cylindrical body of succulent eatable leaves.

Leek.

Leer (lēr), *n.* Distortion of the face; indirect glance, conveying sinister suggestion. — *v. i.* [LEERED (lērd); LEERING.] To look obliquely, in contempt, defiance, or sly allurement.

Lee'ward. See under LEE, sheltered place.

Left (lĕft), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEAVE.

Left (lĕft), *a.* In the direction, or on the side, opposed to the *right* of the body. — *n.* The side opposite to the right. — **Left'-hand'** (lĕft'-hănd'), *a.* Situated on the left; nearer the left hand than the right. — **Left'-hand'ed**, *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right; clumsy; malicious.

Leg (lĕg), *n.* Limb of an animal supporting the body; support on which any object rests.

Leg'a-cy (lĕg'ȧ-sȳ), *n.* Gift by will; bequest.

Le'gal (lē'*gal*), *a.* According to, or permitted by, law; lawful; legitimate; authorized. — **Le'gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Le'gal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize. — **Le-gal'i-ty** (lē-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Conformity to law.

Leg'ate (lĕg'ȧt), *n.* Envoy; the pope's ambassador to a foreign state. — **Leg'a-tee'** (-ȧ-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. — ‖**Leg'a-tor'** (-tôr'), *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy; testator. — **Le-ga'tion** (lē-gā'shŭn), *n.* The commissioning one person to act for another; a legate and the persons associated in his mission; official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

Leg'end (lĕj'ẽnd *or* lē'jẽnd), *n.* A chronicle; story; inscription; motto.

Leg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *a.* Light; unimportant; trifling. [*Obs.*] — **Leger line.** Line added above or below the musical staff to extend its compass. — **Leg'er-de-main'** (-dẽ-mān'), *n.* Juggler's trick; sleight of hand.

Leg'gin (lĕg'gĭn), **Leg'ging** (-gĭng), *n.* A cover for the leg; long gaiter.

Leg'i-ble (lĕj'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being read, or of being understood by apparent indications.

Le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* A body of foot soldiers; a military force; a great number; a multitude.

Leg'is-late (lĕj'ĭs-lāt), *v. i.* To make or enact laws. — **Leg'is-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Leg'is-la'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Giving laws; pertaining to the enacting of laws; done by enacting. — **Leg'is-la'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **Leg'is-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A legislating. — **Leg'is-la'ture** (lĕj'ĭs-lā'tŭr), *n.* Body of men invested with power to make and repeal laws.

Le-git'i-mate (lē-jĭt'ĭ-mȧt), *a.* According with law; lawfully begotten; genuine; real. — **Le-git'i-mate** (-mȧt), **Le-git'i-mize** (-mīz), *v. t.* To make lawful; to legalize. — **Le-git'i-mate-ly** (-mȧt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Le-git'i-mate-ness, Le-git'i-ma-cy** (-mȧ-sȳ), *n.*

Leg'ume (lĕg'ūm *or* lē-gūm'), *n.* Pod of a plant, splitting into two pieces or valves, and having the seed attached at one suture; *pl.* fruit of plants of the Pea kind; pulse. — **Le-gu'mi-nous** (lē-gū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, pulse; bearing legumes.

Legume.

Lei'sure (lē'zhŭr), *n.* Freedom from occupation; vacant time; opportunity; convenience; ease. — *a.* Unoccupied. — **Lei'sure-ly**, *a.* Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; slow. — *adv.* Slowly.

Lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* Roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing acid pulp; the tree producing it. — **Lem'on-ade'** (-ād'), *n.* Lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

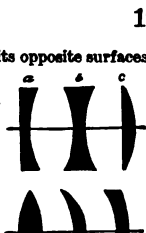
Le'mur (lē'mŭr), *n.* A nocturnal mammal allied to the monkeys.

Lend (lĕnd), *v. t.* [LENT (lĕnt); LENDING.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing back again or its equivalent; to loan. — **Lend'er**, *n.*

Length (lĕngth), *n.* Extent from end to end; longest measure of any object. — **Length'y** (lĕngth'ȳ), *a.* Somewhat long; prolix. — **Length'en** (lĕngth'n), *v. t.* To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; to protract. — *v. i.* To grow longer. — **Length'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In the direction of the length.

Le'ni-ent (lē'nĭ-ent *or* lēn'yent), *a.* Softening; mitigating; mild; clement; merciful. — *n.* Medicine which softens or assuages. — **Le'ni-ence** (lē'nĭ-ens *or* lēn'yens), **Le'ni-en-cy** (lē'nĭ-en-sȳ *or* lēn'yen-sȳ), **Len'i-ty** (lĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Mildness; gentleness; clemency.

Lens (lĕnz), *n.* Glass having its opposite surfaces curved for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.



Lenses.

☞ Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., *a* plano-concave; *b* double-concave; *c* plano-convex; *d* double-convex; *e* meniscus; *f* concavo-convex.

Lent (lĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of LEND.

Lent (lĕnt), *n.* Fast of forty days, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Savior. — **Lent'en** (lĕnt'n), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, Lent; plain; not abundant.

Len-tic'u-lar (lĕn-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Resembling a lentil, or of the form of a double convex lens.

Len'til (lĕn'tĭl), *n.* A small leguminous weed, and its seed, sometimes used for food.

Le'o-nine (lē'ō-nīn), *a.* Like a lion.

Leop'ard (lĕp'ẽrd), *n.* Spotted, carnivorous mammal of the Cat kind, found in India and Africa.

Lep'er (lĕp'ẽr), *n.* One affected with leprosy.

Lep'ro-sy (lĕp'rō-sy), *n.* Cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, and sometimes by destruction of the bones and joints. — **Lep'rous** (-rŭs), *a.* Infected with leprosy.

Less (lĕs), *a.* Smaller; not so large or great. — *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller degree. — *n.* A smaller portion; the inferior; the younger. — **Less'er** (-ẽr), *a.* Less; smaller; inferior.

Less'en (lĕs'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To diminish.

Les-see' (lĕs-sē'), *n.* One who holds a lease, or who takes an estate by lease.

Les'son (lĕs'n), *n.* Portion of a book to be read or learned; lecture; a reproof; a rebuke.

Les'sor (lĕs'sôr *or* lĕs-sôr'), *n.* One who leases, or gives a lease.

Lest (lĕst), *conj.* That not; for fear that.

Let (lĕt), *v. t.* [LET (LETTED, *obs.*); LETTING.] To give leave; to permit; to allow; to lease.

Let (lĕt), *v. i.* To retard; to impede. — *n.* Hindrance; obstacle; delay. — **Let'ter,** *n.* — **Let'-up'** (lĕt'ŭp'), *n.* Abatement; cessation; rest.

Leth'ar-gy (lĕth'ẽr-jy), *n.* Sleepiness; dullness; inattention. — **Le-thar'gic** (lē-thär'jĭk), *a.* Given to lethargy; drowsy.

Let'ter (lĕt'tẽr), *n.* A mark or character, representing a sound, in writing or printing; written or printed communication; epistle; exact meaning; *pl.* learning; erudition. — *v. t.* [LETTERED (-tẽrd); LETTERING.] To form letters on.

Let'tuce (lĕt'tĭs), *n.* A composite plant, bearing leaves used as salad.

Le'vant (lē'vant), *a.* Rising; having risen from rest.

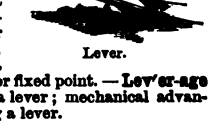
Le-vant' (lē-vănt'), *n.* Countries of the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. — *v. i.* To run away; to decamp.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē; *often* lĕv-ē' *in U. S.*), *n.* A morning assembly of visitors.

Lev'ee (lĕv'ē), *n.* Embankment to prevent inundation. — *v. t.* To restrain (a river) within its channel, by levees.

Lev'el (lĕv'ĕl), *a.* Even; flat; smooth; horizontal. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LEVELED (-ĕld) or LEVELLED; LEVELING or LEVELLING.] To make even; to aim. — *n.* A plane; a flat surface; equality; an instrument for finding a horizontal line. — **Lev'el-er** (lĕv'ĕl-ẽr), **Lev'el-ler,** *n.* — **Lev'el-ness,** *n.*

Le'ver (lē'vẽr *or* lĕv'ẽr), *n.* One of the mechanical powers, being a bar used to exert pressure, or sustain weight, at one point of its length, by receiving a force or power at another, and turning at a third on a fulcrum, or fixed point. — **Lev'er-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Action of a lever; mechanical advantage gained by using a lever.


Lever.

Lev'er-et (lĕv'ẽr-ĕt), *n.* A young hare.

Le-vi'a-than (lē-vī'ā-thăn), *n.* A large aquatic animal, described in Job xli.; a whale.

Le'vite (lē'vīt), *n.* One of the Hebrew tribe of Levi; esp., one employed in the tabernacle and temple. — **Le-vit'ic-al** (lē-vĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to the Levites. — **Le-vit'i-cus** (-ĭ-kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Old Testament.

Lev'i-ty (lĕv'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Lightness; buoyancy; frivolity; want of seriousness.

Lev'y (lĕv'ỹ), *n.* Act of levying or taking for public service (troops, taxes, etc.); anything taken by authority; seizure of property to satisfy judgments, or for collection of taxes; a collecting by execution. — *v. t.* [LEVIED (-ĭd); LEVYING.] To raise; to collect.

Lex'i-con (lĕks'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A vocabulary or book containing the words in a language, with definition of each; dictionary. — **Lex'i-cog'ra-phy** (-kŏg'rā-fỹ), *n.* Art, process, or principles of composing dictionaries. — **Lex'i-cog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* Maker of a dictionary.

Ley'den jar' (lī'dn jär'), **Ley'den phi'al** (fī'al). A glass bottle for accumulating electricity.

Li'a-ble (lī'ā-b'l), *a.* Obliged in law or equity; answerable; responsible; exposed.

Li'ar (lī'ẽr), *n.* One guilty of falsehood.

Li'bel (lī'bĕl), *n.* Defamatory writing; published defamation; satire; written statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action and the relief he seeks. — *v. t.* [LIBELED (-bĕld) or LIBELLED; LIBELING or LIBELLING.] To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel. — **Li'bel-ous** (-ŭs), **Li'bel-lous,** *a.* Defamatory.

Lib'er-al (lĭb'ẽr-al), *a.* Free; generous; bountiful; candid; large. — *n.* Advocate of freedom from restraint, esp. in political or religious matters; a reformer. — **Lib'er-al'i-ty** (-al'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* Munificence; act of generosity; [illegible] catholicism; candor; impartiality. — [illegible] (-āt), *v. t.* To release from restr[illegible]

to free; to release. — **Lib'er-a'tor** (lĭb'ĕr-ā'tŭr), *n.* — **Lib'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A delivering, or being delivered, from restraint or slavery.

Lib'er-ty (lĭb'ĕr-tȳ), *n.* Freedom; permission; leave; immunity.

‖**Li'bra** (lī'brȧ), *n.* The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.

Li'bra-ry (lī'brȧ-rȳ), *n.* A collection of books; an apartment for holding books. — **Li-bra'ri-an** (lī-brā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One in charge of a library.

Lice (līs), *n.*, *pl.* of Louse.

Li'cense (lī'sens), *n.* Permission; liberty; excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom. — *v. t.* [Licensed (-sĕnst); Licensing.] To permit by grant of authority; to authorize. — **Li-cen'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Using license; unrestrained by law or morality; dissolute; sensual; immoral.

Li'chen (lī'kĕn), *n.* A cellular, flowerless plant, having no distinction of leaf and stem, and usually of scaly, frondlike form.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* [Licked (lĭkt); Licking.] To pass the tongue over; to lap. — *n.* Stroke of the tongue, a brush, etc.; place where salt is found so exposed that cattle can lick it up.

Lick (lĭk), *v. t.* To strike repeatedly; to flog; to whip; to castigate. — *n.* Quick stroke; slap. [*Colloq.*] — **Lick'ing**, *n.* Flogging; castigation.

Lic'o-rice (lĭk'ō-rĭs), *n.* A plant having a sweet, juicy root used in demulcent compositions and as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lid (lĭd), *n.* Cover of a vessel or box; cover of the eye; eyelid.

Lie (lī), *n.* See Lye.

Lie (lī), *n.* A criminal falsehood. — *v. i.* [Lied (līd); Lying (lī'ĭng).] To utter falsehood, intending to deceive. — **Li'ar** (lī'ẽr), *n.*

Lie (lī), *v. i.* [*imp.* Lay (lā); *p. p.* Lain (lān), *obs.* Lien (lī'ĕn); *p. pr.* Lying.] To be low; to rest horizontally; to be situated; to abide; to remain; to lodge; to sleep.

Lief (lēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly.

Liege (lēj), *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; subject; enforcing allegiance; sovereign. — *n.* One who owes allegiance; vassal; liegeman; lord or superior; a sovereign. — **Liege'man** (lēj'*man*), *n.* A vassal; a subject.

Lien (lēn *or* lī'ĕn), *n.* Legal claim; charge upon property for satisfaction of debt.

Lieu (lū), *n.* Place; room; stead.

Lieu-ten'ant (lū-tĕn'*ant*), *n.* Officer supplying the place of a superior in his absence; deputy; officer in the army, next below a captain, or in the navy, next below a commander.

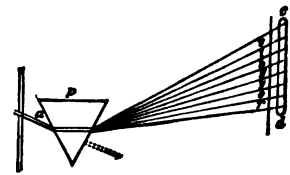
Lieve (lēv), *a.* Same as Liefe.

Life (līf), *n.*; *pl.* Lives (līvz). Existence; vitality; time during which one lives; conduct; spirit; vivacity; energy; biographical narration. — **Life'less** (līf'lĕs), *a.* Without life or spirit; dead; inanimate; torpid; dull; flat; heavy. — **Life'like'** (-līk'), *a.* Resembling life; representing accurately; vivid. — **Life' boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat of great buoyancy, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, etc. — **Life'-time'** (-tīm'), *n.* Time that life continues.

Lift (lĭft), *v. t.* [Lifted; Lifting.] To raise; to elevate; to exalt; to elate; to steal. — *v. i.* To rise. — *n.* A raising or rising; an elevator.

Lig'a-ment (lĭg'ȧ-ment), *n.* Anything that ties or unites (bones, etc.); bond. — **Lig'a-ture** (lĭg'ȧ-tūr), *n.* Band; bandage; stiffness.

Light (līt), *n.* Agent or force in nature by which



Solar Ray of Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary colors.

a Incident Ray of Light; *p* Prism; *cd* Spectrum; *v* Violet; *i* Indigo; *b* Blue; *g* Green; *y* Yellow; *o* Orange; *r* Red.

we see; anything which gives light, or renders objects distinct, as the sun, a candle, a window, etc.; appearance; aspect. — *a.* Bright; clear; whitish; moderately colored. — *v. t.* To set fire to; to illuminate; to show the way to. — *v. i.* To become ignited or illuminated; to take fire; to kindle; to brighten. — **Light'er**, *n.* — **Light'ness**, *n.* — **Light'en** (līt'n), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become light or bright; to flash; to clear; to brighten. — **Light'house'** (-hous'), *n.* Tower sustaining a brilliant light to guide seamen near the coast; beacon. — **Light'ning** (-nĭng), *n.* Discharge of atmospheric electricity. — **Lightning rod.** Metallic rod, projecting above a building or ship, to prevent danger from lightning.

Light (līt), *a.* Having little weight; not heavy; active; nimble; slight; trifling; not dense; inconsiderable; moderate; unsteady; frivolous; gay; loose; sandy. — *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. — *v. t.* To come to by chance; to happen to find; to settle; to rest. — **Lights**, *n. pl.* The lungs of an animal or a bird. — **Light'en** (līt'n), *v. t.* To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to alleviate; to cheer; to exhilarate. — **Light'er** (līt'ẽr), *n.* An open boat or barge, used in unloading ships. — *v. t.* To unload (a ship's cargo) in lighters. — **Light'-foot'ed** (-fo͝ot'ĕd), *a.* Nimble in running or dancing. — **Light'-head'ed** (-hĕd'ĕd), *a.* Disordered in the head; delirious; heedless; volatile. — **Light'-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; cheerful; merry. — **Light'-mind'ed**, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady.

Lig'ne-ous (lĭg'nē-ŭs), *a.* Made of or like wood; woody. — **Lig'nite** (-nīt), *n.* Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed; brown coal.

‖**Lig'num-vi'tæ** (lĭg'nŭm-vī'tē), *n.* A tree of tropical America, yielding a hard wood used for wheels, blocks, etc.

Like (līk), *a.* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; having resemblance; similar. — *n.* A counterpart; copy; liking; fancy; inclination. — *adv.* In a like manner; probably. — *v. t.* [Liked (līkt); Liking.] To be pleased with; to enjoy. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose; to come near; to escape narrowly. — **Like'ly** (līk'lȳ), *a.* Probable; credible; pleasing; promising. — *adv.* Probably. — **Like'li-ness**, *n.* — **Like'ness**, *n.* Resemblance; similarity; portrait. — **Lik'ing**, *n.* Inclination; pleasure; preference. — **Like'li-hood** (līk'lī-hŏŏd), *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; verisimilitude. — **Lik'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [Likened (-'nd); Likening.] To represent as like; to compare. — **Like'wise'** (-wīz'), *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Li'lac (lī'lak), *n.* A fragrant flowering shrub; a purplish color.

Lil'y (lĭl'ȳ), *n.* A bulbous plant and its flower. — **Li-l'a'ceous** (lĭ-l'ā'shŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, lilies.

Limb (lĭm), *n.* Edge or border; extremity of the body, as the arm or leg; branch of a tree. — *v. t.* To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear off the limbs of.

Lim'ber (lĭm'bĕr), *a.* Easily bent; flexible. — *v. t.* To render flexible. — **Lim'ber-ness**, *n.*

Lim'ber (lĭm'bĕr), *n.* The forward part of a gun carriage, to which the horses are attached, and from which the gun is detached (unlimbered) in action. — *v. t.* To attach (a gun) to a limber.

Lime (līm), *n.* The linden; a European tree, having yellow flowers and large cordate leaves.

Lime (līm), *n.* Birdlime, a sticky substance spread on trees, etc., to catch birds. — *v. t.* To smear, also to insnare (birds), with birdlime.

Lime (līm), *n.* A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour.

Lime (līm), *n.* Oxide of calcium; a caustic substance (quicklime) obtained by calcining limestone or shells, and used, when slacked or wet, as an ingredient of cement, plaster, mortar, etc. — *v. t.* To treat or manure with lime; to cement. — **Lime'kiln'** (līm'kĭl'), *n.* Kiln or furnace for burning limestone or shells to make lime. — **Lime'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A kind of stone consisting largely of carbonate of lime, from which lime is obtained. — **Lime'wa'ter** (-wȧ'tĕr), *n.* Water impregnated with lime; solution of lime for medicinal use.

Lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* Bound; border; boundary. — *v. t.* [Limited; Limiting.] To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds; to restrain or confine the signification of; to define exactly. — **Lim'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A bounding or circumscribing; restraining conditions; period limited by statute after which a claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. — **Lim'it-less**, *a.* Having no limits; infinite.

Limp (lĭmp), *v. i.* [Limped (lĭmt); Limping.] To halt; to walk lamely. — *n.* A halt.

Limp (lĭmp), *a.* Lacking stiffness; flexible; flabby; flimsy.

Lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* A shell fish of many kinds.

Lim'pid (lĭm'pĭd), *a.* Clear; transparent. — **Lim-pid'i-ty** (lĭm-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Lim'pid-ness**, *n.*

Linch'pin' (lĭnch'pĭn'), *n.* A pin used to prevent a wheel from sliding off the axletree.

Lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* A European tree, having light yellow flowers and large cordate leaves; in America, the basswood.

Line (līn), *v. t.* [Lined (līnd); Lining.] To cover the inner surface of; to put inside of. — **Lin'ing**, *n.* The covering of an inner surface.

Line (līn), *n.* A thread; string; mark; row; rank; verse in poetry; course of conduct or activity; mathematical dimension of length without breadth or thickness; a series of public conveyances (stages, cars, ships, etc.); boundary; contour; feature; a measure of length, 1-12th of an inch; the equator. — *v. t.* [Lined (līnd); Lining.] To mark with lines; to repeat (poetry) line by line. — **Lin'er**, *n.* — **Lin'e-ar** (lĭn'ē-ĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines; straight. — **Lin'e-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor. — **Lin'e-al** (-*al*), *a.* Composed of lines; descending in direct line; hereditary. — **Lin'e-a-ment** (-ā-mĕnt), *n.* Outline or exterior of a body or of the face; feature; form; mark.

Lin'en (lĭn'ĕn), *n.* Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp; underclothing. — *a.* Made of linen.

Ling (lĭng), *n.* A sea fish resembling the cod.

Lin'ger (lĭn'gĕr), *v. i.* [Lingered (-gĕrd); Lingering.] To delay; to stop. — **Lin'ger-ing**, *a.* Slow; tardy. — *n.* Tardiness; delay.

Lin'gual (lĭn'gwal), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue. *n.* Letter (*l*, *d*, *th*, or *n*) pronounced with the tongue. — **Lin'guist** (-gwĭst), *n.* One skilled in languages.

Lin'i-ment (lĭn'ĭ-mĕnt), *n.* Soft ointment.

Lin'ing (līn'ĭng), *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything. See **Line**, *v. t.*

Link (lĭngk), *n.* A torch.

Link (lĭngk), *n.* Ring or division of a chain; rod or piece transmitting power from one part of a machine to another; constituent part of a connected series; length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being 7.92 inches. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Linked (lĭngkt); Linking.] To connect.

Lin'net (lĭn'nĕt), *n.* A small singing bird.

Lin'seed' (lĭn'sēd'), *n.* Flaxseed.

Lin'sey-wool'sey (lĭn'sȳ-wŏŏl'sȳ), *a.* Made of linen and wool. — *n.* Cloth thus mixed.

Lint (lĭnt), *n.* Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds.

Lin'tel (lĭn'tĕl), *n.* A horizontal piece spanning a door, window, or other opening.

Li'on (lī'ŭn), *n.* A rapacious carnivorous mammal, the largest of the cat kind, found in Asia and Africa; an object of interest and curiosity. — **Li'on-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female of the lion.

Lip (lĭp), *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of anything; speech.

Liq'uid (lĭk'wĭd), *a.* Flowing like water; gliding smoothly or easily; sounding agreeable to the ear. — *n.* A substance whose [illegible] position on the slightest pressure

definite form ; a fluid not aëriform ; a letter (*l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*) having a smooth, flowing sound. — **Li-quid'i-ty** (lĭ-kwĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being liquid. — **Liq'ue-fy** (lĭk'wē-fī), *v. t. & i.* To melt ; to dissolve. — **Li-qua'tion** (lī-kwā'shŭn), *n.* A melting ; capacity of being melted ; process of separating an easily fusible metal from one more refractory. — **Liq'ue-fac'tion** (lĭk'wē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A melting or dissolving ; state of being melted.

Liq'ui-date (lĭk'wĭ-dāt), *v. t.* To make clear ; to settle ; to adjust ; to pay. — **Liq'ui-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), *n.* A liquidating ; a settling and adjusting debts.

Liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* A liquid or fluid substance ; an alcoholic or spirituous fluid, distilled or fermented ; a decoction, solution, or tincture.

Liq'uor-ice, *n.* See LICORICE.

Lisp (lĭsp), *v. i.* [LISPED (lĭspt) ; LISPING.] To pronounce sibilant letters imperfectly (sounding *s* like *th* in *thin*, and *s* as *th* in *this*) ; to speak imperfectly ; to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts. — *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp. — *n.* Habit or act of lisping. — **Lisp'er,** *n.*

List (lĭst), *n.* Outer edge or selvage of cloth ; border ; boundary ; a roll or catalogue ; a little square molding ; a fillet. — *v. t.* To cover with list (cloth) ; to enroll ; to enlist ; to engage. — *v. i.* To enlist.

List (lĭst), *n.* A line inclosing a piece of ground ; *pl.* a field inclosed for a race or combat. — *v. t.* To inclose.

List (lĭst), *v. t. & i.* To listen or hearken (to).

List (lĭst), *v. i.* To lean or incline ; to desire ; to choose. — *n.* Slant or inclination to one side.

Lis'ten (lĭs'n), *v. i.* [LISTENED (-'nd) ; LISTENING.] To attend closely ; to hearken ; to yield to advice ; to obey. — **Lis'ten-er,** *n.*

List'less (lĭst'lĕs), *a.* Not listening ; not attending ; heedless ; careless ; languid ; indolent.

Lit (lĭt), *imp. & p. p.* of LIGHT, *v.*

Lit'a-ny (lĭt'ă-nȳ), *n.* A solemn prayer.

Li'ter, Li'tre (lē'tẽr), *n.* A metric measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, of 61.022 cubic inches, or 2.113 American or 1.76 English pints.

Lit'er-al (lĭt'ẽr-al), *a.* According to the letter ; real ; not metaphorical ; following the letter or exact words ; expressed by letters.

Lit'er-a-ry (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or versed in, letters or literature. — **Lit'er-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Instructed in learning and science ; learned. — *n.* A literary man. — ‖**Lit'e-ra'ti** (-ă-rā'tī), *n. pl.* Learned men. — ‖**Lit'e-ra'tim** (-tĭm), *adv.* Letter for letter. — **Lit'er-a-ture** (lĭt'ẽr-ă-tūr), *n.* Learning ; acquaintance with books ; collective body of literary productions.

Lith'arge (lĭth'ärj), *n.* Lead monoxide, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air, and used in making flint glass, red lead, etc., and in glazing earthenware.

Lithe (lĭth), *a.* Easily bent ; pliant ; flexible. — **Lithe'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Pliant ; nimble.

Lith'i-um (lĭth'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* An alkaline metal, — the lightest solid element known.

Lith'o-graph (lĭth'ō-grăf), *v. t.* To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing. — *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. — **Li-thog'ra-pher** (lĭ-thŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* — **Li-thog'ra-phy** (-fȳ), *n.* Art of taking impressions from designs made with a greasy material upon stone. — **Lith'o-graph'ic** (lĭth'ō-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to lithography ; printed from stone.

Lit'i-gate (lĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t. & i.* To contest in law. — **Lit'i-gant** (-gant), *a.* Disposed to litigate ; engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. — **Lit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* Suit at law ; judicial contest.

Li'tre, *n.* Same as LITER.

Lit'ter (lĭt'tẽr), *n.* A bed which may be carried about with a person in it ; a bed of straw or hay for animals ; a confused mass of objects ; rubbish ; confusion ; number of small animals born at once. — *v. t.* To supply with litter ; to confuse ; to disorder ; to give birth to (pigs, puppies, etc.). — *v. i.* To produce a litter.

Lit'tle (lĭt't'l), *a.* [LESS ; LEAST (lēst).] Small in size or extent ; brief ; alight ; mean. — *n.* A small quantity, space, etc. — *adv.* In a small degree ; slightly.

Live (lĭv), *v. i.* [LIVED (lĭvd) ; LIVING.] To have life ; to pass one's time ; to dwell ; to abide ; to last ; to feed. — *v. t.* To spend (one's life) ; to act in conformity to. — **Liv'er,** *n.* — **Live'long** (lĭv'lŏng), *a.* Whole ; entire ; long in passing. — **Liv'ing,** *a.* Having life ; active. — *n.* Subsistence ; benefice ; those who are alive.

Live (lĭv), *a.* Having life ; earnest ; active ; containing fire ; ignited ; bright ; glowing, as color. — **Live oak.** A very durable American oak.

Live'ly (lĭv'lȳ), *a.* Brisk ; active ; lifelike ; quick ; smart ; prompt ; energetic ; blithe ; gleeful. — *adv.* With strong resemblance of life. — **Live'li-hood** (-lĭ-hŏŏd), *n.* Means of maintaining existence ; support of life ; maintenance.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* One who lives ; a resident.

Liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* The largest gland of the body, which secretes the bile.

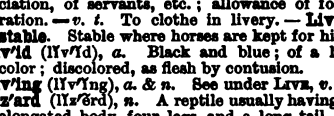
Liv'er-wort' (lĭv'ẽr-wûrt'), *n.* A plant between the lichens and the mosses.

Liv'er-y (lĭv'ẽr-ȳ), *n. ; pl.* **LIVERIES** (-ĭz). A delivering possession ; peculiar dress of an association, of servants, etc. ; allowance of food ; ration. — *v. t.* To clothe in livery. — **Livery stable.** Stable where horses are kept for hire.

Liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *a.* Black and blue ; of a lead color ; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

Liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *a. & n.* See under LIVE, *v. i.*

Liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A reptile usually having an elongated body, four legs, and a long tail, but sometimes without legs, and having a short tail.



Green Lizard.

Lla'ma (lä'mȧ; *Sp.* lyä'mä), *n.* An ungulate, ruminating, South American mammal, allied to the camel, but smaller, and without a hump.

Lo (lō), *interj.* Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach (lōch), *n.* A small brook fish, allied to the minnow.

Load (lōd), *n.* Burden; that which is carried; weight; quantity which one can carry; contents of a vehicle or vessel; cargo; lading; particular measure for certain articles; charge of a firearm. — *v. t.* To lay a burden on; to furnish with a lading or cargo; to weigh down; to encumber; to confer in great abundance; to charge (a gun) with powder, etc.

Load'star' (lōd'stär'), **Lode'star'**, *n.* Star that leads; guiding star; polestar. — **Load'stone'** (-stōn'), **Lode'stone'**, *n.* Magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle.

Loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). A thick lump or mass (of bread, sugar, cake, etc.).

Loaf (lōf), *v. i.* [LOAFED (lōft); LOAFING.] To lounge; to loiter. — **Loaf'er**, *n.*

Loam (lōm), *n.* Rich friable soil. — *v. t.* To cover with loam. — **Loam'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling, loam.

Loan (lōn), *n.* A lending; thing lent. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LOANED (lōnd); LOANING.] To lend.

Loath (lōth), *a.* Filled with aversion; unwilling; reluctant. — **Loathe** (lōth), *v. t.* [LOATHED (lōthd); LOATHING.] To have an extreme aversion to; to dislike greatly; to abhor; to detest. — **Loath'ful** (lōth'fụl), *a.* Full of loathing; disgusting. — **Loath'ing**, *n.* Abhorrence; detestation. — **Loath'ly** (-lĭ), **Loath'some** (-sụm), *a.* Exciting abhorrence; detestable.

Loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.

Lo'bate (lō'bāt), **Lo'ba-ted** (-bā-tĕd), *a.* Consisting of, or having, lobes; lobed.

Lob'by (lŏb'bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOBBIES (-bĭz). Anteroom; small hall or waiting-room; part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly; men who frequent such a place for business with the legislators. — *v. i.* [LOBBIED (-bĭd); LOBBYING.] To solicit members of a legislative body to favor particular measures. — *v. t.* To advocate (a bill or measure) by influencing legislators.

Lobate Leaf.

Lobe (lōb), *n.* Projection or division, esp. of a roundish form. — **Lobed** (lōbd), *a.* Having lobes; lobate.

Lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* Edible marine crustacean.

Lo'cal (lō'kal), *a.* Pertaining or limited to a spot, place, or definite district. — **Lo'cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Lo'cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being local; local idiom or custom. — **Lo-cal'i-ty** (lō-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Existence in a place; position; situation; limitation to a county, district, or place. — **Lo'cal-ize** (lō'kal-ĭz), *v. t.* To fix in, or assign or restrict to, a definite place. — **Lo'cate** (lō'kāt), *v. t.* To place; to set in a particular position; to designate the place of; to determine the bounds of. — **Lo-ca'tion** (lō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A placing; place where something is located.

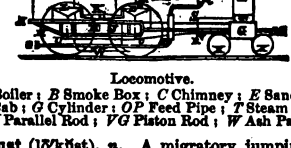
Loch (lŏk), *n.* Scottish name for a lake, bay, or arm of the sea.

Lock (lŏk), *n.* A tuft or tress of hair; a flock of wool.

Lock (lŏk), *n.* Fastening for a door, drawer, etc.; barrier confining water in a canal; part of a gun which explodes the charge; grapple; gripe. — *v. t.* [LOCKED (lŏkt); LOCKING.] To fasten with a lock, or so as to impede motion; to confine, as with a lock; to close fast; to encircle or inclose. — *v. i.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion. — **Lock'er**, *n.* Drawer or case that may be closed with a lock. — **Lock'jaw'**, **Locked'-jaw'** (lŏkt'jȧ'), *n.* Contraction of the muscles of the jaw, suspending its motion; tetanus. — **Lock'out'** (lŏk'out'), *n.* Employer's closing of a factory, to bring workmen to terms, by suspending wages. — **Lock'smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* Maker or mender of locks. — **Lock'up'** (-ŭp'), *n.* Place of detention for arrested persons. — **Lock stitch.** Stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, as in the work of some sewing machines.

Lock'et (lŏk'ĕt), *n.* Catch or spring to fasten a necklace; case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair, etc.

Lo'co-mo'tion (lō'kō-mō'shŭn), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place. — **Lo'co-mo'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Changing place, or able to change place; producing motion. — *n.* Self-propelling wheel carriage used to draw cars, etc.



Locomotive.

A A Boiler; *B* Smoke Box; *C* Chimney; *E* Sand Box; *F* Cab; *G* Cylinder; *O P* Feed Pipe; *T* Steam Chest; *U U* Parallel Rod; *V G* Piston Rod; *W* Ash Pan.

Lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* A migratory, jumping, orthopterous insect, resembling the grasshopper; the locust tree. — **Locust tree.** A large North American tree, having fragrant flowers.

Lo-cu'tion (lō-kū'shŭn), *n.* Speech; discourse.

Lode (lōd), *n.* A water course; a metallic or other vein.

Lode'star', *n.* See LOADSTAR. — **Lode'stone'**, *n.* See LOADSTONE.

Lodge (lŏj), *n.* Shelter; a hut; a small house; a meeting place or association of a society. — *v. t.* & *i.* [LODGED (lŏjd); LODGING.] To rest for the night; to place; to settle. — **Lodg'er** (lŏj'ẽr), *n.* — **Lodg'ing**, *n.* Place of residence [illegible] harbor; cover. — **Lodg'ment** (l[illegible] lodging; room; position secure

Loft (lŏft), *n.* Elevation; room or space under a roof; gallery. — **Loft'y** (lŏft'ȳ), *a.* [Loftier; Loftiest.] Lifted high up; much elevated in position, language, or style; exalted; stately.

Log (lŏg), *n.* A bulky piece of wood or timber; apparatus for measuring a ship's motion through the water; record of a ship's velocity; statement; tally. — *v. t.* [Logged (lŏgd); Logging.] To cut and get out logs of timber. — *v. t.* To record (progress made) in a ship's log book. — **Log'ger,** *n.* One who gets out timber; lumberman. — **Log book.** Book for recording incidents of a ship's voyage. — **Log cabin, house,** *or* **hut.** A house built of logs. — **Log line** (lŏg lin). A cord, graduated by knots, attached to a ship's log.

Log, Line, and Glass.

Log'ger-head' (lŏg'gĕr-hĕd'), *n.* A blockhead; dunce; a numskull; a timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed, to check its speed; a large sea turtle.

Log'ic (lŏj'ĭk), *n.* Science or art of exact reasoning. — **Log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or according to, the rules of logic. — **Lo-gi'cian** (lō-jĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in logic.

Log'wood' (lŏg'wo͝od'), *n.* Red, heavy heartwood of a South American tree, used medicinally and in dyeing; campeachy wood; bloodwood.

Loin (loin), *n.* The part of an animal just above the hip; *pl.* the reins.

Loi'ter (loi'tẽr), *v. i.* [Loitered (-tẽrd); Loitering.] To be slow in moving; to linger; to lag.

Loll (lŏl), *v. i.* [Lolled (lŏld); Lolling.] To act lazily; to lie at ease. — *v. t.* To thrust out (the tongue).

Lol'li-pop (lŏl'lĭ-pŏp), *n.* Sugar confectionery.

Lo'ment (lō'ment), *n.* An elongated pod of a plant, divided transversely into cells, each containing a seed.

Loment.

Lone (lōn), *a.* Having no company; solitary; single; unmarried, or in widowhood. — **Lone'ly** (lōn'lȳ), *a.* [Lonelier; Loneliest.] Sequestered from company; retired; secluded. — **Lone'li-ness,** *n.* — **Lone'some** (lōn'sŭm), *a.* Secluded from society; depressed by solitude.

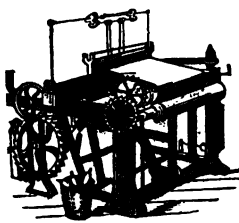
Long (lŏng), *a.* [Longer (lŏng'gẽr); Longest (-gẽst).] Drawn out; extended; distant; tedious. — *adv.* To, at, or through, a great extent. — *v. i.* [Longed (lŏngd); Longing.] To desire eagerly. — **Long'ing,** *n.* Earnest desire; craving. — **Long'ish,** *a.* Rather long. — **Long'boat,** *n.* The largest boat carried by a merchant vessel. — **Long'lived'** (-lĭvd'), *a.* Having a long life; lasting long. — **Long'ways'** (-wāz'), **Long'wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* Lengthwise. — **Long measure.** A measure of length; lineal measure. — **Long primer.** A size of type between small pica and bourgeois in size. — **Long'-sight'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Able to see objects at a great distance; farseeing; sagacious. — **Long'-suf'fering** (-sŭf'fẽr-ĭng), *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient. — *n.* Long endurance of offense. — **Long'-wind'ed** (-wĭnd'ĕd), *a.* Long in speaking; tedious.

☞ This is *long primer type.*

Len-gev'i-ty (lĕn-jĕv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Length of life.

Lon'gi-tude (lŏn'jĭ-tūd), *n.* Length; measure along the longest line; portion of the equator between the meridian of a given place, and that of another place from which longitude is reckoned. — **Lon'gi-tu'di-nal** (lŏn'gĭ-tū'dĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to longitude or to length; running lengthwise. — **Lon'gi-tu'di-nal-ly,** *adv.* In the direction of length.

Look (lo͝ok), *v. i.* [Looked (lo͝okt); Looking.] To behold; to search; to watch; to expect; to observe; to appear; to seem. — *v. t.* To influence by looks; to express or manifest by a look. — *n.* Cast of countenance; aspect; view; watch. — **Look'er,** *n.* — **Look'out'** (lo͝ok'out'), *n.* A careful looking for any object or event; place from which observation is made; one engaged in watching. — **Look'ing-glass'** (-glās'), *n.* A mirror.


Loom.

Loom (lo͞om), *n.* A machine for weaving thread into cloth; the part of an oar between blade and handle.

Loom (lo͞om), *v. i.* [Loomed (lo͞omd); Looming.] To appear above the surface, as a distant object, ship at sea, etc.; to rise; to be eminent. — *n.* State of looming; unnatural, indistinct appearance of size or elevation of anything seen obscurely, at sea, etc.

Loon (lo͞on), *n.* A sorry fellow; rogue; rascal.

Loon (lo͞on), *n.* A swimming and diving sea bird.

Loop (lo͞op), *n.* Fold or doubling of a string; noose; staple; eye; curve. — *v. t.* [Looped (lo͞opt); Looping.] To make a loop of or in; to fasten with a loop. — **Loop'er,** *n.* An instrument for forming loops; a bodkin; a caterpillar. — **Loop'hole'** (lo͞op'hōl'), *n.* An opening in the walls of a fortification, ship, etc., for firing at an enemy; an aperture; a means of escape.

Loose (lo͞os), *a.* Unbound; untied; free from obligation; not tight, crowded, close, or compact; not precise or exact; vague; not strict or rigid; dissolute; wanton; unchaste. — *v. t.* [Loosed (lo͞ost); Loosing.] To unbind; to free; to relieve; to remit; to absolve; to undo; to unfasten. — *v. i.* To set sail; to leave port. — **Loos'en** (lo͞os'n), *v. t.* [Loosened (-'nd); Loosening.] To make loose; to free from tightness, fixedness, restraint, etc.; to render less dense or compact. — *v. i.* To become loose.

Lop (lŏp), *v. t.* [LOPPED (lŏpt); LOPPING.] To cut off (the top of anything); to let fall. — *v. i.* To fall or hang downward. — *n.* That which is cut off, or which lops or falls over. — **Lop'-eared**/ (-ērd/), *a.* Having ears that hang down. — **Lop'sid'ed** (-sid'ĕd), *a.* Leaning to one side.

Lo-qua'cious (lō-kwā'shŭs), *a.* Given to continual talking; garrulous; apt to blab. — **Lo-qua'cious-ness, Lo-quac'i-ty** (-kwăs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Lord (lôrd), *n.* A superior; master; ruler; an English nobleman of rank above a baronet; a husband; the Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Savior; Christ. — *v. t.* To play the lord; to domineer. — **Lord'ly** (lôrd'lȳ), *a.* Becoming a lord; stately; haughty; imperious; insolent. — **Lord'ship**, *n.* State or quality of being a lord; title applied to a lord; territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; authority.

Lore (lôr), *n.* Erudition; knowledge; counsel.

Lorn (lôrn), *a.* Lost; forsaken; lonely.

Lose (lōōz), *v. t.* [LOST (lôst); LOSING (lōōz'ĭng).] To suffer the loss of; to forfeit; to be deprived of; to employ ineffectually; to waste; to squander; to wander from; to miss; to ruin; to destroy; to fail to obtain. — *v. i.* To forfeit anything in contest; to suffer loss by comparison. — **Los'er** (lōōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Loss** (lŏs), *n.* Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation; detriment; damage; disadvantage. — **Lost** (lôst), *a.* Parted from unwillingly; no longer possessed; wasted; squandered; bewildered; perplexed; ruined physically or morally; not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* That which happens without design; chance; portion; share; part; portion of land. — *v. t.* To allot; to share.

Loth (lōth), *a.* Hating; unwilling; reluctant.

Lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* A washing, esp. of the skin to render it fair; liquid preparation for washing; healing application.

Lot'ter-y (lŏt'ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Loud (loud), *a.* Making a great sound; boisterous; impressive; turbulent; vehement. — *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

Lough (lŏk), *n.* A loch; lake.

Lounge (lounj), *v. i.* [LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNGING (loun'jĭng).] To spend time lazily; to recline at ease; to loll. — *n.* An idle stroll; a place for lounging; couch; sofa. — **Loun'ger**, *n.*

Louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (līs). Wingless parasitic insect, sucking the blood of men and beasts. — **Lous'y** (lous'ȳ), *a.* Infested with lice.

Lout (lout), *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow. — **Lout'ish** (lout'ĭsh), *a.* Rude; awkward.

Love (lŭv), *n.* Warm affection; fondness; devotion; courtship; charity; person beloved. — *v. t.* [LOVED (lŭvd); LOVING.] To be fond of; to like; to have good will toward; to delight in, with preëminent affection. — *v. i.* To take pleasure; to be in love. — **Lov'er**, *n.* — **Lov'a-ble** (lŭv'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Deserving love; amiable. — **Love'ly**, *a.* Deserving or exciting love; charming; delightful.

Low (lō), *a.* Deep; not high; humble; cheap; poor; mean; abject; vulgar; base. — *adv.* In a low position, manner, voice, etc.; cheaply; humbly; meanly. — **Low'ness**, *n.* — **Low'ly**, *adv.* — *a.* Humble; mean; meek. — **Low'li-ness** (lō'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **Low'bred**/ (-brĕd'), *a.* Rude; impolite; vulgar. — **Low'land** (-land), *n.* Low or level country; — opp. to *highland*.

Low (lō), *v. i.* [LOWED (lōd); LOWING.] To bellow as an ox or a cow. — *n.* The noise made by bovine animals.

Low'er (lou'ẽr), *a.*, *compar. of* LOW, *a.* — *v. t.* & *i.* [LOWERED (-ẽrd); LOWERING.] To make or become lower; to let down; to sink. — **Low'er-most**', *a.* Lowest.

Low'er (lou'ẽr), *v. i.* To be dark and gloomy; to threaten a storm; to frown; to look sullen.

Loy'al (loi'ăl), *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or a friend. — **Loy'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Loy'al-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign or country, esp. in times of trouble. — **Loy'al-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Fidelity to a superior, duty, love, etc.

Loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* A rhomb; a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a small cake of sugar, etc., often medicated or flavored.

Lozenge.

Lub'ber (lŭb'bẽr), *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. — **Lub'ber-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Clumsy; gawky.

Lu'bri-cate (lū'brĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery. — **Lu'bri-ca'tor** (-kā'tẽr), *n.*

Lu'cent (lū'sent), *a.* Shining; bright.

Lu'cern (lū'sẽrn), *n.* A fodder plant, resembling clover; alfalfa.

Lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *a.* Shining; transparent; clear; distinct; sane; reasonable. — **Lu'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **Lu'cid-ness, Lu-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Lu'ci-fer (lū'sĭ-fẽr), *n.* The planet Venus, when the morning star; Satan; a match made of wood tipped with matter ignited by friction.

Luck (lŭk), *n.* Chance; fate; fortune. — **Luck'y** (lŭk'ȳ), *a.* [LUCKIER (-ȳ-ẽr); LUCKIEST.] Favored by luck; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious. — **Luck'less**, *a.* Without luck; hapless; meeting with ill success.

Lu'cre (lū'kẽr), *n.* Gain; profit. — **Lu'cra-tive** (-krā-tĭv), *a.* Gainful; profitable.

Lu'di-crous (lū'dĭ-krŭs), *a.* Adapted to raise laughter; comic; droll; ridiculous.

Luff (lŭf), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* [LUFFED (lŭft); LUFFING.] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.

Lug (lŭg), *n.* The ear; earlike projection; handle; loop. — *v. t.* [LUGGED (lŭgd); LUGGING.] To pull; to drag; to convey with labor. — **Lug'gage** (lŭg'gāj), *n.* Anything lugged or heavy to carry; a traveler's trunks, baggage, etc. — **Lug'ger**, *n.* A small two- or three-masted vessel carrying a running bowsprit and lugsails. — **Lug'sail**/ (-sāl'), *n.* Square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

Lu-gu'bri-ous (lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Dole[illegible]

Luke'warm' (lūk'wąrm'), *a.* Moderately warm; not ardent; indifferent.

Lull (lŭl), *v. t.* [LULLED (lŭld); LULLING.] To soothe to rest; to quiet. — *v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside. — *n.* Power of soothing; quiet after storm. — **Lull'a-by** (lŭl'ȧ-bī), *n.* Song to quiet a babe or lull it to sleep.

Lum'bar (lŭm'bȧr), *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the loins. — **Lum-ba'go** (lŭm-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

Lum'ber (lŭm'bėr), *n.* Things useless and cumbrous, or thrown aside as of no use; timber sawed for use. — *v. t.* [LUMBERED (-bėrd); LUMBERING.] To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber; to clutter. — *v. i.* To move heavily; to rumble; to cut lumber for market. — **Lum'ber-er, Lum'ber-man** (-mȧn), *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. — **Lum'ber-ing,** *a.* Moving heavily; clumsy. — *n.* A procuring lumber or timber.

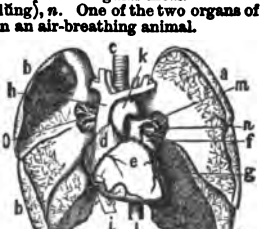
Lu'mi-nous (lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Shining; emitting light; clear; lucid. — **Lu'mi-na-ry** (lū'mĭ-nȧ-rў), *n.* A body that gives light.

Lump (lŭmp), *n.* Shapeless mass of matter. — *v. t.* [LUMPED (lŭmpt); LUMPING.] To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.

Lu'nar (lū'nėr), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or measured by revolutions of, the moon. — **Lu'nate,** (lū'nāt), **Lu'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a half moon; crescent-shaped. — **Lu'na-tic** (-nȧ-tĭk), *a.* Affected by lunacy; insane; mad. — *n.* An insane person. — **Lu'na-cy** (-sў), *n.* Insanity; derangement; craziness; mania.

Lunch (lŭnch), *n.* Slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon. — *v. i.* [LUNCHED (lŭncht); LUNCHING.] To take a lunch. — **Lunch'eon** (lŭnch'ŭn), *n.* Food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lung (lŭng), *n.* One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.



Lungs and Heart of Man seen from in front.

The lungs are shown turned away from the middle line, with the pericardium and fat removed to show the heart and great blood vessels. *a a* Upper and Lower Lobes of Left Lung; *b b b* Upper, Middle, and Lower Lobes of Right Lung; *c* Windpipe or Trachea, dividing below into Bronchi going to Right and Left Lung; *d* Right Auricle; *e* Right Ventricle; *f* Left Auricle; *g* Left Ventricle; *h i* Superior and Inferior Vena Cava; *k* Arch of Aorta; *l* Descending Aorta; *m* Pulmonary Artery; *n* Left Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus; *o* Right Pulmonary Artery, Vein, and Bronchus.

Lunge (lŭnj), *n.* A sudden push or thrust. — *v. i.* To thrust.

Lurch (lûrch), *n.* Sudden roll of a ship to one side. — *v. i.* [LURCHED (lûrcht); LURCHING.] To roll; to sway.

Lurch (lûrch), *v. i.* To withdraw to one side; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge. — **Lurch'er,** *n.* One that lies in wait; a dog that hunts game silently and by scent.

Lure (lūr), *n.* An enticement; decoy. — *v. i. & t.* [LURED (lūrd); LURING.] To entice; to attract.

Lu'rid (lū'rĭd), *a.* Ghastly pale; gloomy; wan.

Lurk (lûrk), *v. i.* [LURKED (lûrkt); LURKING.] To lie hid or in wait; to keep out of sight.

Lus'cious (lŭsh'ŭs), *a.* Sweet or rich; fulsome.

Lush (lŭsh), *a.* Full of juice or succulence.

Lust (lŭst), *n.* Longing desire; eagerness to enjoy; carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to long; to have inordinate desires. — **Lust'ful** (lŭst'fụl), *a.* Sensual; carnal; licentious. — **Lust'y** (-ў), *a.* Exhibiting lust or vigor; stout; robust. — **Lust'i-ly** (lŭst'ĭ-lў), *adv.*

Lus'ter (lŭs'tėr), **Lus'tre,** *n.* Brightness; brilliancy; splendor; ornamental candlestick, etc. — **Lus'trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Bright; shining.

Lute (lūt), *n.* A stringed musical instrument, of the guitar kind.

Lute (lūt), *n.* Composition of clay, etc., for sealing joints or coating bodies exposed to great heat. — *v. t.* To close or coat with lute.

Lux'u-ry (lŭk'shụ-rў), *n.*; LUXURIES (-rĭz). Indulgence in eating, dress, or other gratification of taste and sense; epicurism; sensuality; dainty; delicacy; gratification. — **Lux-u'ri-ant** (lŭgz-ū'rĭ-*ant or* lŭks-ū'rĭ-*ant*), *a.* Exuberant in growth; profusely abundant. — **Lux-u'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.* — **Lux-u'ri-ance** (-*ans*), **Lux-u'ri-an-cy** (-*an-sў*), *n.* — **Lux-u'ri-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to superfluous abundance; to live luxuriously; to indulge to excess; to delight greatly. — **Lux-u'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Given or administering to luxury.

Ly-ce'um (lĭ-sē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. LYCEUMS (-ŭms), L. LYCEA (-ȧ). The place in Athens where Aristotle taught philosophy; a place for instruction by lectures; a high school; a seminary.

Lye (lī), *n.* A solution of alkaline salt from wood ashes.

Lymph (lĭmf), *n.* Water; a pure, transparent fluid like water; an alkaline colorless fluid in animal bodies. — **Lym-phat'ic** (lĭm-făt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph. — *n.* An absorbent vessel for conveying lymph and discharging it into the veins.

Lynch (lĭnch), *v. t.* [LYNCHED (lĭncht); LYNCHING.] To punish without forms of law.

Lynx (lĭnks), *n.* A nocturnal cat-like animal. — **Lynx'-eyed'** (lĭnks'īd'), *a.* Having acute sight.

Lyre (līr), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a constellation. — **Lyr'ic** (lĭr'ĭk), **Lyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp; fitted to be sung to the lyre; appropriate for song. — **Lyr'ic,** *n.* A lyric poem; song; verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.

M.

M (ĕm). In printing, a quadrat, the face of which is a square (as was formerly the letter *m*) and used as the unit of measuring the amount of type in printed work.

Ma (mä), *n.* Mother; — abbreviation of *mamma*.

Ma'am (mäm *or* măm), *n.* Madam; — contraction of *madam*.

Mac-ad'am-ize (măk-ăd'ăm-īz), *v. t.* To cover (a road) with broken stones, forming a smooth surface.

Mac'a-ro'ni (măk'ă-rō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* MACARONIS (-nīz), or MACARONIES. A food preparation of wheat paste made into long, slender tubes; a fop; a beau; an exquisite.

Ma-caw' (mă-kȧ'), *n.* A large South American parrot.

Mace (mās), *n.* Small Chinese weight and money.

Mace (mās), *n.* Club anciently used as a weapon; staff carried as an ensign of authority; rod used in billiards.

Mace (mās), *n.* Spice from the coat of the nutmeg.

Ma-chine' (mă-shēn'), *n.* Engine; mechanism used to transmit and modify force and motion, as a lever, pulley, wedge, screw, etc.; instrument or organisation by which power is made effective, or a desired effect produced. — **Ma-chin'er-y** (-ēr-ȳ), *n.* Machines in general, or collectively; the working parts of a machine; means by which anything is kept in action. — **Ma-chin'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* Constructor of machines and engines.

Mack'er-el (măk'ēr-ĕl), *n.* An Atlantic food fish.

Mack'in-tosh (măk'ĭn-tŏsh), *n.* A waterproof outer garment.

Mad (măd), *a.* [MADDER; MADDEST.] Disordered in intellect; crasy; insane; excited by great fear, pain, rage, etc.; enraged; angry. — *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry. — **Mad'ly**, *adv.* — **Mad'ness**, *n.* — **Mad'den**, *v. t. & i.* [MADDENED (-d'nd); MADDENING.] To make or become mad. — **Mad'man** (-măn), *n.* A crazy person; a lunatic.

Mad'am (măd'ăm), *n.* A gentlewoman; — form of address to a matron. — ‖**Ma-dame'** (mȧ-dȧm'), *n.* My lady; — French title for a married lady.

Mad'der (măd'dĕr), *n.* A plant whose root is used in dyeing red.

Made, *imp. & p. p.* of MAKE, *v. t.*

‖**Ma'de-moi'selle'** (mȧ'd'mwȧ-zĕl'), *n.; pl.* MES-DEMOISELLES (mā'-). Young woman; miss; girl; — used esp. in address.

Mad're-pore (măd'rē-pōr), *n.* A kind of reef coral, usually branched like shrubs.

Mag'a-zine' (măg'ă-zēn'), *n.* Warehouse; storehouse for military stores; room containing powder in a fort or ship; chamber in a gun, containing cartridges to be discharged one by one; repository; pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous compositions.

Mag'got (măg'gŭt), *n.* Larval form of a fly; grub; worm. — **Mag'got-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Infested with maggots; full of whims; capricious.

Mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* General name for pretended supernatural arts; incantation; sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment. — **Mag'ic, Mag'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or proceeding from, occult and superhuman agencies; imposing or startling in performance. — **Ma-gi'cian** (mă-jĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a sorcerer.

Mag'is-te'ri-al (măj'ĭs-tē'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a master; pompous; lofty; domineering; arrogant.

Mag'is-trate (măj'ĭs-trāt), *n.* A public civil officer; a justice of the peace. — **Mag'is-tra-cy** (-trā-sȳ), *n.* Office of a magistrate; the collective body of magistrates.

Mag-nan'i-mous (măg-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Great of mind; above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; liberal and honorable. — **Mag'na-nim'i-ty** (-nă-nĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Mag-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv.*

Mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* A noble; grandee; person of distinction.

Mag-ne'si-a (măg-nē'zhĭ-ă *or* -shĭ-ă), *n.* A light earthy substance, used medicinally as a mild antacid laxative. — **Mag-ne'si-um** (-zhĭ-ŭm *or* -shĭ-ŭm), *n.* The indecomposable metallic base of magnesia, which burns with an intense white light.

Mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* Loadstone; iron ore, which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the pole; bar of steel or iron to which properties of the loadstone have been imparted. — **Mag-net'ic** (-nĕt'ĭk), **Mag-net'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, the magnet; attractive. — **Mag'net-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Property or state of being magnetic; science of magnetic phenomena; power of attraction or of exciting the feelings and gaining the affections. — **Mag'net-ize** (-īz), *v. t. & i.* To give or receive magnetic properties; to attract.

Mag-nif'i-cent (măg-nĭf'ĭ-sent), *a.* On a grand scale; splendid. — **Mag-nif'i-cence** (-sens), *n.*

Mag'ni-fy (măg'nĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MAGNIFIED (-fīd); MAGNIFYING.] To make great or greater; to enlarge; to augment; to exaggerate; to extol; to praise. — *v. i.* To increase the apparent dimensions of objects. — **Mag'ni-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.*

Mag'ni-tude (măg'nĭ-tūd), *n.* Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; importance.

Mag-no'li-a (măg-nō'lĭ-ă), *n.* An American and Asiatic tree having aromatic bark and large fragrant flowers.

Mag'pie (măg'pī), *n.* A bird resembling the jay, some species of which may be taught to s

Mag'uey (măg'wā; *Sp.* mȧ-gā'ĕ), *n.* T
plant.

Ma-hog'a-ny (mȧ-hŏg'ȧ-nȳ), *n.* A South American tree, and its hard wood, of reddish-brown color, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Ma-hom'ed-an (mȧ-hŏm'ĕd-*an*), etc. See MOHAMMEDAN.

‖**Ma-hout'** (mȧ-hōōt'), *n.* Driver of an elephant.

Maid (mād), *n.* An unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant. — **Maid'en** (mād'n), *n.* A maid. — *a.* Fresh; new; pure; virgin. — **Maid'en-ly**, *a.* Becoming in a maid; gentle; modest. — **Maid'en-hair'** (-hâr'), *n.* An American fern, having slender, graceful stalks, and sometimes used in medicine. — **Maid'en-head** (-hĕd), **Maid'en-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* State of being a maid or virgin; freshness. — **Maid'serv'ant** (mād'-sĕrv'*ant*), *n.* Female servant.

Mail (māl), *n.* Flexible fabric of steel rings or plates; armor. — *v. t.* [MAILED (māld); MAILING.] To arm or defend with mail.

Mail (māl), *n.* A bag; a pouch for holding letters and papers; the contents of such a bag; a person or conveyance transporting the mail. — *v. t.* [MAILED (māld); MAILING.] To send (letters, etc.) through the mail or post office; to post.

Maim (mām), *v. t.* [MAIMED (māmd); MAIMING.] To mutilate; to cripple; to disable. — *n.* Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; mutilation; injury.

Main (mān), *n.* Strength; force; chief or principal part; the great sea; a continent; a principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones. — *a.* Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital. — **Main'ly**, *adv.* — **Main deck.** Deck next below the spar deck; principal deck of a ship. — **Main'land'** (mān'lănd'), *n.* The continent; principal land; — opposed to *island*. — **Main'mast'** (-măst'), *n.* Principal mast in a ship or other vessel. — **Main'sail'** (mān'sāl'; *among seamen* mān's'l), *n.* Principal sail of a vessel. — **Main'spring'** (-sprĭng'), *n.* Most important spring of a watch or other piece of mechanism; efficient cause; most powerful motive. — **Main'stay'** (-stā'), *n.* Ship's stay, extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop; main support; principal dependence.

Main-tain' (mān-tān'), *v. t.* [MAINTAINED (mān-tānd'); MAINTAINING.] To hold or keep; to keep possession of; to defend; to supply with what is needed; to support by assertion or argument; to vindicate; to allege. — *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert. — **Main'te-nance** (mān'tĕ-nans), *n.* A maintaining; support; vindication; means of sustenance.

Maize (māz), *n.* A large American grass, cultivated as a forage and food plant; Indian corn.

Maj'es-ty (măj'ĕs-tȳ), *n.; pl.* MAJESTIES (-tȳz). Grandeur; exalted dignity; title of a king or queen, an emperor or empress. — **Ma-jes'tic** (mȧ-jĕs'tĭk), *a.* Possessing majesty; august; grand; sublime; imperial; regal; royal; stately; lofty; elevated.

Ma'jor (mā'jẽr), *a.* Greater in number, quantity, or extent; elder. — *n.* A military officer next in rank above a captain; a person of full age; a premise in logic which contains the major term. — **Major general.** Military officer ranking above a brigadier general and below lieutenant general. — **Ma-jor'i-ty** (mȧ-jŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* The greater number; more than half; full legal age; rank of a major.

Make (māk), *v. t.* [MADE (mād); MAKING.] To create; to produce; to bring about; to effect; to constitute; to compel; to force; to form; to become; to reach; to arrive at; to come near. — *v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to contribute; to increase; to accrue. — *n.* Structure; texture; construction; shape; form. — **Mak'er**, *n.* — **Make'-be-lieve'** (māk'bĕ-lēv'), *n.* A mere pretense; invention. — *a.* Feigned; insincere.

Mal'a-chite (măl'ȧ-kīt), *n.* Native carbonate of copper.

Mal'a-col'o-gy (măl'ȧ-kŏl'ŏ-jȳ), *n.* Science of mollusks.

Mal'a-dy (măl'ȧ-dȳ), *n.; pl.* MALADIES (-dȳz). Sickness or disease; ailment; illness.

Mal-ap'ro-pos' (măl-ăp'rō-pō'), *a.* Unsuitable. — *adv.* Unsuitably.

Ma-la'ri-a (mȧ-lā'rĭ-ȧ), *n.* Air tainted by deleterious emanations; miasma; morbid condition caused by exhalations, giving rise to fever and ague, etc. — **Ma-la'ri-al** (-*al*), **Ma-la'ri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Mal'com-tent' (măl'kŏn-tĕnt'), **Mal'com-tent'ed** (-tĕnt'ĕd), *a.* Discontented; uneasy.

Male (māl), *a.* Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine. — *n.* Animal of the male sex; plant bearing only staminate flowers.

Mal'e-dic'tion (măl'ĕ-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* Denunciation of evil; curse; imprecation; execration.

Mal'e-fac'tor (măl'ĕ-făk'tẽr), *n.* One guilty of crime; a criminal; a culprit; felon; convict.

Ma-lev'o-lent (mȧ-lĕv'ŏ-lent), *a.* Wishing evil; ill-disposed; spiteful; malicious; malignant.

Mal'for-ma'tion (măl'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Irregular formation or structure of parts.

Mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* Disposition to injure others; spite; ill will; bitterness; malignity; rancor. — **Ma-li'cious** (mȧ-lĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Indulging, exercising, or proceeding from, hatred or malice; ill-disposed; malevolent; invidious; spiteful; bitter; malignant; rancorous.

Ma-lign' (mȧ-līn'), *a.* Having evil disposition toward others; malignant; pernicious; tending to injure. — *v. t.* [MALIGNED (-līnd'); MALIGNING.] To speak evil of; to traduce; to vilify. — **Ma-lign'ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lign'er**, *n.* — **Ma-lig'nant** (-lĭg'*nant*), *a.* Malicious; heinous; virulent; tending to cause death. — *n.* One of evil intentions. — **Ma-lig'nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ma-lig'nan-cy** (-*nan*-sȳ), **Ma-lig'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tȳ), *n.* Malice; rancor; animosity; deadly quality.

Mall (mąl), *n.* A heavy wooden beetle; maul; game played with mallets (*malls*) and balls; a place where this game is played; a shaded walk. — *v. t.* [MALLED (mąld); MALLING.] To beat with a mall.

Mal'lard (măl'lẽrd), *n.* A drake; a large American and European wild duck; the greenhead.

Mal'le-a-ble (măl'lē-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating or pressure.
Mal'let (măl'lĕt), *n.* A wooden hammer.
Mal'low (măl'lō), **Mal'lows** (-lōz), *n.* A plant having mucilaginous qualities.
Mal-prac'tice (măl-prăk'tĭs), *n.* Evil practice; professional misconduct of a physician.
Malt (mâlt), *n.* Grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and dried in a kiln, thus evolving a saccharine principle. It is used in brewing. — *a.* Relating to, or made with, malt. — *v. t.* To make into malt. — *v. i.* To become malt.
Mal-treat' (măl-trēt'), *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse. — **Mal-treat'ment** (-ment), *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
Mam-ma' (mă-mä' *or* mä'mă), *n.* Mother; — a word used by young children.
Mam'ma (măm'mă), *n.*; *pl.* MAMMÆ (măm'mē). Glandular organ secreting milk; breast; udder; bag. — **Mam'mal** (-măl), *n.* An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, in which the female suckles its young. — ‖**Mam-ma'li-a** (-mā'lĭ-ă), *n. pl.* Class of animals, comprehending mammals.
Mam'mon (măm'mŭn), *n.* Riches; wealth; the god of riches.
Mam'moth (măm'mŏth), *n.* An extinct elephant, of enormous size. — *a.* Very large; huge.
Man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mĕn). The human race; a human being; an adult male person; male servant; husband; piece with which a game is played. — *v. t.* [MANNED (măn'd); MANNING.] To supply with men; to furnish with strength; to fortify. — **Man'ful** (măn'fụl), *a.* Bold; brave; resolute; noble. — **Man'hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* State of being a man; courage; bravery. — **Man'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Becoming a man; not childish; brave; resolute. — *adv.* In a manly manner. — **Man'like'** (-līk'), *a.* Like a man in form, nature, character, etc. — **Man'kind'** (măn'kind'), *n.* Human race; male portion of the human race.
Man'a-cle (măn'ă-k'l), *n.* Handcuff; shackle. — *v. t.* [MANACLED (-k'ld); MANACLING (-klĭng).] To shackle.
Man'age (măn'ăj), *v. t.* [MANAGED (-ăjd); MANAGING (-ă-jĭng).] To direct; to control; to order; to contrive; to conduct; to transact. — *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs. — **Man'a-ger**, *n.* — **Man'age-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; docile. — **Man'age-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Man'age-ment** (-ment), *n.* Act of managing; conduct; administration; government; direction; guidance; care; intrigue.
Man'da-rin' (măn'dă-rēn'), *n.* A Chinese public officer; a small kind of orange.
Man'date (măn'dāt), *n.* Official or authoritative command. — **Man'da-ta-ry** (măn'dă-tă-rĭ), *n.* One to whom a command or charge is given. — **Man'da-to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *a.* Containing a command. — *n.* Mandatary.
Man'di-ble (măn'dĭ-b'l), *n.* A jaw; lower jaw.
Man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* A narcotic plant of Mediterranean countries; the May apple.
Man'drel (măn'drĕl), *n.* A bar of metal holding work in position in a lathe.
Man'drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* A large West African baboon, having large naked swellings beside the nose, striped with blue and red.

Mandrill.

Mane (mān), *n.* Long hair on the neck of the horse, lion, etc.
Ma-nege' (mă-nāzh'), *n.* Art of horsemanship; school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
‖**Ma'nes** (mā'nēz), *n. pl.* Souls of the departed.
Ma-neu'ver (mă-nōō'vẽr), **Ma-nœu'vre**, *n.* Management; a dexterous movement; evolution among military or naval bodies; intrigue; stratagem. — *v. i.* & *t.* [MANEUVERED (-vẽrd) or MANŒUVRED; MANEUVERING (-vẽr-ĭng) or MANŒUVRING (-vrĭng).] To manage with address or art; to change position.
Man'ga-nese' (măn'gă-nēs'), *n.* A chemical element, very difficult to fuse, but easily oxidized.
Mange (mānj), *n.* Scab or itch in cattle, dogs, etc. — **Man'gy** (mān'jĭ), *a.* Infected with mange; scabby. — **Man'gi-ness**, *n.*
Man'gel-wur'zel (măn'g'l-wûr'z'l), *n.* A large field beet, used as feed for cattle.
Man'ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* A trough to hold fodder for horses and cattle, in a stable.
Man'gle (măn'g'l), *v. t.* [MANGLED (-g'ld); MANGLING (-glĭng).] To hack; to mutilate.
Man'gle (măn'g'l), *n.* Machine for smoothing linen or cotton cloth by roller pressure. — *v. t.* To smooth by a mangle.
Man'go (măn'gō), *n.* Fruit of the mango tree, often pickled; green muskmelon pickled. — **Mango tree.** An East Indian tree, akin to the sumac.
Man'grove (măn'grōv), *n.* A tropical tree, rooting in muddy shores.
Man'gy, *a.* See under MANGE, *n.*
Man'hood, *n.* See under MAN, *n.*
Ma'ni-a (mā'nĭ-ă), *n.* Violent derangement of mind; insanity; madness; delirium; frenzy; inordinate fondness. — **Ma'ni-ac** (mā'nĭ-ăk), *n.* Raving; mad. — *n.* Madman.
Man'i-fest (măn'ĭ-fĕst), *a.* Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding; apparent; evident; plain; obvious. — *n.* List or invoice of a ship's cargo. — *v. t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to reveal; to make known; to display. — **Man'i-fest-ly**, *adv.* — **Man'i-fes-ta'tion** (-fĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A manifesting or disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation. — **Man'i-fes'to** (-fĕs'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MANIFESTOES (-tōz). A public declaration (of a prince, etc.), proclaiming his opinions and motives in affairs of state.
Man'i-fold (măn'ĭ-fōld), *a.* Various [illegible] quality; many; diverse; complic[illegible]

Man'i-kin (măn'ĭ-kĭn), *n.* A little man; dwarf; model exhibiting the parts of the human body.

Ma'ni-oc (mā'nĭ-ŏk), *n.* The tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

Ma-nip'u-late (mā-nĭp'ū-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To work with the hands; to handle. — **Ma-nip'u-la'tor**, *n.* — **Ma-nip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A manipulating; skillful or artistic use of the hands.

Man-kind', **Man'ly**, etc. See under MAN, *n.*

Man'na (măn'nà), *n.* Food miraculously furnished for the Israelites in the wilderness; divinely supplied food; sweetish secretion from many trees, used in medicine as a laxative.

Man'ner (măn'nĕr), *n.* Mode of action; form; way; habitual style of writing, thought, or behavior; kind; method; deportment; fashion; air.; look; appearance. — **Man'ner-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; characteristic mode of action carried to excess. — **Man'ner-ly**, *a.* Showing good manners; civil.

Ma-neu'vre, *n.* & *v.* See MANŒUVRE.

Man'-of-war' (măn'ŏv-wär'), *n.* A ship of war.

Man'or (măn'ŏr), *n.* Land belonging to a lord or nobleman. — **Ma-no'ri-al** (mà-nō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Man'sard roof' (măn'särd rōōf'). A hipped curb roof, or roof having two slopes on every side, the lower being steeper than the upper.

Manse (măns), *n.* A dwelling house, with land attached; a parsonage.

Man'sion (măn'shŭn), *n.* House of some size or pretension.

Man'slaugh'ter (măn'slą'tĕr), *n.* Slaying of men; unlawful killing of a man without malice.

Man'tel (măn't'l), **Man'tel-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* Shelf above a fireplace.

Man-til'la (măn-tĭl'là), *n.* A lady's cloak or vail.

Man'tis (măn'tĭs), *n.* A voracious insect of slender, grotesque form, holding its anterior legs like hands folded in prayer.

Mantis.

Man'tle (măn't'l), *n.* A loose outer garment; cloak; concealing envelope. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MANTLED (-t'ld); MANTLING.] To cover; to hide; to disguise; to suffuse (with blushes).

Man'u-al (măn'ū-al), *a.* Pertaining to, performed by, or made by, the hand. — *n.* Small book; handbook; service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; keyboard of an organ.

Man'u-fac'ture (măn'ū-făk'tŭr), *n.* The operation of making wares by hand, by machinery, etc.; article made from raw materials. — *v. t.* To make or fabricate from raw materials; to work (raw materials) into suitable forms for use. — **Man'u-fac'to-ry** (-tŏ-rў), *n.* Place where anything is manufactured; a factory.

Man'u-mit' (măn'ū-mĭt'), *v. t.* [MANUMITTED; MANUMITTING.] To release from slavery; to free (a slave). — **Man'u-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A liberating a slave from bondage.

Ma-nure' (mà-nūr'), *v. t.* [MANURED (-nūrd'); MANURING.] To enrich (land) by application of a fertilizing substance. — *n.* Fertilizing substance.

Man'u-script (măn'ū-skrĭpt), *a.* Written with the hand; not printed. — *n.* A book or paper written with the hand; — often abbreviated *MS.*, plural *MSS.*

Man'y (măn'ў), *a.* [MORE (mōr); MOST (mōst), from a different root.] Numerous; various; sundry. — *n.* A multitude; a great number.

Map (măp), *n.* A delineation of the earth or of a part of it; a chart. — *v. t.* [MAPPED (măpt); MAPPING.] To draw or delineate.

Ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* A deciduous tree, of many species and regions. — **Maple honey, molasses, *or* syrup.** Sap of the maple thickened by boiling. — **Maple sugar.** Sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of the sugar maple.

Mar (mär), *v. t.* [MARRED (märd); MARRING.] To injure by cutting or wounding; to damage; to spoil; to disfigure. — *n.* A mark; blemish.

Ma-raud' (mà-rąd'), *v. i.* To plunder.

Mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* Massive limestone, compact, and susceptible of polish; thing made of marble; work of art in marble; little ball used as a plaything by children. — *a.* Made of, or like, marble; white; cold; hard; unfeeling.

March (märch), *n.* Third month of the year.

March (märch), *v. i.* [MARCHED (märcht); MARCHING.] To move by steps and in order; to walk in a deliberate or stately manner. — *v. t.* To cause troops to march. — *n.* A marching; advance of troops; measured and regular advance; piece of music designed to guide the movement of troops; distance passed over.

March (märch), *n.* Frontier of a territory; border; confine.

Mar'chion-ess (mär'shŭn-ĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis.

Mare (mâr), *n.* The female of the horse kind.

Mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* Border; brink; verge; edge of a page not covered in writing or printing; difference between price of purchase and sale of an article. — *v. t.* [MARGINED (-jĭnd); MARGINING.] To furnish with, or enter in, a margin. — **Mar'gin-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or written or printed in, a margin.

Mar'grave (mär'grāv), *n.* German nobleman of equal rank with an English marquis. — **Mar'gra-vine** (-grà-vēn), *n.* Wife of a margrave.

Mar'gue-rite (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* A daisy; an ox-eye daisy; a China aster.

Mar'i-gold (măr'ĭ-gōld), *n.* A plant, of several species, bearing yellow flowers.

Ma-rine' (mà-rēn'), *a.* Pertaining to the sea, the ocean, navigation, naval affairs, etc.; naval; nautical. — *n.* A soldier serving on shipboard; naval economy; collective shipping of a country. — **Mar'i-ner** (măr'ĭ-nĕr), *n.* A sailor.

Mar'i-o-nette' (măr'ĭ-ō-nĕt'), *n.* A puppet moved by strings; a kind of duck.

Mar'i-tal (măr'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Mar'i-time (măr'ĭ-tīm), *a.* Bordering on the ocean; marine; relating to navigation, naval affairs, commerce, etc.

Mar'jo-ram (mär'jō-răm), *n.* A mintlike plant of many species, the sweet marjoram being aromatic and fragrant, and used in cookery.

Mark (märk), *n.* A German silver coin and monetary unit, equal to 23.8 cents.

Mark (märk), *n.* A visible sign, as a line, point, stamp, figure, etc., made upon anything; token; trace; preëminence; thing aimed at; badge; indication; symptom. — *v. t.* [MARKED (märkt); MARKING.] To make a visible sign upon; to note; to observe; to heed; to indicate; to denote; to stamp; to impress; to brand. — *v. i.* To take notice; to note. — **Mark'er**, *n.*

Mar'ket (măr'kĕt), *n.* Meeting, or place of meeting, for traffic; region, country, etc., where an article may be disposed of; demand and sale, or exchange. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to make bargains. — *v. t.* [MARKETED; MARKETING.] To offer (goods) for sale; to traffic in; to sell. — **Mar'ket-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for sale; salable.

Marks'man (märks'măn), *n.* One skillful in hitting a mark; one who shoots well. — **Marks'man-ship**, *n.* Skill in shooting.

Marl (märl), *n.* Mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and sand. — *v. t.* To manure with marl. — **Marl'y** (-ĭ), **Mar-la'ceous** (mär-lā'shŭs), *a.* Like or containing marl.

Marl (märl), *v. t.* To wind or cover (rope) with marline. — **Mar'line** (mär'lĭn), *n.* Small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted. — *v. t.* To wind marline around. — **Marline spike.** Iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate strands of rope, in splicing.

Marline Spike.

Marl'y, *a.* See under MARL, *n.*

Mar'ma-lade (mär'mă-lād), *n.* Preserve made of pulp of fruits (quince, pear, orange, etc.), boiled with sugar.

Mar'mo-set' (mär'mō-zĕt'), *n.* A small South American monkey, having soft fur, and a long, thick tail, and resembling a squirrel.

Mar'mot (mär'mŏt), *n.* Rabbit-like rodent, of the Alps and Pyrenees; American woodchuck; also, the prairie dog, gopher, ground squirrel, etc.

Ma-roon' (mă-rōōn'), *n.* A fugitive slave in the West Indies, etc. — *v. t.* To put (an offender) on shore and leave (him) to his fate.

Ma-roon' (mă-rōōn'), *a.* Brownish-crimson. — *n.* A claret color.

Mar'plot' (mär'plŏt'), *n.* One who defeats a design or plot by officious interference.

Marque (märk), *n.* A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, in order to make reprisals; a ship commissioned to make reprisals.

Mar-quee' (mär-kē'), *n.* A large field tent.

Mar'quess (mär'kwĕs), *n.* A marquis.

Mar'quis (mär'kwĭs), *n.* A nobleman in England, France, and Germany, next below a duke in rank. — **‖Mar'quise'** (mär'kēz'), *n.* Wife of a marquis; marchioness. — **Mar'quis-ate** (mär'kwĭz-ăt *or* -kwĭs-ât), *n.* Dignity of a marquis.

Mar'riage, etc. See under MARRY, *v.*

Mar-roon', *n.* & *a.* Same as MAROON, fugitive slave, etc.

Mar'row (măr'rō), *n.* Soft substance in cavities of bones; essence; best part. — **Mar'row-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Full of marrow; pithy. — **Mar'row-less**, *a.* Without marrow. — **Mar'row-bone'** (-bōn'), *n.* Bone containing marrow. *Pl.* bone of the knee; knees. — **Mar'row-fat** (-făt), *n.* A rich but late variety of pea.

Mar'ry (măr'rĭ), *v. t.* & *i.* [MARRIED (-rĭd); MARRYING.] To join in wedlock. — **Mar'riage** (-rĭj), *n.* Act or state of being married; matrimony; wedding. — **Mar'riage-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Fit for, or of proper age for, marriage.

Mars (märz), *n.* The mythical son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war; a planet of the solar system next beyond the earth, conspicuous for its red light.

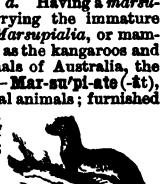
‖Mar'sei'llais' (mär'sā'yā'), *a. m.*, **‖Mar'sei'llaise'** (-yāz'), *a. f.* Pertaining to Marseilles, in France, or to its inhabitants. — *n.* Citizen of Marseilles. — **Mar-seilles'** (-sālz'), *n.* Double cloth, made of two series of interlacing threads.

Marsh (märsh), *n.* Low, wet ground; fen; swamp; morass. — **Marsh'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Swampy.

Mar'shal (mär'shal), *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer, charged with direction of ceremonials, execution of court processes, etc. — *v. t.* [MARSHALED (-shal'd) or MARSHALLED; MARSHALING or MARSHALLING.] To dispose in order; to arrange; to array; to usher; to lead.

Mar-su'pi-al (mär-sū'pĭ-al), *a.* Having a *marsupium*, or pouch for carrying the immature young. — *n.* One of the *Marsupialia*, or mammals having such a pouch, as the kangaroos and most of the other mammals of Australia, the opossums of America, etc. — **Mar-su'pi-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

Mart (märt), *n.* A place of sale or traffic; a market; an emporium.



Marten.

Mar'ten, *n.* See MARTIN.

Mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* A furyielding carnivorous animal allied to the weasel.

Mar'tial (mär'shal), *a.* Pertaining or suited to war; military; brave; belonging to army or navy; — opposed to *civil*.

Mar'tin (mär'tĭn), **Mar'ten** (-tĕn), *n.* A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.

Mar'tin-gale (mär'tĭn-gāl), **Mar'tin-gal** (-gal), *n.* Strap connecting a horse's girth with the bit to hold down the head, and prevent him rearing; a short, perpendicular spar ship's bowsprit end, used for reevin

Mar'tyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* One who suffers death for the truth, or makes very great sacrifice for any principle or cause. — *v. t.* [MARTYRED (-tẽrd); MARTYRING.] To make a martyr of; to persecute; to torture. — **Mar'tyr-dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Condition, death, or sufferings, of a martyr.

Mar'vel (mär'vĕl), *n.* That which causes admiration or wonder; a prodigy; miracle. — *v. i.* [MARVELED (-vĕld) or MARVELLED; MARVELING or MARVELLING.] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder. — **Mar'vel-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Exciting wonder; prodigious; surpassing belief; wonderful; strange.

Mas'cu-line (măs'kŭ-lĭn), *a.* Of the male sex; not female, feminine, or effeminate; strong; robust; having the grammatical form of words pertaining to male beings, as distinguished from *feminine* and *neuter*.

Mash (măsh), *n.* A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten together into a pulpy state; a mixture of ground malt and warm water. — *v. t.* [MASHED (măsht); MASHING.] To crush; to bruise; to reduce to pulp. — **Mash'er**, *n.*

Mask (másk), *n.* A cover for the face; visor; disguise; pretext; subterfuge; a festive entertainment in which the company wear masks; masquerade; revel; a dramatic performance in a tragic style, the actors wherein wore masks. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MASKED (máskt); MASKING.] To disguise; to conceal. — **Mask'er**, *n.*

Ma'son (mā'sn), *n.* One who lays bricks and stones in structures; a member of the fraternity of Freemasons. — **Ma-son'ic** (mā-sŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Freemasons. — **Ma'son-ry** (mā'sn-rỹ), *n.* Art, occupation, or performance of a mason; craft of Freemasons.

Masque (másk), *n.* A mask; masquerade. — **Mas'quer-ade'** (más'kẽr-ād'), *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, for dancing, conversation, etc.; a hiding under a false show. — *v. i.* & *t.* To disguise. — **Mas'quer-ad'er**, *n.*

Mass (más), *n.* Roman Catholic celebration of the sacrament of the Eucharist, or consecration and oblation of the Host; a musical composition adapted to this service.

Mass (más), *n.* A body of matter formed into a lump; heap; assemblage; bulk; magnitude; size; principal part; main body; quantity of matter contained in a body, irrespective of its bulk or volume. — *v. t.* [MASSED (mást); MASSING.] To form into a mass; to assemble. — **The masses.** The people in general; the populace. — **Mass meeting.** A large gathering of people, usually for a political purpose. — **Mass'y** (-ỹ), **Mass'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Weighty; bulky; ponderous; heavy. — **Mass'i-ness, Mass'ive-ness**, *n.*

Mas'sa-cre (măs'sā-kẽr), *n.* The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life; butchery; carnage. — *v. t.* [MASSACRED (-kẽrd); MASSACRING (-krĭng).] To murder barbarously; to slaughter.

Mass'ive, etc. See under MASS, body of matter.

Mast (mást), *n.* An upright pole or spar in a vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, etc.

Mast (mást), *n.* Fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest tree; nuts; acorns.

Mas'ter (más'tẽr), *n.* Superior; chief; ruler; manager; proprietor; teacher; instructor; commander of a merchant ship; one adept in any occupation, art, or science. — *v. t.* [MASTERED (-tẽrd); MASTERING.] To become master of; to conquer; to overpower; to become an adept in. — **Mas'ter-ly** (-lỹ), *a.* Befitting a master; skillful; imperious; arbitrary. — *adv.* With the skill of a master. — **Mas'ter-ful** (-ful), *a.* Domineering; imperious. — **Mas'ter-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Master key.** Key that opens many locks; general clew to lead out of many difficulties. — **Mas'ter-piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A capital performance; a chef-d'œuvre. — **Mas'ter-ship**, *n.* State or office of a master; mastery; superiority. — **Mas'ter-y** (-ỹ), *n.* A mastering; authority of a master; supremacy; victory; eminent skill.

Mast'head' (mást'hĕd'), *n.* The top or head of a mast; part of a mast above the hounds. — *v. t.* To send to the masthead, as punishment.

Mas'tic (más'tĭk), *n.* A shrubby tree growing about the Mediterranean; resin exuding from the mastic tree, used as an ingredient in drying varnishes; cement for plastering walls, etc.

Mas'ti-cate (más'tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to chew. — **Mas'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A masticating or chewing of solid food.

Mas'tiff (más'tĭf), *n.* A large variety of dog, of great strength and courage.

Mas'to-don (más'tō-dŏn), *n.* An extinct mammal resembling the elephant.

Mat (măt), *n.* A texture of sedge, rushes, etc., to be laid on a floor; anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven; ornamental border surrounding a framed picture. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MATTED; MATTING.] To twist; to entangle.

Mat'a-dore (măt'ā-dōr), **Mat'a-dor**, *n.* The man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

Match (măch), *n.* Combustible substance used for lighting a fire, firing artillery, etc.

Match (măch), *n.* A person or thing equal or similar to another; an equal; mate; companion; a contest to try strength or skill; marriage. — *v. t.* [MATCHED (măcht); MATCHING.] To pair; to put in competition; to suit; to marry. — *v. i.* To be united in marriage; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to correspond. — **Match'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no equal.

Mate (māt), *n.* One who associates with another; companion; husband or wife; a ship's officer ranking next below the captain; a suitable companion; a match. — *v. t.* & *i.* To match.

Ma-te'ri-al (mā-tē'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Consisting of matter; physical; bodily; of solid character; of consequence; not to be dispensed with; important; weighty; essential. — *n.* Substance or matter of which anything is made or to be made. — **Ma-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In the state of matter; essentially. — **Ma-te'ri-al-ness**, *n.*

Ma-ter'nal (mā-tẽr'*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a mother; motherly. — **Ma-ter'nal-ly** (-nĭ-tỹ), *n.* State or relation of a mother.

Math'e-mat'ic (măth'ĕ-măt'ĭk), **Math'e-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or according to the principles of, mathematics; theoretically precise. — **Math'e-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Math'e-ma-ti'cian** (-mă-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics. — **Math'e-mat'ics** (-măt'ĭks), *n.* Science of the relations between quantities or magnitudes.

Mat'in (măt'ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, the morning. — *n.* Morning worship or service.

‖**Mat'i-née'** (măt'ĭ-nā'; *F.* mà'tē'nā'), *n.* A reception or entertainment in the early part of the day.

Mat'tress, *n.* See MATTRESS.

Mat'ri-cide (măt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* The killing, also the killer or murderer, of one's mother.

Ma-tric'u-late (mà-trĭk'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To enter or admit to membership (in a society, college, etc.). — *n.* One matriculated. — **Ma-tric'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A matriculating.

Mat'ri-mo-ny (măt'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.* Union of a man and woman as husband and wife; marriage; wedlock. — **Mat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, marriage; connubial; conjugal; nuptial; hymeneal.

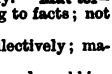
Ma'trix (mā'trĭks), *n.*; *pl.* MATRICES (măt'rĭ-sēz). The womb; a die; a mold.

Ma'tron (mā'trŭn), *n.* A wife or widow; a housekeeper; a female head of a household; a nurse in a hospital. — **Ma'tron-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To superintend; to chaperone.

Mat'ter (măt'tĕr), *n.* Substance of which the sensible universe and all existent bodies are composed; body; material; concern; affair; theme; business; importance; moment; cause or occasion; pus; purulent substance. — *v. i.* [MATTERED (măt'tĕrd); MATTERING.] To be of importance; to import; to signify. — **Mat'ter-of-fact'** (-ŏv-făkt'), *a.* Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; dry.

Mat'ting (măt'tĭng), *n.* Mats collectively; materials for mats.

Mat'tock (măt'tŭk), *n.* A digging and grubbing implement, having one blade like an adz, the other like a pickax.



Mattock.

Mat'tress (măt'trĕs), *n.* Bed stuffed with hair, moss, etc., and quilted.

Mat'u-rate (măt'ū-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To ripen; to suppurate. — **Mat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* Process of coming to maturity; forming of pus.

Ma-ture' (mà-tūr'), *a.* Brought to completeness of growth or development; fully digested; ripe; prepared; ready. — *v. t.* [MATURED (-tūrd'); MATURING.] To bring to perfection or maturity; to make ready for use. — *v. i.* To become ripe; to become due, as a note. — **Ma-tu'ri-ty**, *n.* State of being mature; ripeness; termination of the period a note has to run.

Mau'ger (mą'gĕr), **Mau'gre**, *prep.* In spite of.

Maul (mąl), *n.* A heavy wooden hammer. — *v. t.* [MAULED (mąld); MAULING.] To beat.

Mau'so-le'um (mą'sō-lē'ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. MAUSOLEUMS (-ŭmz), L. -LEA (-ā). [L., fr. *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a monument.] A magnificent tomb; monument.

Mauve (mōv), *n.* A delicate purple or lilac color.

Maw (mą), *n.* The stomach of a beast; the craw of a bird.

Mawk'ish (mąk'ĭsh), *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

Maw'worm' (mą'wŭrm'), *n.* An intestinal worm.

Max'il-lar (măks'ĭl-lĕr), **Max'il-la-ry** (-lă-rў), *a.* Pertaining to the jaw.

Max'im (măks'ĭm), *n.* An established principle or proposition; adage; proverb.

Max'i-mum (măks'ĭ-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MAXIMA (-mà). The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; highest point or degree. — *a.* Greatest; highest; extreme.

May (mā), *v. aux.* [*imp.* MIGHT (mīt).] To be possible or able; to have license. — **May'be** (mā'bē), *adv.* Perhaps; possibly.

May (mā), *n.* Fifth month of the year; early part of life; flowers of the hawthorn, which bloom in May.

May'or (mā'ŏr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or municipal corporation. — **May'or-al-ty** (-ăl-tў), *n.* Office of a mayor.

Maze (māz), *n.* Confusing network of paths or passages; perplexity; intricacy. — *v. t.* [MAZED (māzd); MAZING.] To amaze; to bewilder.

Me (mē), *pron.* Myself; the person speaking; — objective case of *I*.

Mead (mēd), *n.* Drink made of honey and water; also, of a sirup of sarsaparilla, etc.

Mead (mēd), **Mead'ow** (mĕd'ō), *n.* A tract of low or level grass land.

Mea'ger (mē'gĕr), **Mea'gre**, *a.* Having little flesh; thin; lean; poor in quality; scanty.

Meal (mēl), *n.* A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. — **Meal'time'** (mēl'tīm'), *n.* Usual hour of taking a meal.

Meal (mēl), *n.* Ground and unbolted grain (maize, rye, oats, etc.); flour from beans, pease, etc.; any substance coarsely pulverized, but not granulated. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal; to pulverize. — **Meal'y** (-ў), *a.* Like meal; soft; overspread with something like meal.

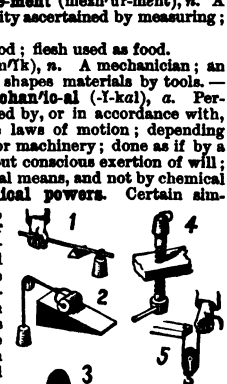
Mean (mēn), *v. t.* [MEANT (mĕnt); MEANING.] To intend; to design; to purpose; to signify; to denote. — *v. i.* To have a purpose or intention. — **Mean'ing**, *n.* Intent; aim; sense.

Mean (mēn), *a.* Destitute of distinction, eminence, honor, or account; base; humble; poor; vile; servile; spiritless; paltry; sordid; niggardly. — **Mean'ly**, *adv.* — **Mean'ness**, *n.*

Mean (mēn), *a.* Occupying a middle position; midway; average; having an intermediate value between two extremes. — *n.* That which is intermediate between two extremes; quantity having an intermediate value between others; average. *Pl.* resources; property; instrumentality. — **Mean'time'** (mēn'tīm'), **Mean'while'** (-hwīl'), *n.* Intervening time. — *adv.* During the interval.

Me-an'der (mē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* A winding course; intricate or tortuous movement. — *v. t.* [MEANDERED (-dĕrd); MEANDERING.] To turn, or flow round.

Mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* See under MEAN, *v. t.*
Mean'ly, Mean'ness. See under MEAN, base.
Meant (mĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of MEAN, *v. t.*
Mean'time', Mean'while', *adv.* See under MEAN, middle.
Mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.* A contagious febrile disorder, with an eruption of distinct red circular spots; a disease of swine and cattle. — **Mea'sly** (mē'zlĭ), *a.* Infected with measles.
Meas'ure (mĕzh'ûr), *n.* Dimensions of anything; limit; extent; moderation; due standard of dimension or quantity; extent; degree; division of time in music or dancing; poetic meter; rhythm; a foot; *pl.* geological beds or strata. — *v. t.* [MEASURED (-ûrd); MEASURING.] To ascertain the extent or quantity of; to estimate; to value; to adjust; to proportion; to distribute by measure. — *v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness. — **Meas'ure-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without measure; limitless; vast; infinite. — **Meas'ure-ment** (mĕzh'ûr-*ment*), *n.* A measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; area.
Meat (mēt), *n.* Food; flesh used as food.
Me-chan'ic (mē-kăn'ĭk), *n.* A mechanician; an artisan; one who shapes materials by tools. — **Me-chan'ic, Me-chan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; depending upon mechanism or machinery; done as if by a machine, or without conscious exertion of will; made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action. — **Mechanical powers.** Certain simple instruments, such as the lever and its modifications (the wheel and axle and the pulley), the inclined plane with its modifications (the screw and the wedge), which convert a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or *vice versa*. — **Me-chan'ics,** *n.* Science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies. — **Me-chan'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Me-chan'ic-al-ness,** *n.* — **Mech'a-ni'cian** (mĕk'ȧ-nĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist. — **Mech'an-ism** (mĕk'an-ĭz'm), *n.* Construction of a machine; parts of a machine collectively. — **Mech'an-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.



Mechanical Powers.
1 Lever; 2 Inclined Plane; 3 Wheel and Axle; 4 Screw; 5 Pulley; 6 Wedge.

Med'al (mĕd'al), *n.* A disk of metal struck with a device.
Me-dal'lion (mē-dăl'yŭn), *n.* A large medal or memorial coin; tablet bearing figures in relief.
Med'dle (mĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [MEDDLED (-d'ld); MEDDLING (-dlĭng).] To mix one's self needlessly or impertinently in others' affairs; to interfere. — **Med'dle-some** (-d'l-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; intrusive.
Me'di-æ'val (mē'dĭ-ē'val), *a.* Of or relating to the Middle Ages.
Me'di-al (mē'dĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a mean or average; mean.
Me'di-an (mē'dĭ-*an*), *a.* Being in, or running through, the middle. — *n.* Median line or point.
Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *a.* Being between the extremes; middle; acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.
Me'di-ate (mē'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* To interpose between parties; to arbitrate; to intercede. — *v. t.* To effect by interposition. — **Me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause. — **Me'di-a'tion** (-ē'shŭn), *n.* A mediating; action as a necessary condition or instrument; interposition; reconciliation of parties at variance. — **Me'di-a'tor** (mē'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor; advocate; an arbitrator.
Med'ic-al (mĕd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or the art of healing; medicinal. — **Med'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Med'i-ca-ment** (-ĭ-kȧ-*ment*), *n.* Medicine; a healing application. — **Med'i-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To tincture or impregnate with medicine; to heal; to cure. — **Med'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A medicating; use of medicine. — **Me-dic'i-nal** (mē-dĭs'ĭ-*nal*), *a.* Healing; curative. — **Med'i-cine** (mĕd'ĭ-sĭn), *n.* Anything used in treatment of disease; remedy; science of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease.
Me'di-e'val, *a.* See MEDIÆVAL.
Me'di-o'cre (mē'dĭ-ō'kẽr), *a.* Of middle quality; ordinary; commonplace. — **Me'di-oc'ri-ty** (-ŏk'rĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being mediocre; moderate degree or rate.
Med'i-tate (mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. i. & t.* To dwell (on anything) in thought; to contemplate; to study. — **Med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A meditating; continued thought; reflection; a musing.
Med'i-ter-ra'ne-an (mĕd'ĭ-tẽr-rā'nē-an), *a.* Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land.
Me'di-um (mē'dĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. MEDIA (-ȧ), E. MEDIUMS (-ŭmz). That which lies in the middle; mean; instrumentality; agency; printing paper of middle size.
Med'lar (mĕd'lẽr), *n.* A tree, and its apple-like fruit, eaten only in a state of decay.
Med'ley (mĕd'lĭ), *n.* A mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge.
Meed (mēd), *n.* Reward; recompense.
Meek (mēk), *a.* Not easily provoked or irritated; mild; yielding; humble.
Meet (mēt), *v. t. & i.* [MET (mĕt); MEETING.] To come together; to join. — *n.* Assemblage; gathering of huntsmen for a hunt; place of meeting. — **Meet'ing,** *n.* A coming together; interview; congregation; collection of people; a religious assembly; an auditory; junction;

union. — **Meet'ing-house'** (-hous'), *n.* A place of worship; in England, a place of worship for Dissenters.

Meet (mēt), *a.* Adapted; fit; suitable; proper; convenient. — **Meet'ly**, *adv.* — **Meet'ness**, *n.*

Me'grim (mē'grĭm), *n.* Vehement pain in one side of the head; a whim; a freak.

Mel'an-chol-y (mĕl'ăn-kŏl-ĭ), *n.* Gloomy state of mind; dejection of spirits. — *a.* Depressed in spirits; sad; unhappy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflictive. — **Mel'an-chol'ic** (-kŏl'-ĭk), *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed.

‖**Mê'lée'** (mā'lā'), *n.* A fight in which the combatants mingle in one confused mass; hand-to-hand conflict.

Mel'io-rate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or grow better; to improve.

Mel-lif'lu-ent (mĕl-lĭf'lŭ-ĕnt), **Mel-lif'lu-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Mel'low (mĕl'ō), *a.* Soft; ripe; rich; delicate; genial; jovial; slightly intoxicated; fuddled. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MELLOWED (-ōd); MELLOWING.] To ripen; to soften. — **Mel'low-ness**, *n.*

Me-lo'de-on (mē-lō'dē-ŭn), *n.* A small reed organ; a music hall.

Me-lo'di-ous, etc. See under MELODY, *n.*

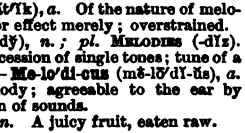
Mel'o-dra'ma (mĕl'ō-drä'mȧ *or* -dra'mȧ), *n.* Dramatic performance abounding in startling or unnatural sentiment or situation. — **Mel'o-dra-mat'ic** (-drȧ-măt'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained.

Mel'o-dy (mĕl'ō-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MELODIES (-dĭz). Rhythmical succession of single tones; tune of a musical piece. — **Me-lo'di-ous** (mē-lō'dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by sweet succession of sounds.

Mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A juicy fruit, eaten raw.

Melt (mĕlt), *v. t.* & *i.* To dissolve; to fuse; to thaw; to soften; to subdue.

Mel'ton (mĕl'tŭn), *n.* Woolen cloth with unfinished face and no raised nap.



A Muskmelon. *B* Watermelon.

Mem'ber (mĕm'bẽr), *n.* Part of an animal body; limb; clause; subordinate part of a building; one of the persons composing a society, community, etc.; one of the parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality. — **Mem'ber-ship**, *n.* State of being a member; collective body of members.

Mem'brane (mĕm'brān), *n.* Thin tissue covering part of the body.

Me-men'to (mē-mĕn'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MEMENTOES (-tōz). Hint; reminder; souvenir.

Mem'oir (mĕm'wŏr *or* mĕm'wŏr), *n.* Written account; familiar history composed from personal memory; proceedings of a society.

Mem'o-ry (mĕm'ō-rĭ), *n.* Faculty by which the mind retains knowledge of thoughts or events; time within which past events can be remembered; recollection; reminiscence. — **Mem'o-ra-ble** (-rȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be remembered; celebrated; extraordinary; famous; remarkable. — **Mem'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* — **Mem'o-ran'dum** (-rȧn'dŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. MEMORANDUMS (-dŭmz), L. MEMORANDA (-dȧ). Record of something which should be remembered; written note of some transaction. — **Me-mo'ri-al** (mē-mō'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Preservative of, or contained in, memory. — *n.* Thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, etc.; written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body. — **Me-mo'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial. — **Me-mo'ri-al-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To petition by memorial. — **Mem'o-rize** (mĕm'ō-rīz), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered; to commit to memory; to learn by heart. — ‖**Me-mor'i-ter** (mē-mŏr'ĭ-tẽr), *adv.* By, or from, memory.

Men (mĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.

Men'ace (mĕn'ȧs), *n.* Threat; show or indication of coming evil. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MENACED (-ȧst); MENACING (-ȧ-sĭng).] To threaten.

Men-ag'er-ie (mĕn-ăzh'ẽr-ĭ *or* mē-năj'ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A place where animals are trained; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

Mend (mĕnd), *v. t.* & *i.* To repair; to improve; to better; to correct; to reform.

Men-da'cious (mĕn-dā'shŭs), *a.* Given to deception; lying; false. — **Men-dac'i-ty** (-dăs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Falsehood; deceit; untruth.

Men'di-cant (mĕn'dĭ-kant), *a.* Begging; living on alms. — *n.* A beggar. — **Men'di-can-cy** (-kan-sĭ), **Men-dic'i-ty** (-dĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

Men-ha'den (mĕn-hā'd'n), *n.* An American sea fish of the herring kind.

Men'ial (mēn'yal *or* mē'nĭ-ȧl), *a.* Servile; low; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant; a person of servile character or disposition.

Men'in-gi'tis (mĕn'ĭn-jī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the *meninges*, or membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

Me-nis'cus (mē-nĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* L. MENISCI (-sī), E. MENISCUSES (-kŭs-ĕz). A crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Men'sal (mĕn'sal), *a.* Occurring monthly.

Men'tal (mĕn'tȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the mind; intellectual. — **Men'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Men'tion (mĕn'shŭn), *n.* Notice; remark. — *v. t.* [MENTIONED (-shŭnd); MENTIONING.] To speak briefly of; to name.

Men'tor (mĕn'tŏr), *n.* A wise counselor.

Mer'can-tile (mẽr'kăn-tĭl), *a.* Pertaining to merchants or business; commercial.

Mer'ce-na-ry (mẽr'sĕ-nā-rĭ), *a.* Acting for reward; serving for pay; venal; sordid; selfish. — *n.*; *pl.* MERCENARIES (-rĭz). A hireling; a soldier hired into foreign service.

Mer'chant (mẽr'chant), *n.* One who traffics; a trader. — *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, trade or merchandise. — **Mer'chant-a-ble** Fit for market; such as is sold

will bring the ordinary price. — **Mer'chant-man** (mĕr'chant-man), *n.* Trading vessel. — **Mer'chan-dise** (-chan-dīz), *n.* A trading; trade; traffic; wares; goods; commodities.

Mer'ci-ful, Mer'ci-less, etc. See under **Mercy.**

Mer'cu-ry (mĕr'kū-rȳ), *n.* In Roman mythology, the son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, and god of eloquence and of commerce; the planet of the solar system nearest the sun; messenger; a metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver. — **Mer-cu'ri-al** (mĕr-kū'rĭ-al), *a.* Resembling the god Mercury; active; sprightly; volatile; fickle; crafty; containing, consisting of, or caused by, the mineral mercury.

Mer'cy (mĕr'sȳ), *n.* Tenderness to an offender; clemency; pity; mildness. — **Mer'ci-ful** (-sĭ-fụl), *a.* Full of, or exercising, mercy; unwilling to give pain; compassionate; humane; gracious; benignant. — **Mer'ci-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without mercy; relentless; cruel; ruthless; savage.

Mere (mēr), *a.* [*Comp.* not used; *superl.* Merest.] Unmixed; pure; only this, and nothing else; simple; bare. — **Mere'ly,** *adv.*

Mere (mēr), *n.* A pool; a lake.

Mere (mēr), *n.* A boundary.

Merge (mĕrj), *v. t.* & *i.* [Merged (mĕrjd); Merging (mĕr'jĭng).] To swallow up; to immerse; to sink. — **Mer'ger** (mĕr'jĕr), *n.* One that merges; absorption of an estate or contract in another, or of a minor offense in a greater.

Me-rid'i-an (mē-rĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* At or pertaining to midday; pertaining to the highest point attained by the sun, or the highest point of prosperity, success, etc. — *n.* Midday; noon; culmination; a great circle of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

Me-ri'no (mĕ-rē'nō), *a.* Pertaining to a Spanish breed of sheep of very fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep. — *n.*; *pl.* Merinos (-nōz). Sheep of a breed originally from Spain; a thin fabric, of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

Merino Sheep.

Mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* A deserving well or ill; desert; excellence entitling to honor or reward; worth; worthiness; reward deserved. — *v. t.* [Merited; Meriting.] To earn; to be entitled to; to deserve; to incur. — **Mer'i-to'ri-ous** (-ĭ-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing merit or desert; valuable.

Mer'maid (mĕr'mād), *n.* A fabled sea nymph, having a woman's body, but a fish's tail, instead of legs. — **Mer'man,** *n.* A sea man.

Mer'ry (mer'rȳ), *a.* [Merrier; Merriest.] Brisk; noisily gay; lively; sprightly; joyous; sportive. — **Mer'ry-an'drew** (-ăn'drụ), *n.* A buffoon; zany. — **Mer'ri-ly** (-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Mer'ri-ness,** *n.* — **Mer'ri-ment** (-ment), *n.* Mirth; frolic.

Mes'dames' (*F.* mā'dàm', *E.* mĕs'dams), *n.*, *pl.* of Madame, *n.*

Mes'en-ter-y (mĕs'ĕn-tĕr-ȳ), *n.* A membrane in the abdomen, which retains the intestines, etc. in position. — **Mes'en-ter'ic** (-tĕr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesh (mĕsh), *n.* Space between threads of a net; network. — *v. t.* [Meshed (mĕsht); Meshing.] To catch in a mesh; to insnare.

Mes-mer'ic (mĕz-mĕr'ĭk), **Mes-mer'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or under the influence of, mesmerism. — **Mes'mer-ism** (mĕz'mĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* Art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the mind of the recipient. — **Mes'mer-ist** (mĕz'-mĕr-ĭst), *n.* One who practices, or believes in, mesmerism. — **Mes'mer-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mess (mĕs), *n.* Food set on a table at one time; a number of persons who eat together; a medley; a mixed mass; confusion; a blunder. — *v. i.* [Messed (mĕst); Messing.] To belong to, or take meals with, a mess or company. — *v. t.* To supply with a mess. — **Mess'mate'** (mĕs'-māt'), *n.* Companion at table.

Mes'sage (mĕs'sĭj), *n.* Notice sent from one person to another. — **Mes'sen-ger** (-sĕn-jĕr), *n.* Bearer of a message or errand.

Mes-si'ah (mĕs-sī'a), *n.* Christ, the anointed; the Savior. — **Mes-si'ah-ship,** *n.* State or office of the Savior. — **Mes'si-an'ic** (mĕs'sĭ-ăn'-ĭk), *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Mes'sieurs (*E.* mĕsh'yĕrz; *F.* mĭ'syĕ'), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen; — abbr. to *Messrs.*, and used as plural of *Mr.*

Mess'mate, *n.* See under **Mess,** *n.*

Mes'suage (mĕs'swĕj), *n.* A dwelling house, with adjoining lands.

Met (mĕt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of **Meet.**

Met'al (mĕt'*al or* mĕt'ʺl), *n.* An elementary substance having peculiar luster, insoluble in water, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures; material; character; temper. — **Me-tal'lic** (mĕ-tăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of, metals. — **Met'al-lif'er-ous** (mĕt'*a*l-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing metals.

Met'a-mor'phose (mĕt'ă-môr'fōz), *v. t.* To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute. — **Met'a-mor'phose, Met'a-mor'pho-sis** (-fō-sĭs), *n.* Transformation; change in the form or function of a living organism by natural growth or development, as of a tadpole into a frog, a bud into a blossom, etc.

Met'a-phor (mĕt'ă-fŏr), *n.* A short similitude; a compressed simile or comparison; a trope. — **Met'a-phor'ic** (-fŏr'ĭk), **Met'a-phor'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative. — **Met'a-phor'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

Met'a-phys'ics (mĕt'ă-fĭz'ĭks), *n.* Science of mental phenomena; mental philosophy; psychology. — **Met'a-phys'ic-al** (-fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or according to the principles of, metaphysics. — **Met'a-phy-si'cian** (-fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

Mete (mēt), *v. t.* [METED (mēt'ĕd); METING.] To ascertain the quantity or capacity of; to measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.

Me'te-or (mē'tē-ŏr), *n.* Phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere (clouds, rain, hail, snow, etc.); a transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere. — **Me'te-or'ic** (-ŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or proceeding from, meteors; atmospheric; influenced by the weather; brilliant; transient; like a meteor. — **Me'te-or-ite** (-īt), **Me'te-or'o-lite** (-ŏr'ō-līt), *n.* A meteoric stone; aërolite. — **Me'te-or-ol'o-gy** (-ŏr-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of the atmosphere and its phenomena, heat, moisture, etc. — **Me'te-or-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, metes or measures; an instrument for measuring (and usually for recording) quantity (of water or gas consumed, etc.). — **Me'ter-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Act or cost of measuring.

Me'ter (mē'tẽr), **Me'tre**, *n.* Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, etc.; rhythm; measure; verse; a measure of length, equal to 39.37 inches, the standard of linear measure in the metric system of weights and measures.

Me-thinks' (mē-thĭnks'), *v. impers.* [*imp.* METHOUGHT (-thąt').] It seems or appears to me.

Meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* Orderly procedure or arrangement; mode; manner; system; rule; regularity; process. — **Me-thod'ic** (mē-thŏd'-ĭk), **Me-thod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Arranged in a convenient or natural manner; systematic. — **Me-thod'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Meth'od-ize** (mĕth'-ŭd-īz), *v. t.* To reduce to method; to regulate.

Meth'o-dist (mĕth'ō-dĭst), *n.* One of a Christian sect, founded by John Wesley. — **Meth'o-dism** (-dĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines and system of the Methodists. — **Meth'o-dis'tic** (-dĭs'tĭk), *a.* Resembling the Methodists; rigid; strict.

Me'tre, *n.* See METER (rhythmic arrangement), *n.*

Met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *a.* Relating to measurement; pertaining to the meter, or to the decimal system of measurement of which the meter is the unit. — **Met'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to measure or combination of syllables; consisting of verses; poetically measured; employed in, or obtained by, measurement.

Me-trop'o-lis (mē-trŏp'ō-lĭs), *n.* Mother city; chief city or capital. — **Met'ro-pol'i-tan** (mĕt'-rō-pŏl'ĭ-tan), *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. — *n.* A bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

Met'tle (mĕt't'l), *n.* Quality of temperament; constitutional ardor; spirit; disposition. — **Met'-tle-some** (-t'l-sŭm), *a.* Full of spirit; fiery.

Mew (mū), *n.* A sea gull.

Mew (mū), *v. i.* [MEWED (mūd); MEWING.] To cry as a cat. — *n.* The cry of a cat.

Mewl (mūl), *v. i.* [MEWLED (mūld); MEWLING.] To cry as a child; to squall.

Mews (mūz), *n. sing. & pl.* Inclosure; stable.

Mi (mē), *n.* The syllable indicating the third tone of the musical scale.

Mi'asm (mĭ'ăz'm), **Mi-as'ma** (mĭ-ăz'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* MIASMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). Infection floating in the air; noxious effluvia. — **Mi-as'mal** (-mal), **Mi'as-mat'ic** (mĭ'ăz-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, miasma.

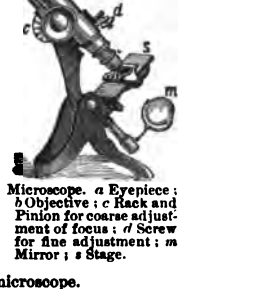
Mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* A mineral cleaving into elastic plates of extreme thinness, more or less transparent, and used like glass, in lanterns, doors of stoves, etc.; isinglass.

Mice (mīs), *n.*, *pl.* of MOUSE.

Mi'crobe (mī'krōb *or* mĭk'rōb), *n.* A microscopic organism; germ; disease germ.

Mi'cro-cosm (mī'krō-kŏz'm *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* A little world; miniature society; man, as an epitome of the universe.

Mi-crom'e-ter (mī-krŏm'ē-tẽr *or* mĭ-), *n.* An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects subtending very small angles.



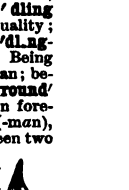
Microscope. *a* Eyepiece; *b* Objective; *c* Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment of focus; *d* Screw for fine adjustment; *m* Mirror; *s* Stage.

Mi'cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp *or* mĭk'rō-), *n.* An optical instrument, for examining objects too minute for the naked eye. — **Mi'cro-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Mi'cro-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Made by aid of a microscope; capable of seeing very minute objects; visible only by aid of a microscope.

Mid (mĭd), *a.* [*Compar.* wanting; *superl.* MIDMOST.] Middle; intervening. — **Mid'day'** (mĭd'-dā'), *n.* Middle of the day; noon. — *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Mid'dle (mĭd'd'l), *a.* Equally distant from the extremes; mean; mid; intervening. — *n.* Point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; central portion; waist. — **Mid'dling** (-dlĭng), *a.* Of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre; ordinary. — **Mid'dl-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Mid'dle-aged'** (-ājd'), *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man; between 30 and 50 years old. — **Mid'dle-ground'** (-ground'), *n.* Part of a picture between foreground and background. — **Mid'dle-man** (-man), *n.*; *pl.* MIDDLEMEN (-men). Agent between two parties; broker; go-between.

Midge (mĭj), *n.* A very delicate fly having a short proboscis and long legs; also, a small, biting American fly.

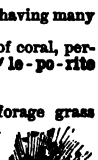


Mid'land (mĭd'land), *a.* In the interior country; mediterranean. — *n.* Central region.

Mid'night' (mĭd'nīt'), *n.* Middle of the night; 12 o'clock *at night*. — *a.* Being in the middle of the night; very dark.

Mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* The middle rib or vein in a leaf.

Mid'riff (mĭd'rĭf), *n.* The diaphragm, or respiratory muscle separating thorax and abdomen.
Mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'mən), *n.* The lowest grade of officer in a ship of war.
Mid'ships (mĭd'shĭps), *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly, *amidships*.
Midst (mĭdst), *n.* The interior or central part; middle. — *adv.* In the middle.
Mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'mẽr), *n.* The middle of summer; summer solstice.
Mid'way' (mĭd'wā'), *n.* Middle of the way or distance. — *a.* & *adv.* Halfway.
Mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tẽr), *n.* Middle of winter; the winter solstice; severe winter weather.
Mien (mēn), *n.* External appearance; look; air; demeanor; deportment; manner.
Miff (mĭf), *n.* Slight resentment; a tiff. — *v. t.* To offend.
Might (mīt), *imp.* of MAY.
Might (mīt), *n.* Force, or power, of body or mind; strength; ability; capacity. — **Might'y** (mīt'ȳ), *a.* Having great strength; forcible; valiant; wonderful. — **Might'i-ly** (mĭt'ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Might'i-ness**, *n.*
Mign'on-ette' (mĭn'yŭn-ĕt'), *n.* A plant bearing flowers of delicate fragrance.
Mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v. i.* To change one's residence; to pass periodically from a colder to a warmer climate, etc. — **Mi-gra'tion** (mī-grā'shŭn), *n.* A migrating. — **Mi'gra-to-ry** (mī'grā-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Removing, or accustomed to remove, from one place to another.
Mi-ka'do (mĭ-kä'dō), *n.* The hereditary sovereign of Japan.
Mil'age, *n.* See under MILE, *n.*
Milch (mĭlch), *a.* Giving milk; — applied only to beasts.
Mild (mīld), *a.* Tender and gentle; bland; calm; soothing; placid; merciful; clement; mollifying. — **Mild'ly**, *adv.* — **Mild'ness**, *n.*
Mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* A growth of whitish, powdery fungi on diseased or decaying substances. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MILDEWED (-dūd); MILDEWING.] To taint with mildew; to decay.
Mile (mīl), *n.* A measure of distance, of 320 rods, or 5,280 feet. — **Mil'age** (mīl'ĭj), **Mile'age**, *n.* Allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile. — **Mile'post'** (-pōst'), **Mile'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A post or stone set to mark the distance of a mile.
Mil'i-tant (mĭl'ĭ-tant), *a.* Engaged in warfare.
Mil'i-ta-ry (mĭl'ĭ-tā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war; warlike; becoming a soldier. — *n.* Soldiery; the army.
Mil'i-tate (mĭl'ĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To oppose; to fight.
Mi-li'tia (mĭ-lĭsh'ä), *n.* A body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies.
Milk (mĭlk), *a.* White fluid secreted by female mammals for nourishment of their young; juice of certain plants; emulsion made by bruising seeds. — *v. t.* [MILKED (mĭlkt); MILKING.] To draw milk from. — **Milk'er**, *n.* — **Milk'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Made of, resembling, or yielding, milk.
Mill (mĭl), *n.* An imaginary money of account of the United States, worth one tenth of a cent.
Mill (mĭl), *n.* A machine for grinding any substance, as grain, etc.; building with machinery, where manufacturing is carried on. — *v. t.* [MILLED (mĭld); MILLING.] To reduce to fine particles; to grind; to comminute; to pass through a machine; to stamp in a coining press. — **Mill'er** (mĭl'ẽr), *n.* One who owns or tends a mill; a milling machine; a moth having feathers on its wings resembling the dust on a miller's clothes. — **Mill pond.** A pond that supplies water to drive a mill. — **Mill race.** A canal conveying water to a mill wheel. — **Mill wheel.** A water wheel that drives the machinery of a mill. — **Mill'dam**, *n.* A dam to obstruct a water course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill wheel. — **Mill'ing**, *n.* Act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; process of edging coin, of dressing surfaces, etc. — **Mill'stone'**, *n.* One of two circular stones used in grinding grain, etc.
Mil'le-na-ry (mĭl'ĕ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Consisting of a thousand. — *n.* Space of a thousand years. — **Mil'le-na'ri-an** (-nā'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. — *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years. — **Mil-len'ni-al** (-lĕn'nĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years. — **Mil-len'ni-um** (-ŭm), *n.* A thousand years; the thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.
Mil'le-ped (mĭl'ĕ-pĕd), *n.* An insect having many feet; a myriapod.
Mil'le-pore (mĭl'ĕ-pōr), *n.* A kind of coral, perforated with minute cells. — **Mil'le-po-rite** (-pŏ-rīt), *n.* A fossil millepore.
Mill'er, *n.* See under MILL, *n.*
Mil'let (mĭl'ĕt), *n.* A cereal or forage grass bearing numerous small roundish grains.


Millet.

‖**Mil'liard'** (*F.* mē'lyär'; *E.* mĭl'yärd), *n.* A thousand millions; a billion.
‖**Mil'lier'** (mē'lyā'), *n.* A weight of the metric system; one million grams; a metric ton.
Mil'li-gram (mĭl'ĭ-grăm), **Mil'li-gramme**, *n.* A metric measure of weight, being the thousandth part of a gram, equal to .0154 of a grain avoirdupois.
Mil'li-li'ter (mĭl'ĭ-lē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭl'ĭ-tẽr), **Mil'li-li'tre**, *n.* A metric measure of capacity, the thousandth part of a liter, equal to .061 of an English cubic inch.
Mil'li-me'ter (mĭl'ĭ-mē'tẽr *or* mĭl-lĭm'ĕ-tẽr), **Mil'li-me'tre**, *n.* A metric lineal measure, the thousandth part of a meter, equal to .03937 of an inch.
Mil'li-ner (mĭl'ĭ-nẽr), *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, women's headdresses, hats, ribbons, etc. — **Mil'li-ner-y** (-nẽr-ȳ), *n.* Articles made or sold by milliners; business or work of a milliner.

Mil'lion (mĭl'yŭn), *n.* Number of ten hundred thousand, written 1,000,000; an indefinitely large number. — **Mil'lion-aire'** (-âr'), *n.* One worth millions; a very rich person. — **Mil'lionth** (-yŭnth), *a.* Last of a million units; constituting one of a million. — *n.* One of a million equal parts.

Mill'stone', **Mill tail**, etc. See under MILL, a machine.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* The spleen.

Milt (mĭlt), *n.* The testes or spermatic glands of male fish; soft roe; sperm of the male fish. — *v. t.* To impregnate (roe of female fish).

Mime (mīm), *n.* Farce depicting real characters; actor in such representations. — **Mim'ic** (mĭm'-ĭk), *a.* Inclined to imitate; imitative; formed in imitation. — *n.* One who mimics; a servile imitator. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MIMICKED (-ĭkt); MIMICKING.] To mimic; to ape; to mock. — **Mim'ick-er**, *n.* — **Mim'ic-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Imitation.

‖**Mi-mo'sa** (mĭ-mō'sȧ), *n.* A leguminous plant of many species, including the sensitive plant.

Min'a-ret (mĭn'ȧ-rĕt), *n.* Slender, lofty turret on a Mohammedan mosque, surrounded by balconies, from which the muezzin summons people to prayer.

Min'a-to-ry (mĭn'ȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Threatening; menacing.

Mince (mĭns), *v. t.* [MINCED (mĭnst); MINCING (mĭn'sĭng).] To cut into very small pieces; to hash; to suppress; to weaken; to extenuate; to clip (words or expressions). — *v. i.* To walk with short steps; to speak softly, or with affected nicety. — **Mince'meat'** (mĭns'mēt'), *n.* Meat chopped very fine, often seasoned with fruit and spices, etc. — **Mince pie** (pī). A pie made with mincemeat baked in paste.

Mind (mīnd), *n.* Intellectual or rational faculty in man; understanding; spiritual nature; opinion; judgment; purpose; recollection. — *v. t.* To attend to; to observe; to obey. — *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline. — **Mind'ed**, *a.* Disposed; inclined. — **Mind'ful** (mīnd'fŭl), *a.* Attentive; heedful.

Mine (mīn), *a.* & *pron.* Belonging to me; my.

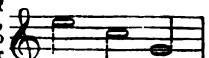
Mine (mīn), *n.* A subterranean cavity, from which minerals are dug; a passage formed under a fortification and filled with explosives, to destroy it; source of wealth or other good. — *v. i.* [MINED (mīnd); MINING.] To dig a mine or pit; to burrow in the earth. — *v. t.* To dig away the foundation of; to lay a mine under. — **Min'er**, *n.*

Min'er-al (mĭn'ẽr-ȧl), *n.* Any inorganic species of definite chemical composition; anything neither animal nor vegetable. — *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, minerals. — **Min'er-al'o-gy** (-ăl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of minerals. — **Min'er-al'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in minerals. — **Min'er-al-og'ic-al** (-ŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

Min'gle (mĭŋ'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [MINGLED (-g'ld); MINGLING (-g'lĭng).] To unite in one body; to blend; to mix.

Min'i-a-ture (mĭn'ĭ-ȧ-tūr *or* mĭn'ĭ-tūr), *n.* Originally, a painting in colors; now, a painting or representation on a reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form. — *a.* On a small scale.

Min'im (mĭn'ĭm), *n.* Anything very minute; single drop; half note (in music), equal in time to two quarter notes, or crotchets. — **Min'i-mize** (-ĭ-mīz), *v. t.*



Minims.

To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible. — **Min'i-mum** (-mŭm), *n.*; *pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ). Least quantity assignable in a given case; thing of small consequence; a trifle.

Min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* A favorite; one who gains favors by flattery; a small kind of printing type, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

☞ This line is in *minion* type.

Min'is-ter (mĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *n.* A servant; an officer charged with the direction of affairs of state; representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court; one who serves at the altar; clergyman; priest. — *v. t.* [MINISTERED (-tẽrd); MINISTERING.] To furnish; to afford; to supply; to administer. — *v. i.* To act as a servant or agent; to afford supplies; to officiate; to contribute. — **Min'is-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or to the office of a minister; official; clerical; priestly. — **Min'is-try** (-trĭ), *n.* A ministering; ministration; functions of a minister; body of ministers; clergy; ministers of state; business; employment. — **Min'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agency; ecclesiastical function.

Mink (mĭŋk), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind, yielding valuable fur.

Min'now (mĭn'nō), *n.* A very small fish, of several species.

Mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *a.* Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, etc.; less; smaller; in music, lower by a semitone. — *n.* One under legal age; in England and the United States, one not yet twenty-one years of age. — **Mi-nor'i-ty** (mĭ-nŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being a minor, or under age; the smaller number.

Min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* A church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

Min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* A bard; a singer and harper. — **Min'strel-sy** (-sĭ), *n.* Art of minstrels; collective body of minstrels or of songs.

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* An aromatic plant, yielding odoriferous essential oil.

Mint (mĭnt), *n.* A place where money is coined; an unlimited supply. — *v. t.* To stamp (money); to coin; to invent; to fabricate; to fashion.

Min'u-end (mĭn'ū-ĕnd), *n.* A number from which another is to be subtracted.

Min'u-et (mĭn'ū-ĕt), *n.* A slow, graceful dance; a tune to regulate this dance.

Mi'nus (mī'nŭs), *a.* Less; requiring to be subtracted; negative.

Mi-nute' (mĭ-nūt'), *a.* Very small, little, or slender; attentive to small things; critical; exact; circumstantial; detailed.

Min'ute (mĭn'ĭt), *n.* Sixtieth part of an hour (abbr. *m.*) or of a degree (marked [′]); moment; memorandum; record. — *v. t.* To make a note of; to jot down.

Minx (mĭnks), *n.* A pert girl.

Mir'a-cle (mĭr'ă-k'l), *n.* A wonder; a wonderful thing; an event contrary to the established course of things; a supernatural event; a dramatic representation of the lives of the saints. — **Mi-rac'u-lous** (mĭ-răk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Wonderful.

Mire (mir), *n.* Deep mud. — *v. t.* [MIRED (mird); MIRING.] To plunge and fix in mire; to soil with mud. — **Mir'y** (mir'ў), *a.* Full, or consisting, of mud.

Mirk (mĕrk), *a.* Dark; murky. — *n.* Darkness; gloom. — **Mirk'y** (mĕrk'ў), *a.* Dark; obscure.

Mir'ror (mĭr'rĕr), *n.* A looking-glass; a pattern; an exemplar. — *v. t.* [MIRRORED (-rĕrd); MIRRORING.] To reflect.

Mirth (mĕrth), *n.* Noisy gayety; joyousness; fun; hilarity; jollity. — **Mirth'ful** (mĕrth'fŭl), *a.* Full of mirth; jovial; festive.

Mis-ad-ven'ture (mĭs'ăd-vĕn'tūr), *n.* An unlucky accident; a mishap; disaster; calamity.

Mis'an-thrope (mĭs'ăn-thrōp), **Mis-an'thro-pist** (mĭs-ăn'thrŏ-pĭst), *n.* A hater of mankind. — **Mis-an'thro-py** (-pў), *n.* Dislike to mankind. — **Mis'an-throp'ic** (mĭs'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), **Mis'an-throp'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Hating mankind.

Mis'ap-ply' (mĭs'ăp-plī'), *v. t.* [MISAPPLIED (-plīd'); MISAPPLYING.] To apply wrongly. — **Mis-ap'pli-ca'tion**, *n.* A wrong application.

Mis-ap'pre-hend' (mĭs-ăp'prē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand. — **Mis-ap'pre-hen'sion** (-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* Misconception; mistake.

Mis'ap-pro'pri-ate (mĭs'ăp-prō'prĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appropriate or use wrongly or fraudulently. — **Mis'ap-pro'pri-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong appropriation; wrongful use.

Mis'be-have' (mĭs'bē-hāv'), *v. t.* [MISBEHAVED (-hāvd'); MISBEHAVING.] To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly. — **Mis'be-hav'ior** (-hāv'yĕr), *n.* Improper or uncivil behavior.

Mis-cal'cu-late (mĭs-kăl'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To calculate erroneously; to mistake in judging. — **Mis-cal'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous calculation; a false judgment.

Mis-car'ry (mĭs-kăr'rў), *v. i.* [MISCARRIED (-rĭd); MISCARRYING.] To fail of success; to have an abortion. — **Mis-car'riage** (-rĭj), *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure.

Mis'cel-la-ny (mĭs'sĕl-lă-nў), *n.*; *pl.* MISCELLANIES (-nĭz). A mass or mixture of various kinds; medley; collection of compositions on various subjects. — **Mis-cel-la'ne-ous** (-lā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds.

Mis-chance' (mĭs-chăns'), *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; disaster. — *v. i.* To happen amiss.

Mis-charge' (mĭs-chărj'), *v. t.* To mistake in charging. — *n.* Mistake (in an account).

Mis'chief (mĭs'chĭf), *n.* Evil, whether intended or not; damage; harm. — **Mis'chief-mak'er**, (-māk'ĕr), *n.* One who makes mischief. — **Mis'chief-mak'ing**, *a.* Causing harm or mischief. — *n.* Act or practice of inciting quarrels, etc. — **Mis'chie-vous** (-chē-vŭs), *a.* Making mischief; injurious; noxious; destructive.

Mis'con-ceive' (mĭs'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [MISCONCEIVED (-sēvd'); MISCONCEIVING.] To conceive or interpret wrongly; to misapprehend; to mistake. — **Mis'con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous conception; misunderstanding.

Mis-con'duct (mĭs-kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; mismanagement; misdeed; offense. — **Mis'con-duct'** (mĭs'kŏn-dŭkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

Mis'con-stru'tion (mĭs'kŏn-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* Erroneous construction; wrong interpretation.

Mis-con'strue (mĭs-kŏn'strў), *v. t.* [MISCONSTRUED (-kŏn'strўd); MISCONSTRUING.] To construe or interpret erroneously.

Mis-count' (mĭs-kount'), *v. t.* & *i.* To mistake in counting. — *n.* Erroneous numbering.

Mis'cre-ant (mĭs'krē-ant), *n.* An infidel; a vile wretch. — *a.* Unscrupulous; rascally.

Mis-date' (mĭs-dāt'), *n.* A wrong date. — *v. t.* To date erroneously.

Mis-deed' (mĭs-dēd'), *n.* An evil action; fault; transgression; crime.

Mis'de-mean' (mĭs'dē-mēn'), *v. t.* To behave ill. — **Mis'de-mean'or** (-mēn'ĕr), *n.* Ill behavior; evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

Mis'di-rect' (mĭs'dĭ-rĕkt'), *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; to send astray. — **Mis'di-rec'tion** (-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A directing wrongly; error of a judge in charging the jury.

Mis-do' (mĭs-dōō'), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* MISDID (-dĭd'); *p. p.* MISDONE (-dŭn'); *p. pr.* MISDOING.] To do wrongly; to commit a fault or crime. — **Mis-do'er** (-dōō'ĕr), *n.*

Mis'em-ploy' (mĭs'ĕm-ploĭ'), *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss.

Mi'ser (mī'zĕr), *n.* A covetous person; a niggard. — **Mi'ser-ly** (-lў), *a.* Sordid; mean.

Mis'er-y (mĭz'ĕr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* MISERIES (mĭz'ĕr-ĭz). Great unhappiness; extreme pain; torture; agony; distress; calamity; misfortune. — **Mis'er-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* In a state of misery or distress; causing misery; worthless; despicable; forlorn; wretched. — **Mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

Mis-fit' (mĭs-fĭt'), *n.* A bad fit.

Mis-for'tune (mĭs-fôr'tūn), *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; mishap; harm; disaster.

Mis-give' (mĭs-gĭv'), *v. t.* [*imp.* MISGAVE (-gāv'); *p. p.* MISGIVEN (-gĭv'n); *p. pr.* MISGIVING.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail. — **Mis-giv'ing** (-gĭv'ĭng), *n.* Distrust.

Mis-got'ten (mĭs-gŏt't'n), *a.* Unjustly obtained.

Mis-gov'ern (mĭs-gŭv'ĕrn), *v. t.* To govern ill. — **Mis-gov'ern-ment**, *n.* Ill administration of affairs; disorder.

Mis-guide' (mĭs-gīd'), *v. t.* To direct ill; to lead into error. — **Mis-guid'ance** (-gīd'ans), *n.* Wrong direction or guidance.

Mis-hap' (mĭs-hăp'), *n.* Accident; ill-luck; misfortune; disaster.

Mis'in-form' (mĭs'ĭn-fôrm'), *v. t.* To give false information to. — **Mis-in'for-ma'tion** (mĭs-ĭn'fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* Wrong information.

Mis'in-ter'pret (mĭs'ĭn-tẽr'prĕt), *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or explain amiss. — **Mis'in-ter'pre-ta'tion** (-tẽr'prĕ-tā'shŭn), *n.* Mistaken interpretation.

Mis-judge' (mĭs-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge erroneously or unjustly; to err in judgment; to misconstrue. — **Mis-judg'ment** (mĭs-jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* Wrong or unjust determination.

Mis-lay' (mĭs-lā'), *v. t.* [MISLAID (-lād'); MISLAYING.] To lay in a wrong place; to lose.

Mis-lead' (mĭs-lēd'), *v. t.* [MISLED (-lĕd'); MISLEADING.] To lead astray; to delude.

Mis-man'age (mĭs-măn'ĭj), *v. t. & i.* To manage ill; to administer improperly. — **Mis-man'age-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Improper management.

Mis-name' (mĭs-nām'), *v. t.* To call by the wrong name.

Mis-no'mer (mĭs-nō'mẽr), *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name or title.

Mi-sog'a-my (mĭ-sŏg'ă-mĭ), *n.* Hatred of marriage. — **Mi-sog'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* A hater of marriage.

Mi-sog'y-ny (mĭ-sŏj'ĭ-nĭ), *n.* Hatred of the female sex. — **Mi-sog'y-nist** (-nĭst), *n.* A hater of women.

Mis-place' (mĭs-plās'), *v. t.* To put in a wrong place. — **Mis-place'ment**, *n.* A putting in the wrong place; state of being misplaced.

Mis-print' (mĭs-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print wrongly. — *n.* Mistake or error in printing.

Mis'pro-nounce' (mĭs'prō-nouns'), *v. t. & i.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **Mis'pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -nŭn'shĭ-), *n.* Wrong pronunciation.

Mis-rep're-sent' (mĭs-rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To represent falsely or incorrectly. — **Mis-rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A giving a false representation; an incorrect account given.

Mis-rule' (mĭs-rōōl'), *v. t. & i.* To rule badly; to misgovern. — *n.* Disorder; insubordination.

Miss (mĭs), *n.* Young woman or girl; — a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.

Miss (mĭs), *v. t.* [MISSED (mĭst); MISSING.] To fail to hit, reach, or find; to do without; to forego; to omit; to discover the absence or feel the want of. — *v. i.* To fail to hit, obtain, learn, or find; to mistake; to err. — *n.* Loss; error.

Mis'sal (mĭs'ăl), *n.* A mass book.

Mis-send' (mĭs-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To send incorrectly.

Mis-shape' (mĭs-shāp'), *v. t.* To shape ill; to deform. — **Mis-shap'en** (-shāp''n), *a.* Having a bad shape; deformed.

Mis'sile (mĭs'ĭl), *a.* Capable of being thrown. — *n.* A weapon to be thrown, as a lance, arrow, or bullet.

Mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Act of sending, or state of being sent; commission; errand; duty on which one is sent; persons sent; delegation; embassy; station, residence, or organization of missionaries. — **Mis'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rĭ), *n.* One sent upon a mission; esp., one sent to propagate religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.

Mis'sive (mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Intended to be sent, or to be thrown or hurled; missile. — *n.* A thing sent; a message; a letter.

Mis-spell' (mĭs-spĕl'), *v. t. & i.* [MISSPELLED (-spĕld' or MISSPELT (-spĕlt'); MISSPELLING.] To spell wrongly; to write with wrong letters. — **Mis-spell'ing**, *n.* Wrong spelling.

Mis-spend' (mĭs-spĕnd'), *v. t.* [MISSPENT; MISSPENDING.] To spend amiss; to squander.

Mis-state' (mĭs-stāt'), *v. t.* To state wrongly; to falsify. — **Mis-state'ment**, *n.* Incorrect statement.

Mist (mĭst), *n.* Rain in very fine drops; fog; anything which dims or darkens. — *v. t.* To cloud. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops. — **Mist'y** (mĭst'ĭ), *a.* Overspread or obscured by mist; clouded; dim. — **Mist'i-ness**, *n.*

Mis-take' (mĭs-tāk'), *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* MISTOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* MISTAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* MISTAKING.] To misunderstand; to err in opinion or judgment. — *n.* A taking or apprehending wrongly; fault in opinion or conduct; blunder; error. — **Mis-tak'en** (-tāk''n), *p. a.* Guilty of a mistake; erroneous; wrong.

Mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* Sir; master; — title of any adult male, generally written *Mr.*

Mis-time' (mĭs-tīm'), *v. t. & i.* To time wrongly.

Mist'i-ness, *n.* See under MIST, *n.*

Mis'tle-toe (mĭz''l-tō), **Mis'le-toe**, **Mis'sel-toe**, *n.* A parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit.

Mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who exercises authority; female head of a family, school, etc.; woman well skilled in anything; Madam; — a title now superseded by the contracted form *Mrs.*, pronounced *mĭs'ĭz*.

Mis-trust' (mĭs-trŭst'), *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. — *v. t.* To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to surmise. — **Mis-trust'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Suspicious; wanting confidence.

Mis-un'der-stand' (mĭs-ŭn'dẽr-stănd'), *v. t. & i.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense. — **Mis-un'der-stand'ing**, *n.* Mistake of meaning; an error; a misconception; disagreement; a slight quarrel.

Mis-use' (mĭs-ūz'), *v. t.* To treat or use improperly; to maltreat; to abuse; to misapply. — **Mis-use'** (-ūs'), *n.* Wrong use; abuse.

Mite (mīt), *n.* Anything very small; a minute spider, of several varieties; a very small piece of money; a small weight.

Mi'ter (mī'tẽr), **Mi'tre**, *n.* A covering worn on the head by bishops, cardinals, etc.; joint formed by the ends of two pieces cut off at an angle. — *v. t.* [MITERED (-tẽrd) or MITRED; MITERING (-tẽr-ĭng) or MITRING (-trĭng).] To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding. — *v. t.* To adorn with a miter; to unite at an angle of 45°.

Mit'i-gate (mĭt'ĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To alleviate; to make less rigorous; to temper; to assuage. — **Mit'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A mitigating [illegible]

‖**Mi'tra'illeuse'** (mē'trā'yĕz'), *n.* A breech-loading machine gun of many barrels, which may be fired at once or in quick succession.

Mi'tre, *n. & v.* See MITER.

Mitt (mĭt), *n.* A mitten; a thin, fingerless cover for wrist and hand. — **Mit'ten** (mĭt'tĕn), *n.* A cover for the hand, without separated fingers.

Mix (mĭks), *v. t. & i.* [MIXED (mĭkst) (less properly MIXT); MIXING.] To unite; to blend; to join. — **Mix'ture** (mĭks'tûr), *n.* A mixing; matter mixed or mingled; mass; medley.

Miz'zen (mĭz'z'n), *a.* Hindmost; at the stern. — *n.* Hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail. — **Miz'zen-mast** (-măst), *n.* The hindmost mast of a three-masted vessel.

Miz'zle (mĭz'z'l), *v. i.* [MIZZLED (-z'ld); MIZZLING (-zl'ĭng).] To rain in very fine drops; also [*Colloq.*], to take one's self off; to go. — *n.* Mist; fine rain.

Moan (mōn), *v. i. & t.* [MOANED (mōnd); MOANING.] To bewail; to lament; to deplore. — *n.* Audible expression of sorrow or suffering; lamentation; a low, dull sound.

Moat (mōt), *n.* A trench round a fortified place; a ditch. — *v. t.* To defend with a ditch.

Mob (mŏb), *n.* A disorderly crowd; riotous assemblage; rabble. — *v. t.* [MOBBED (mŏbd); MOBBING.] To crowd upon and attack.

Mo'bile (mō'bĭl), *a.* Capable of being moved or excited; movable; fluid; excitable; fickle. — **Mo-bil'i-ty** (mō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being aroused, excited, etc.; readiness to move; fickleness.

Moc'ca-sin (mŏk'ká-sĭn), *n.* An Indian shoe, made of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous snake of the Southern United States.

Mo'cha (mō'ká), *n.* Coffee from the Arabian seaport *Mocha*, on the Red Sea.

Mock (mŏk), *v. t. & i.* [MOCKED (mŏkt); MOCKING.] To imitate in derision; to ridicule; to tantalize; to disappoint. — *n.* Ridicule; sneer; mockery. — *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false. — **Mock'er,** *n.* — **Mock'er-y** (mŏk'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A mocking or deriding; sportive insult; ridicule; subject of laughter; sport; vain imitation or effort. — **Mocking bird.** A North American singing bird remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Mode (mōd), *n.* Manner of existing or being; prevailing custom; manner of action as expressed by change of form in inflecting a verb.

Mod'el (mŏd'ĕl), *n.* A thing to be imitated; standard; pattern; example; representation; facsimile; representation of a structure on a reduced scale. — *v. t.* [MODELED (-ĕld) or MODELLED; MODELING or MODELLING.] To form after a pattern; to propose a model for. — *v. t.* To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed. — **Mod'el-er, Mod'el-ler,** *n.*

Mod'er-ate (mŏd'ĕr-ĭt), *a.* Kept within due bounds; observing reasonable limits; not excessive, extreme, violent, or rigorous; restrained. — **Mod'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to lessen; to allay; to temper; to qualify. — *v. t.* To become less violent or intense; to abate; to lessen; to quiet. — **Mod'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A moderating or imposing due restraint; state or quality of being moderate; equanimity. — **Mod'er-a'tor** (mŏd'ĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.*

Mod'ern (mŏd'ĕrn), *a.* Pertaining to the present time; recent; new; novel; late. — **Mod'ern-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To conform to present usage.

Mod'est (mŏd'ĕst), *a.* Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency; reserved; diffident; bashful; coy; shy; chaste; virtuous. — **Mod'est-ly,** *adv.* — **Mod'es-ty** (-ĕs-tȳ), *n.*

Mod'i-fy (mŏd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MODIFIED (-fīd); MODIFYING.] To change the form or qualities of; to give new form to; to vary. — **Mod'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A modifying; particular form or manner; modified condition.

Mod'u-late (mŏd'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To form (sound) to a certain key, or to a certain proportion; to vary or inflect in a natural or musical manner. — *v. i.* To pass from one musical key into another. — **Mod'u-la'tor,** *n.* — **Mod'u-la'tion** (mŏd'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A modulating; melody.

Mo-gul' (mō-gŭl'), *n.* A person of Mongolian race; a heavy freight locomotive. — **Grand** *or* **Great Mogul.** The emperor of Delhi; an important personage.

Mo'hair (mō'hâr), *n.* Silky hair of the Angora goat; a fabric made from this material.

Mo-ham'med-an (mō-hăm'mĕd-*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet, or to the religion or institutions founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed. — **Mo-ham'med-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), **Mo-ham'med-ism,** *n.* Religion or doctrines of Mohammed, contained in the Koran; Islamism. [Written also *Mahometan*, *Mahomedan*, *Muhammadan*, etc.]

Moi'e-ty (moi'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MOIETIES (-tĕz). One of two equal parts; the half.

Moil (moil), *v. t.* [MOILED (moild); MOILING.] To daub; to soil; to defile. — *v. i.* To work with painful effort; to toil; to drudge.

Moist (moist), *a.* Moderately wet; damp; humid. — **Moist'ness,** *n.* — **Moist'en** (mois'n), *v. t.* [MOISTENED (-'nd); MOISTENING.] To make damp; to wet slightly; to soften. — **Mois'ture** (mois'tûr), *n.* Moderate wetness.

Mo'lar (mō'lĕr), *a.* Having power to grind; grinding. — *n.* A grinding tooth; a double tooth.

Mo-las'ses (mō-lăs'sĕz), *n.* Viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.

Mold (mōld), **Mould,** *n.* Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized; matter of which anything is formed. — *v. t.* To cover with soil.

Mold (mōld), **Mould,** *n.* Growth of minute fungi on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air. — *v. t. & i.* To render or become moldy. — **Mold'y** (mōld'ȳ), **Mould'y,** *a.* Overgrown with, or containing, mold.

Mold (mōld), **Mould,** *n.* Matrix in which anything is cast; anything which regulates the size, form, etc.; cast; shape; character. — *v. t.*

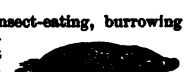
To form into a particular shape; to model; to fashion. — **Mold'ing, Mould'ing,** *n.* A thing cast in a mold; an architectural trimming, sunk or projecting.

Mold'er (mōld'ẽr), **Mould'er,** *v. i. & t.* To become mold; to turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away gradually.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Spot, mark, or small protuberance on the human body.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Mound or massive work of stones laid in the sea, defending a port from violence of waves; a harbor.

Mole (mōl), *n.* Small, insect-eating, burrowing quadruped, with minute eyes and very soft fur; a plow for forming underground drains. —*v. i.* To form holes in; to burrow; to excavate. — **Mole'cast'** (mōl'kȧst'), **Mole'hill'** (-hĭl'), *n.* Hillock of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; insignificant obstacle. — **Mole'skin'** (-skĭn'), *n.* Cloth having a thick, soft shag, like a mole's skin.



Mole.

Mol'e-cule (mŏl'ẽ-kūl), *n.* One of the very small invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind. — **Mo-lec'u-lar** (mō-lĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, molecules.

Mo-lest' (mō-lĕst'), *v. t.* To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to vex; to tease. — **Mo-lest'er,** *n.* — **Mol'es-ta'tion** (mŏl'ĕs-tā' *or* mō'lĕs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A molesting; disturbance; annoyance.

Mol'li-fy (mŏl'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MOLLIFIED (-fīd); MOLLIFYING.] To make soft or tender; to assuage (pain or irritation); to appease (excited feeling or passion); to pacify. — **Mol'li-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Mol'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.

Mol'lusk (mŏl'lŭsk), *n.* An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body, which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally. — **Mol-lus'can** (-lŭs'kan), *n.* A mollusk. — **Mol-lus'can, Mol-lus'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or having properties of, the molluska.

Molt (mōlt), **Moult,** *v. i. & t.* To shed or cast (hair, feathers, skin, horns, etc.).

Molt'en (mōl't'n), *a. & p. p.* of MELT, *v. t.* Melted; made of melted metal.

Mo'ment (mō'ment), *n.* Minute portion of time; instant; impulsive power; momentum; importance in influence or effect; deciding fact or consideration. — **Mo'men-ta-ry** (-men-tȧ-rў), *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment. — **Mo-men'tous** (mō-mĕn'tŭs), *a.* Of moment or consequence; important; weighty. — **Mo-men'tum** (-tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. MOMENTA (-tȧ), E. MOMENTUMS (-tŭmz). Quantity of motion in a moving body; impetus.

Mon'ad (mŏn'ăd), *n.* An ultimate atom; simplest kind of minute animalcule.

Mon'arch (mŏn'ȧrk), *n.* A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign, emperor, king, prince, or chief. — **Mo-nar'chal** (mō-när'kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting, a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial. — **Mo-nar'chi-al** (-när'kĭ-al), **Monar'chic** (-när'kĭk), **Mo-nar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy or a monarch. — **Mon'arch-ist,** *n.* Advocate of monarchy. — **Mon'arch-y** (-ў), *n.*; *pl.* MONARCHIES (-Iz). Government in which a monarch has supreme power; territory ruled by a monarch; kingdom; empire.

Mon'as-ter-y (mŏn'ăs-tĕr-ў), *n.*; *pl.* MONASTERIES (-Iz). House of religious retirement, especially for monks; convent; abbey; priory. — **Mo-nas'tic** (mō-năs'tĭk), *n.* A monk. — **Mo-nas'tic, Mo-nas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns; secluded from life; recluse. — **Mo-nas'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Monkish life.

Mon'day (mŭn'dĭ), *n.* Second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

Mon'ey (mŭn'ў), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS (-Iz). Coin; stamped metal as the medium of commerce; currency. — **Mon'e-ta-ry** (-ẽ-tā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money; pecuniary.

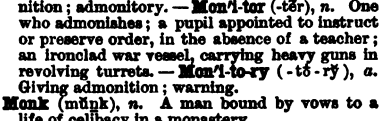
Mon'gol (mŏn'gŏl), **Mon-go'li-an** (-gō'lĭ-an), *n. & a.* Chinese.

Mon'grel (mŭn'grĕl), *a.* Of mixed breed; hybrid. —*n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-ni'tion (mō-nĭsh'tŭn), *n.* Instruction by way of caution; admonition; warning; notice. — **Mon'i-tive** (mŏn'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Conveying admonition; admonitory. — **Mon'i-tor** (-tẽr), *n.* One who admonishes; a pupil appointed to instruct or preserve order, in the absence of a teacher; an ironclad war vessel, carrying heavy guns in revolving turrets. — **Mon'i-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Giving admonition; warning.

Monk (mŭnk), *n.* A man bound by vows to a life of celibacy in a monastery.

Mon'key (mŭn'kў), *n.* An animal of the ape or baboon kind; a term of contempt, or of slight kindness; weight of a pile driver. —*v. i. & t.* To ape; to meddle. — **Monkey wrench.** A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.



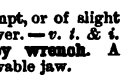
Heads of Monkeys.
a Simiadæ; *b* Cebidæ; *c* Lemuroidea.

Mo-nog'a-my (mō-nŏg'ȧ-mў), *n.* Marriage to but one husband or wife.

Mon'o-gram (mŏn'ō-grăm), *n.* A character or cipher composed of interwoven letters.

Mon'o-graph (mŏn'ō-grăf), *n.* A written account of a single thing, or class of things.

Mon'o-lith (mŏn'ō-lĭth), *n.* A column consisting of a single stone.



Monogram.

Mon'o-logue (mŏn'ŏ-lŏg), *n.* A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy.

Mon'o-ma'ni-a (mŏn'ŏ-mā'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or on one subject only. — **Mon'o-ma'ni-ac** (-ăk), *n.* One affected by monomania.

Mon'o-pet'al-ous (mŏn'ŏ-pĕt'ȧl-ŭs), *a.* Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece.

Mon'oph-thong (mŏn'ŏf-thŏng), *n.* A single uncompounded vowel sound.

Mo-nop'o-ly (mŏ-nŏp'ŏ-lĭ), *n.* Exclusive right to deal in some commodity or market. — **Mo-nop'o-list** (-lĭst), **Mo-nop'o-lis'er** (-lĭz'ẽr), *n.* One who monopolizes. — **Mo-nop'o-lize** (-liz), *v. t.* [MONOPOLIZED (-lizd); MONOPOLIZING.] To obtain possession of the whole of, as a commodity, in order to appropriate or control the exclusive sale; to engross or obtain the whole of.

Mon'o-syl'la-ble (mŏn'ŏ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of one syllable. — **Mon'o-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.

Mon'o-tone (mŏn'ŏ-tōn), *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound; utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key. — **Mo-not'o-nous** (mŏ-nŏt'ŏ-nŭs), *a.* Uttered in one unvarying key; continued with dull uniformity; wearisome. — **Mo-not'o-ny** (-ŏ-nĭ), *n.* Absence of variety.

Mon-soon' (mŏn-sōōn'), *n.* A periodical wind, esp. in the Indian Ocean.

Mon'ster (mŏn'stẽr), *n.* Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; prodigy; marvel; thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness. — **Mon'strous** (-strŭs), *a.* Abnormal; enormous; extraordinary; horrible; dreadful. — **Mon-stros'i-ty** (mŏn-strŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

Month (mŭnth), *n.* One of the twelve divisions of the year. — **Month'ly** (mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Continued, performed in, or happening, once a month, or every month. — *n.* A publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month.

Mon'u-ment (mŏn'ŭ-mẽnt), *n.* Anything intended to remind; a building, etc., to preserve remembrance of a person, event, etc. — **Mon'u-men'tal** (-mĕn't'l), *a.* Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument; memorial.

Moo (mōō), *v. i.* [MOOED (mōōd); MOOING.] To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word. — *n.* The lowing of a cow.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* Manner; style; mode; logical or grammatical form.

Mood (mōōd), *n.* Temper of mind; state of passion or feeling. — **Mood'y** (mōōd'ĭ), *a.* [MOODIER; MOODIEST.] Indulging moods, or varying frames of mind; peevish; angry; sad; fretful.

Moon (mōōn), *n.* A satellite revolving about the earth, or about certain planets; the period in which the earth's moon revolves; a month. — **Moon'beam'** (mōōn'bēm'), *n.* A ray of light from the moon. — **Moon'light'** (-lit'), *n.* Light afforded by the moon. — *a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring by moonlight. — **Moon'shine'** (-shin'), *n.* Moonlight; show without reality.

Moor (mŏŏr), *n.* Waste land covered with heath or marsh; heath; fen. — **Moor'ish** (mōōr'ĭsh), **Moor'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Like moors; marsh; fenny. — **Moor'land** (-lănd), *n.* Moorish land.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* One of a North African race inhabiting Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli; a Mohammedan. — **Moor'ish**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

Moor (mōōr), *v. t.* [MOORED (mōōrd); MOORING.] To confine (a ship) by anchors; to secure; to fix firmly. — **Moor'age** (mōōr'ĕj), *n.* Place for mooring. — **Moor'ing**, *n.* A confining a ship by anchors, etc.; an implement (cable, anchor, etc.) which confines a ship; the place or condition of a ship thus confined.

Moose (mōōs), *n.* A large North American animal, akin to the elk, the males having large antlers.

Moot (mōōt), *v. t.* To argue; to debate; to discuss in a mock court. — *v. i.* To argue on a supposed cause. — *a.* Subject to argument; debatable. — *n.* Debate; discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice. — **Moot case** *or* **point.** A disputable case; an unsettled question.

Mop (mŏp), *n.* An implement for washing floors, being a cloth or bunch of thrums at the end of a handle. — *v. t.* [MOPPED (mŏpt); MOPPING.] To rub or wipe with a mop. — **Mop'board'** (mŏp'bōrd'), *n.* A narrow board against a wall next to the floor; baseboard.

Mope (mōp), *v. i.* [MOPED (mōpt); MOPING.] To be very dull, spiritless, or gloomy. — *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone. — **Mop'ish**, *a.* Dull.

Mor'al (mŏr'ȧl), *a.* Pertaining to conduct in respect to right and wrong, virtue and vice, etc., or to rules by which action ought to be directed; virtuous; just. — *n.* Manners, conduct, or behavior (usually in *pl.*); inner significance of a fable, narrative, experience, etc. — **Mor'al-ly** (mŏr'ȧl-lĭ), *adv.* In a moral sense; honestly; probably. — **Mor'al-ist**, *n.* One who moralizes or teaches morality, or who practices moral duties. — **Mo-ral'i-ty** (mŏ-răl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MORALITIES (-tĭz). Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics; external virtue. — **Mor'al-ize** (mŏr'ȧl-īz), *v. t.* & *i.* [MORALIZED (-īzd); MORALIZING.] To render virtuous; to make moral reflections.

Mo-rass' (mŏ-răs'), *n.* Tract of soft, wet ground; marsh; fen.

Mor'bid (mŏr'bĭd), *a.* Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; sick.

More (mōr), *a.*, *compar.* Greater in amount, degree, quality, number, etc.; superior; additional. — *n.* Greater quantity, amount, or number; something other and further. — *adv.* In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; rather; further; besides; again.

Mo-reen' (mŏ-rēn'), *n.* Stout woolen stuff, for curtains, etc.

More-o'ver (mōr-ō'vẽr), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise.

Mor'mon (mŏr'mŭn), *n.* One of a sect who believe in a special revelation found in the "Book of Mormon." — *a.* Pertaining to this sect. — **Mor'mon-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Mormons.

Morn (môrn), *n.* Morning. — **Morn'ing** (môrn'ĭng), *n.* Early part of the day; first or early part. — *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the early part of the day. — **Morn'ing-glo'ry** (-glō'rĭ), *n.* A plant, having funnel-shaped flowers.

Mo-roc'co (mō-rŏk'kō), *n.* A fine leather, tanned with sumach, — said to have been first prepared by the Moors.

Mo-rose' (mō-rōs'), *a.* Of a sour temper; sullen; gruff; crabbed; surly; ill-natured.

Mor'phi-a (môr'fĭ-ȧ), **Mor'phine** (-fĭn *or* -fēn), *n.* A narcotic vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium, and used in medicine as an anodyne.

Mor'row (mŏr'rō), *n.* Morning; day following the present; to-morrow.

Mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* A bite; fragment.

Mor'tal (môr'tal), *a.* Subject to, causing, or occasioning death; affecting as if with power to kill; extreme; belonging to man. — *n.* A being subject to death; man. — **Mor'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a mortal manner; irrecoverably; inveterately. — **Mor-tal'i-ty** (-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Condition or quality of being mortal; death; destruction; whole number of deaths in a given time or community; the human race; humanity.

Mor'tar (môr'tĕr), *n.* A wide-mouthed vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs.

Mor'tar (môr'tĕr), *n.* Mixture of lime and sand with water, — used as cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mort'gage (môr'gĕj), *n.* A conveyance of property, as security for payment of a debt, etc. — *v. t.* To grant or convey (property) for security of a debt; to pledge; to make liable to payment of a debt. — **Mort'ga-gee'** (môr'gĕ-jē'), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given. — **Mort'gage-or** (môr'gĕ-jẽr *or* -jẽr'), **Mort'ga-ger**, *n.* One who conveys property as security for debt.

Mor'ti-fy (môr'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [Mortified (-fīd); Mortifying.] To destroy the organic texture of; to deaden (carnal affections, bodily appetites, etc.) by religious discipline; to abase; to humiliate; to humble. — *v. i.* To lose vitality; to decay. — **Mor'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A mortifying; death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; subjection of the passions and appetites; humiliation.

Mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* A cavity cut into a timber, etc., to receive a piece made to fit it, called a *tenon*. — *v. t.* [Mortised (-tĭst); Mortising.] To make a mortise in; to join by a tenon and mortise.

Mortise and Tenon.

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *n.* Inlaid work, of pieces of stone, glass, etc., fitted together in patterns. — *a.* Variegated; tessellated; composed of various materials or ingredients.

Mo-sa'ic (mō-zā'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Moses, leader of the Israelites.

Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm), *n.* & *a.* A Mohammedan.

Mosque (mŏsk), *n.* A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mos-qui'to (mŏs-kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Mosquitos (-tōz). A small insect or gnat, having a sharp proboscis, by which it punctures skins of animals and sucks their blood.

Moss (mŏs), *n.* A cellular plant, growing on the earth, rocks, trees, etc., and in water; a lichen; a bog; a morass; a place containing peat. — *v. t.* [Mossed (mŏst); Mossing.] To cover with moss. — **Moss'y** (mŏs'ў), *a.* Abounding or overgrown with moss; resembling moss.

Most (mōst), *a.*; *superl.* of More. Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest. — *adv.* In the greatest degree. — **Most'ly** (mōst'lў), *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

Mote (mōt), *n.* Small particle; a spot; a speck.

Moth (mŏth), *n.* A lepidopterous insect, chiefly of nocturnal habits, many species of which feed upon grain, cloth, etc.; whatever gradually consumes or wastes anything.

Moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* Film or membrane concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar. — *v. i.* To become like, or full of, mother.

Moth'er (mŭth'ẽr), *n.* The female parent; that which has produced anything; source of birth or origin; female head of a religious community. — *a.* Inborn; native; natural; having the place of a mother. — **Moth'er-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a mother; maternal; loving; tender. — *adv.* In the manner of a mother. — **Moth'er-less**, *a.* Having no mother. — **Moth'er-hood**, *n.* State of a mother. — **Moth'er-in-law'**, *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife.

Mo'tion (mō'shŭn), *n.* A changing of place; a movement; port; gait; proposition made in a deliberative assembly. — *v. i.* & *t.* [Motioned (-shŭnd); Motioning.] To indicate by motion or gesture; to beckon. — **Mo'tion-less**, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

Mo'tive (mō'tĭv), *n.* That which incites to action; incentive; inducement; reason; cause. — *a.* Causing motion; tending to move.

Mot'ley (mŏt'lў), *a.* Variegated in color.

Mo'tor (mō'tẽr), *n.* Imparter of motion; machine by which a mechanical power (steam, water, electricity, etc.) does mechanical work.

Mot'tle (mŏt't'l), *v. t.* [Mottled (-t'ld); Mottling.] To mark with spots of different color.

Mot'to (mŏt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* Mottos (-tōz). Sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, poem, etc., and apposite to the subject of it; maxim.

Mould, Mould'er, etc. See Mold, etc.

Moult, *v.* & *n.* See Molt.

Mound (mound), *n.* Raised bank; bulwark; rampart; hillock; knoll.

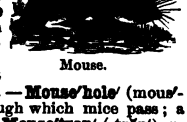
Mount (mount), *n.* A mass of earth or rock; hill; mountain; means for mounting; a horse and equipments for a horseman. — *v. t.* To rise on high; to go up; to ascend; to get on horseback; to leap upon anything; to amount; to count up. — *v. i.* To get upon; to ascend; to climb; to put on horseback; to furniish with horses, or with anything that fits for use. — **Mount'ing**, *n.* A preparing for use; embellishment; equipment; setting.

Moun'tain (moun'tĭn), *n.* A large mass rising above the level of the adjacent land; a mount; something very large. — *a.* Pertaining to, or found on, mountains; of mountain size; vast. — **Moun'tain-eer'** (-tĭn-ēr'), *n.* Inhabitant of a mountain. — **Moun'tain-ous** (-tĭn-ŭs), *a.* Full of mountains; huge.

Mount'e-bank (mount'ē-bank), *n.* A quack doctor; a charlatan. — *a.* Quack.

Mourn (mōrn), *v. i.* & *t.* [MOURNED (mōrnd); MOURNING.] To grieve; to lament; to deplore; to bewail. — **Mourn'er** (mōrn'ẽr), *n.* — **Mourn'ful**, *a.* Full of, expressing, or causing sorrow; sad; doleful; afflictive; grievous; calamitous — **Mourn'ing**, *n.* A sorrowing; lamentation; dress worn by mourners.

Mouse (mous), *n.*; *pl.* MICE (mīs). A small rodent quadruped inhabiting houses, fields, etc.; discolored swelling caused by a blow. — **Mouse** (mouz), *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice; to pursue slyly. — **Mous'er** (mouz'ẽr), *n.* A cat good at catching mice. — **Mouse'hole'** (mous'hōl'), *n.* A hole through which mice pass; a very small entrance. — **Mouse'trap'** (-trăp'), *n.* Trap for catching mice.


Mouse.

Mous-tache', *n.* Mustache.

Mouth (mouth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). Opening through which an animal receives food; aperture between the lips; opening of a cave, bottle, gun, etc., or through which flow the waters of a river or stream. — **Mouth** (mouth), *v. t.* [MOUTHED (mouthd); MOUTHING.] To take into the mouth; to chew; to lick; to utter (words, etc.) in a pompous voice. — *v. i.* To vociferate; to rant. — **Mouth'ful**, *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fulz). As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity. — **Mouth'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* Part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers the opinions of others.

Move (mōōv), *v. t.* [MOVED (mōōvd); MOVING.] To put in motion; to excite to action; to affect (the mind, will, or passions); to arouse the feelings of; to offer formally for consideration in a public assembly. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to change residence; to bring forward a motion in an assembly; to make a proposal. — *n.* A moving; movement; a moving one of the pieces in a game, as chess; step toward executing a plan or scheme. — **Mov'er**, *n.* — **Mov'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being moved; not fixed; changing from one time to another. — *n.* Article of goods; (generally in *pl.*) goods; wares; furniture. — **Mov'ing**, *a.* Changing place or posture; causing action; touching; pathetic; affecting. — **Move'ment** (-ment), *n.* A moving; change of place or posture; emotion; style of moving; that which moves or imparts motion; rhythm; single strain or part of a musical composition having the same measure or time.

Mow (mou), *n.* A wry face. — *v. t.* [MOWED (moud); MOWING.] To make mouths.

Mow (mou), *n.* Pile of hay or sheaves of grain; place in a barn where hay or grain is stowed. — *v. t.* To pile and stow away (hay or grain).

Mow (mō), *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED (mōd); *p. p.* MOWED or MOWN; *p. pr.* MOWING.] To cut down (grass, etc.) with a scythe or machine; to cut the grass from; to cut down in great numbers or quantity. — *v. i.* To cut grass; to perform the business of mowing. — **Mow'er** (mō'ẽr), *n.* One who mows; a mowing machine.

Mr. (mĭs'tẽr). Abbreviation of MISTER. — **Mrs.** (mĭs'ĭz). Abbreviation of MISTRESS.

Much (mŭch), *a.* [*Compar.* & *superl. wanting, but supplied by* MORE (mōr) *and* MOST (mōst), *from another root.*] Great in quantity or amount; abundant; plenteous. — *n.* Great quantity; thing uncommon or noticeable. — *adv.* To a great degree; greatly; far; nearly.

Mu'ci-lage (mū'sĭ-lĭj), *n.* Gummy substance produced by action of water on cells of certain plants; aqueous solution of gum, often used as an adhesive. — **Mu'ci-lag'i-nous** (-lăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy.

Muck (mŭk), *n.* Dung in a moist state; decaying vegetable matter; something mean or filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it moistens and defends; any animal fluid of a viscid quality; slimy substance in certain plants. — **Mu'cous** (-kŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, mucus.

Mud (mŭd), *n.* Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make turbid, or foul, with dirt; to muddy. — **Mud'dy** (mŭd'dy), *a.* [*Comp.* MUDDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); *superl.* MUDDIEST.] Foul; dirty; turbid; dull; stupid. — *v. t.* [MUDDIED (-dĭd); MUDDYING (-dĭ-ĭng).] To soil; to make dull or heavy. — **Mud'dle** (-d'l), *v. t.* To make turbid or muddy; to cloud or stupefy; to intoxicate partially. — *n.* State of being turbid or confused; dullness.

Muff (mŭf), *n.* A warm cover for the hands or for a steam pipe, etc.; a stupid fellow; a bungler; a failure to hold a ball once caught. — *v. t.* & *i.* [MUFFED (mŭft); MUFFING.] To handle awkwardly; to fumble.

Muf'fin (mŭf'fĭn), *n.* Spongy, circular, flat cake.

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *n.* Bare end of an animal's nose, between the nostrils.

Muf'fle (mŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [MUFFLED (-f'ld); MUFFLING (-flĭng).] To wrap up closely, so as to disguise or to render sound inaudible. — *v. i.* To speak indistinctly. — *n.* A wrap; a cover; oven for heating ore, pottery, etc.

Mug (mŭg), *n.* A cup with a handle.

Mug'gy (mŭg'gy), *a.* [*Comp.* MUGGIER (-gy-ẽr); *superl.* MUGGIEST.] Moist; damp; close.

Mu-lat'to (mū-lăt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOES (-tōz). Offspring of a negro and a white person.

Mul'ber-ry (mŭl'bẽr-ry), *n.* The berry or fruit of a tree; a dark purple color.

Mulch (mŭlch), *n.* Half-rotten straw, decayed leaves, etc., spread over roots of plants, to protect from heat or cold, keep them moist, etc.

Mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* A fine; forfeit; penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by fine.

Mule (mūl), *n.* An animal or plant of mongrel breed; offspring of an ass and a mare; a hybrid; a stubborn person; a machine used in spinning cotton. — **Mu'le-teer'** (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* One who drives mules. — **Mul'ish** (mūl'ĭsh), *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.

Mull (mŭl), *v. t.* [Mulled (mŭld); Mulling.] To heat, sweeten, and spice (wine).

Mull (mŭl), *n.* Thin, soft muslin.

Mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), *n.* A tall herb, growing in roads and neglected fields.

Mul'let (mŭl'ĕt), *n.* A food fish of many species.

Mul'ti-fa'ri-ous (mŭl'tĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Having various kinds; diversified.

Mul'ti-ped (mŭl'tĭ-pĕd), *n.* An insect having many feet. — *a.* Having many feet.

Mul'ti-ple (mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *a.* Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold. — *n.* A quantity exactly divisible by another without a remainder.

Mul'ti-ply (mŭl'tĭ-plī), *v. t.* & *i.* [Multiplied (-plīd); Multiplying.] To increase in number, extent, quantity, etc. — **Mul'ti-pli'er** (-plī'ẽr), *n.* — **Mul'ti-pli'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), **Mul'ti-pli-ca-ble** (-plĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being multiplied. — **Mul'ti-pli-cand'** (-plĭ-kănd'), *n.* Number to be multiplied by another, in arithmetic, which is called the *multiplier*. — **Mul'ti-pli-cate** (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kāt *or* mŭl-tĭp'lĭ-kāt), *a.* Consisting of many, or more than one; multiple; multifold. — **Mul'ti-pli-ca'tion** (mŭl'tĭ-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A multiplying; arithmetical rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any given number of times proposed. — **Mul'ti-plic'i-ty** (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being multiple or various; collection of many objects.

Mul'ti-tude (mŭl'tĭ-tūd), *n.* State of being many; great number of individuals; crowd; assembly; a swarm; the populace; the vulgar. — **Mul'ti-tu'di-nous** (-tū'dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Consisting, or having the appearance, of a multitude; manifold.

Mum (mŭm), *a.* Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent! hush! — *n.* Silence.

Mum (mŭm), *n.* Strong beer, originally from Brunswick, in Germany.

Mum'ble (mŭm'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [Mumbled (-b'ld); Mumbling.] To speak with the lips partly closed; to mutter; to eat with a muttering sound. — **Mum'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

Mumm (mŭm), *v. t.* [Mummed (mŭmd); Mumming.] To sport in a disguise; to mask. — **Mumm'er** (mŭm'ẽr), *n.* A masker; a buffoon. — **Mum'mer-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Masking; buffoonery.

Mum'my (mŭm'mĭ), *n.* A dead body embalmed and dried, as by the ancient Egyptians.

Mump (mŭmp), *v. t.* & *i.* [Mumped (mŭmt); Mumping.] To mumble; to talk imperfectly. — **Mumps** (mŭmps), *n.* Sullenness; the sulks; feverish inflammation of the parotid glands.

Munch (mŭnch), *v. t.* & *i.* [Munched (mŭncht); Munching.] To chew without opening the mouth. — **Munch'er**, *n.*

Mun'dane (mŭn'dān), *a.* Belonging to the world; worldly; earthly.

Mu-nic'i-pal (mū-nĭs'ĭ-pal), *a.* Pertaining to a corporation or city, also to a state, kingdom, or nation. — **Mu-nic'i-pal'i-ty** (-păl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A municipal district; incorporated town.

Mu-nif'i-cent (mū-nĭf'ĭ-sent), *a.* Very liberal in giving; bountiful; liberal; generous. — **Mu-nif'i-cence** (-sens), *n.* Benevolence; bounty.

Mu-ni'tion (mū-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Materials for war.

Mur'der (mûr'dẽr), *n.* Intentional killing of a human being. — *v. t.* [Murdered (mûr'dẽrd); Murdering.] To kill with premeditated malice; to assassinate; to slay. — **Mur'der-er** (-dẽr-ẽr), *n.* — **Mur'der-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Woman who murders. — **Mur'der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, consisting in, accompanied with, or premeditating, murder; bloody; bloodthirsty; fell; savage; cruel.

Murk'y (mûrk'ĭ), *a.* [*Comp.* Murkier (-kĭ-ẽr); *superl.* Murkiest.] Dark; gloomy.

Mur'mur (mûr'mûr), *n.* Low, confused sound, like running water; half suppressed complaint. — *v. i.* [Murmured (-mẽrd); Murmuring.] To make a low, continued noise, like bees, water, or wind in a forest; to complain; to grumble.

Mur'rain (mŭr'rĭn), *n.* An infectious and fatal disease among cattle; epizoöty.

Mus'cle (mŭs'l), *n.* An organ in animal bodies, whose contraction causes motion; contractile tissue in muscles; physical strength; a mussel (shellfish). — **Mus'cu-lar** (mŭs'kū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; brawny; strong; powerful.

Mus'co-vite (mŭs'kō-vīt), *n.* & *a.* Russian.

Muse (mūz), *v. i.* [Mused (mūzd); Musing.] To think closely; to be absent-minded; to ponder; to meditate; to ruminate. — *v. t.* To meditate on. — *n.* Deep thought; absence of mind.

Muse (mūz), *n.* One of nine fabled goddesses presiding over art, literature, music, etc.

Mu-se'um (mū-zē'ŭm), *n.* A collection of curiosities or works of art.

Mush (mŭsh), *n.* Indian meal boiled in water.

Mush'room (mŭsh'rōōm), *n.* An edible fungus; upstart. — *a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral; too quick to be substantial.

Mushroom.

Mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* Melody or harmony; science of harmonical sounds. — **Mu'si-cal** (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, producing, or containing music; harmonious. — **Mu-si'cian** (mū-zĭsh'ăn), *n.* One skilled in music.

Musk (mŭsk), *n.* A substance obtained from a bag in the male musk deer, and having an intensely powerful odor. — **Musk deer.** A small Asiatic hornless deer, the male of which has scent bags yielding the musk of commerce. — **Musk'y** (mŭsk'ĭ), *a.* Having the odor

Mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* An old infantry firearm, now superseded by the rifle. — **Mus'ket-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Muskets collectively; the fire of muskets.

Musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* Aromatic fruit of a vine of several varieties; cantaloupe; nutmeg melon.

Musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* A North American rodent water animal, having scent glands which secrete a substance like musk.

Mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* Thin cotton cloth, not dyed or printed. — **Muslin delaine** (dĕ-lān'). [*F. mousseline de laine.*] A thin woolen fabric of light texture.

Mus-qui'to (mŭs-kē'tō), *n.* See MOSQUITO.

Muss (mŭs), *n.* Confusion; scramble; mess. — *v. t.* [MUSSED (mŭst); MUSSING.] To disorder.

Mus'sel (mŭs's'l), *n.* A marine and fresh-water bivalve shellfish.

Mus'sul-man (mŭs'sŭl-mən), *n.*; *pl.* MUSSULMANS (-mənz). A Mohammedan.

Must (mŭst), *v. i.* or *auxiliary.* To be obliged; to be necessary or essential.

Must (mŭst), *n.* Juice pressed from the grape, but not fermented; mustiness; mold. — *v. t.* To grow moldy and sour. — *v. t.* To make musty. — **Mus'ty** (mŭs'tȳ), *a.* Rank and pungent in odor or taste; stale; decayed; dull.

Mus-tache' (mŭs-tăsh'), *n.* Part of the beard growing on the upper lip.

Mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* A half-wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, etc.

Mus'tard (mŭs'tərd), *n.* A plant, and its pungent seeds used, when ground into powder, as a condiment, also as stimulative and emetic.

Mustard.

Mus'ter (mŭs'tĕr), *n.* Assembling of troops for review, parade, etc.; assemblage; display; gathering. — *v. i.* & *t.* [MUSTERED (-tərd); MUSTERING.] To assemble; to get together. — **To pass muster.** To pass inspection without censure. — **Muster roll.** Roll or register of the men present or accounted for in each company, troop, or regiment.

Mu'ta-ble (mū'tá-b'l), *a.* Capable of alteration; subject to change; inconstant; unstable; unsettled; irresolute; fickle. — **Mu-ta'tion** (mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A changing; alteration.

Mute (mūt), *a.* Silent; dumb; speechless. — *n.* One speechless, or unable, from deafness, to use articulate language; letter representing no sound; element of speech formed without vocal passage of the breath, as *p*, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *t*.

Mu'ti-late (mū'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple; to render imperfect. — **Mu'ti-la'tion** (mū'tĭ-lā'shŭn), *n.* A mutilating; state of being mutilated.

Mu'ti-ny (mū'tĭ-nȳ), *n.* Insurrection against authority; revolt; uprising; rebellion. — *v. i.* [MUTINIED (-nĭd); MUTINYING (-nĭ-ĭng).] To rise against lawful authority. — **Mu'ti-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent. — **Mu'ti-neer'** (-tĭ-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny; a sailor or soldier who defies officers.

Mut'ter (mŭt'tĕr), *v. t.* [MUTTERED (-tĕrd); MUTTERING.] To utter words with a low voice; to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise. — *v. i.* To utter imperfectly or with a murmur. — *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance.

Mut'ton (mŭt't'n), *n.* Flesh of sheep. — **Mutton chop.** A cut of mutton for broiling.

Mu'tu-al (mū'tū-al), *a.* Reciprocally acting or related, given and received; interchanged; common. — **Mu'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality or correlation; reciprocation; interchange.

Muz'zle (mŭz'z'l), *n.* The projecting mouth and nose of an animal; snout; mouth of a gun; cage for the mouth to stop biting. — *v. t.* To bind (the mouth of) so as to prevent biting.

My (mī), *a.* & *poss. pron.* Belonging to me.

Myr'i-ad (mĭr'ĭ-ad), *n.* The number of ten thousand; immense or indefinitely large number.

Myr'i-a-gram (mĭr'ĭ-á-grăm), **Myr'i-a-gramme,** *n.* Metric weight of 10,000 grams, or 22.046 lbs.

Myr'i-a-li'ter (mĭr'ĭ-á-lē'tĕr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĕr), **Myr'i-a-li'tre,** *n.* Metric measure of capacity containing 10,000 liters, — equal to 2,641.7 wine gallons.

Myr'i-a-me'ter (mĭr'ĭ-á-mē'tĕr *or* mĭr'ĭ-ăm'ĭ-tĕr), **Myr'i-a-me'tre,** *n.* Metric measure of length, being 10,000 meters, or 6.2137 miles.

Myr'i-a-pod (mĭr'ĭ-á-pŏd), *n.* An air breathing, vermiform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton.

Myr'i-are (mĭr'ĭ-âr), *n.* Metric measure of surface, containing 10,000 ares, or 247.1 acres.

Myr'mi-don (mĕr'mĭ-dŏn), *n.* A soldier of desperate character; a ruffian.

Myrrh (mĕr), *n.* A gum resin from an Arabian tree, used medicinally and for its odor.

Myr'tle (mĕr't'l), *n.* A shrubby plant, bearing flowers, followed by black berries, used as a condiment and perfume. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

Myrtle.

My-self' (mĭ-sĕlf' *or* mĭ-), *pron.*; *pl.* OURSELVES (our-sĕlvz'). I or me; — used for emphasis, also instead of *me*, as the object of a reflexive verb, without emphasis.

Mys'ter-y (mĭs'tĕr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). A profound secret; thing beyond comprehension until explained; trade; calling; rude drama of a religious character; *pl.* secret religious celebrations, to which only initiated persons were admitted. — **Mys-te'ri-ous** (-tē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or containing, mystery; difficult to understand; obscure; secret; incomprehensible. — **Mys'tic** (-tĭk), *n.* One who holds to mysticism. — **Mys'tic, Mys'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal),

a. Remote from human comprehension; obscure; implying mysticism; involving secret meaning; emblematical. — **Mys'ti-fy** (-tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [MYSTIFIED (-fīd); MYSTIFYING.] To involve in mystery; to mislead; to perplex. — **Mys'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* An involving in mystery; state of being mystified; a hoax.

Myth (mĭth), *n.* Fabulous narrative, conveying moral or religious truth; popular fable; thing existing only in imagination. — **Myth'ic** (mĭth'-ĭk), **Myth'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a myth; imaginary; fanciful. — **Myth'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **My-thol'o-gy** (mĭ-thŏl'-ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of, or a treatise on, myths; collective body of myths. — **My-thol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in mythology. — **Myth'o-log'ic** (mĭth'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Myth'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.

N.

Nab (năb), *v. t.* [NABBED (năbd); NABBING.] To catch suddenly; to grab.

Na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* A deputy or viceroy in India; a very rich man.

Na'cre (nā'kẽr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl; pearly gleam or luster. — **Na'cre-ous** (-krē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, nacre.

Na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* Point of the heavens opposite the zenith; lowest point.

Nag (năg), *n.* A small horse; a pony.

Nag (năg), *v. t.* & *i.* [NAGGED (năgd); NAGGING.] To scold persistently; to worry; to fret.

Na'iad (nā'yăd), *n.* A water nymph; a river mussel.

Nail (nāl), *n.* Horny scale at the end of fingers and toes; claw or talon of a bird; metal pin to fasten boards, timbers, etc., together; a measure of length, being 2¼ inches. — *v. t.* [NAILED (nāld); NAILING.] To fasten with nails; to fix; to catch; to trap. — **Nail'er** (nāl'ẽr), *n.* One who makes nails. — **Nail'er-y** (-ў), *n.* Manufactory where nails are made.

Nain'sook' (nān'sōōk'), *n.* Thick muslin, plain or striped.

Na'ked (nā'kĕd), *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude; unarmed; defenseless; manifest; plain.

Name (nām), *n.* Title; appellation; character; reputation. — *v. t.* [NAMED (nāmd); NAMING.] To give an appellation to; to mention by name; to denominate; to style; to term; to call; to designate; to nominate. — **Name'less** (nām'-lĕs), *a.* Without a name; undistinguished. — **Name'ly**, *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to particularize. — **Name'sake'** (-sāk'), *n.* One having the same name as another.

Nan-keen' (năn-kēn'), *n.* Yellowish cotton cloth.

Nap (năp), *v. i.* [NAPPED (năpt); NAPPING.] To have a short sleep; to doze. — *n.* Doze; siesta.

Nap (năp), *n.* Woolly surface, of felt, cloth, plants, etc.

Nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

Naph'tha (năf'thȧ *or* năp'thȧ), *n.* A volatile, bituminous liquid, exuding from the earth.

Nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* Little towel; cloth for wiping the mouth at table, etc.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sĭs'sŭs), *n.* A bulbous flowering plant, comprising daffodils, jonquils, etc.

Nar-cot'ic (när-kŏt'ĭk), *a.* Relieving pain; producing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.

Nar-rate' (năr-rāt' *or* năr'rāt), *v. t.* To tell, rehearse, or recite (a story); to give an account of. — **Nar-ra'tor** (-rā'tẽr), *n.* — **Nar-ra'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* Account; recital; description; story; tale; history. — **Nar'ra-tive** (năr'rȧ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to narration; giving an account. — *n.* Account; narration. — **Nar'ra-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Nar'row (năr'rō), *a.* Of little breadth; not wide or broad; limited; circumscribed; niggardly; selfish; close; near; involving danger; careful; exact. — *v. t.* & *i.* [NARROWED (-rōd); NARROWING.] To contract. — *n.* A narrow passage; *pl.* strait connecting two bodies of water. — **Nar'row-mind'ed** (-mind'ĕd), *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited.

Na'sal (nā'zal), *a.* Pertaining to, or spoken through, the nose. — *n.* Sound uttered through the nose, or through nose and mouth simultaneously; medicine to operate through the nose.

Nas'cent (năs'sent), *a.* Beginning to exist or grow.

Nas-tur'tium (năs-tûr'shĭm), **Nas-tur'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A cruciferous plant of pungent taste.

Nas'ty (năs'tў), *a.* [*Comp.* NASTIER; *superl.* NASTIEST.] Offensively filthy; dirty; foul; vile.

Na'tal (nā'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or dating from, one's birth; native; natural.

Na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* People living under the same government; race; stock. — **Na'tion-al** (năsh'ŭn-al), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public; general. — **Na'tion-al-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* State of being national; attachment to one's country. — **Na'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being national, or attached to one's own nation; national character; race or people of common language and character.

Na'tive (nā'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to one's birth; natal; born with one; indigenous; unartificial. — *n.* One born in a place or country; a denizen by birth. — **Na-tiv'i-ty** (nȧ-tĭv'ĭ-tў), *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth.

Nat'ty (năt'tў), *a.* Neatly fine; foppish; spruce.

Na'ture (nā'tŭr), *n.* Native character; essential quality; sort; kind; the created universe; regular course; natural affection. — **Nat'u-ral** (năt'ū-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic; legitimate; normal; regular; illegitimate; bastard. — *n.* An idiot. — **Nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* — **Nat'u-ral-ness**, *n.* — **Nat'u-ral-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* [illegible]

realism; doctrine of those who deny the supernatural. — **Nat'u-ral-ist** (năt'ŭ-rəl-ĭst), *n.* One versed in natural science; student of natural history, esp. of animals; one who holds the doctrine of naturalism in religion. — **Nat'u-ral-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make natural or familiar; to confer citizenship upon; to accustom; to habituate. — **Nat'u-ral-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A naturalizing; admission to native privileges.

Naught (nąt), *n.* Nothing; the arithmetical character **0**; a cipher. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all. — *a.* Of no value; worthless; naughty.

Naugh'ty (ną'tĭ), *a.* [*Comp.* NAUGHTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); *superl.* NAUGHTIEST.] Mischievous; perverse.

Nau'se-a (ną'shē-ą *or* ną'shą), *n.* Seasickness; sickness of the stomach; qualm. — **Nau'se-ate** (-shē-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To sicken; to disgust. — **Nau'seous** (-shŭs), *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea or disgust. — **Nau'seous-ly**, *adv.*

Nau'tic-al (ną'tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to seamen or navigators; naval; marine; maritime.

Nau'ti-lus (ną'tĭ-lŭs), *n.* A small mollusk.

Na'val (nā'val), *a.* Having to do with ships or a navy; nautical; marine; maritime.

Navе (nāv), *n.* Block in the center of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; a hub.

Navе (nāv), *n.* Middle or body of a church, from choir to entrance.

Nave.

Na'vel (nā'v'l), *n.* The depression in the center of the belly; the central part or point.

Nav'i-gate (năv'ĭ-gāt), *v. i.* To journey by water; to go in a ship. — *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to manage (ships). — **Nav'i-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* — **Nav'i-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A navigating; method of determining a ship's position, course, etc.; vessels; shipping. — **Nav'i-ga-ble** (-gą-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being navigated; deep enough for ships.

Nav'vy (năv'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NAVVIES (-vĭz). Laborer on canals, railroads, etc.

Na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). Fleet of ships; collective force of ships, officers, and men belonging to a nation.

Nay (nā), *adv.* No; not this merely, but also.

Near (nẽr), *adv.* At a little distance from; closely; almost. — *a.* Not far distant; adjacent; closely connected or related; intimate; dear; next to the rider or driver of a team. — *v. t.* & *i.* [NEARED (nẽrd); NEARING.] To approach; to come nearer. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. — **Near'ly** (nẽr'lĭ), *adv.* — **Near'ness**, *n.*

Near'sight'ed (nẽr'sīt'ĕd), *a.* Seeing distinctly at a short distance only; shortsighted.

Neat (nēt), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Bovine cattle (bulls, oxen, and cows), as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats. — *a.* Belonging to the bovine genus or to such cattle.

Neat (nēt), *a.* Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; pure; clean; trim; spruce.

Neb (nĕb), *n.* Nose; snout; mouth; beak of a bird; bill; nib of a pen.

Neb'u-la (nĕb'ŭ-lą), *n.* Faint, misty appearance of innumerable stars in the sky; spot; film. — **Neb'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ. — **Neb'u-los'i-ty** (nĕb'ŭ-lŏs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being nebulous; misty appearance surrounding certain stars. — **Neb'u-lous** (nĕb'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* Cloudy; hazy; nebular.

Nec'es-sa-ry (nĕs'ĕs-sā-rĭ), *a.* Such as must be; inevitable; indispensable; requisite; essential; involuntary. — *n.*; *pl.* NECESSARIES (-rĭz). A thing indispensable to some purpose. — **Ne-ces'si-ty** (nē-sĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NECESSITIES (-tĭz). Quality of being necessary; indispensableness; need; want; requisite; overruling power; fate; fatality. — **Ne-ces'si-tate** (-tāt), *v. t.* To make necessary or indispensable; to compel. — **Ne-ces'si-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Very needy or indigent; destitute.

Neck (nĕk), *n.* Part of the body connecting head and trunk; slender part of a retort, bottle, etc.; narrow tract of land connecting larger tracts. — **Neck'lace** (-lās), *n.* String of beads, etc., worn upon the neck. — **Neck'tie'** (-tī'), *n.* Band tied round the collar.

Ne-crol'o-gy (nē-krŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Register of deaths.

Nec'ro-man'cy (nĕk'rō-măn'sĭ), *n.* Divination by pretended communication with the dead; conjuration; enchantment. — **Nec'ro-man'cer** (-sẽr), *n.* Sorcerer; wizard.

Ne-crop'o-lis (nē-krŏp'ŏ-lĭs), *n.* City of the dead; cemetery; graveyard.

Nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* The fabled drink of the gods; delicious beverage.

Nec'tar-ine (nĕk'tẽr-ĭn), *n.* A variety of peach.

Nec'ta-ry (nĕk'tą-rĭ), *n.* Honey gland of a flower.

‖**Née** (nā), *p. p.* Born; — said in giving the maiden name of a married woman.

Need (nēd), *n.* Urgent want; necessity; emergency; distress; destitution; poverty. — *v. t.* To be in want of; to lack. — *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary. — **Needs** (nēdz), *adv.* Of necessity; necessarily. — **Need'ful** (nēd'fŭl), *a.* Full of need; needy; requisite. — **Need'y** (nēd'ĭ), *a.* Poor; necessitous. — **Need'less**, *a.* Having no need; unnecessary; not requisite.

Nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* A pointed steel instrument,

for drawing a thread in sewing; magnetized bar of steel, in a compass, turning freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth. — **Nee'dle-ful** (-fụl), *n.* As much thread as a needle carries at one time. — **Nee'dle-wom'an**, *n.* A seamstress.

Ne'er (nâr *or* nēr), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER.

Ne-fa'ri-ous (nē-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Wicked in the extreme; atrociously villainous; iniquitous.

Ne-ga'tion (nē-gā'shŭn), *n.* A denying; denial. — **Neg'a-tive** (nĕg'ă-tĭv), *a.* Implying denial; stopping; restraining. — *n.* A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; a word that denies; a veto; a photographic picture upon glass in which light portions of the original are represented in opaque material, and the dark portions by the transparent ground of the picture. — *v. t.* To disprove; to counteract.

Neg-lect' (nĕg-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To omit carelessly; to pass unimproved or undone; to omit; to slight. — *n.* Negligence; inattention; slight; indifference. — **Neg-lect'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Careless; inattentive; treating with neglect or slight. — **Neg-lect'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Neg'li-gent** (nĕg'lĭ-jent), *a.* Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful; heedless; remiss. — **Neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.* — **Neg'li-gence** (-jens), *n.* Neglect; negligent act. — **Neg'li-gée'** (nĕg'lĭ-zhā'; *F.* nā'glē'zhā'), *n.* Unceremonious attire; undress; dishabille.

Ne-go'ti-ate (nē-gō'shĭ-āt), *v. i. & t.* To transact business; to bargain; to sell; to pass. — **Ne-go'ti-a'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* — **Ne-go'ti-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable to another person. — **Ne-go'ti-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ne-go'ti-a'tion** (-shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A negotiating; trading; transaction of business between nations.

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.; pl.* **NEGROES** (-grōz). A black man; one of a black race inhabiting Africa. — **Ne'gress** (-grĕs), *n.* A female negro.

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* [NEIGHED (nād); NEIGHING.] To cry as a horse; to whinny. — *n.* Cry of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā'bĕr), *n.* Person living near one; one entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness. — *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. — *v. i.* To adjoin; to be near to. — **Neigh'bor-ly** (-bĕr-lȳ), *n.* Becoming a neighbor; social; friendly. — **Neigh'bor-li-ness**, *n.* — **Neigh'bor-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* Vicinity; people of a region.

Nei'ther (nē'thĕr *or* nī'thĕr), *a.* Not either; not the one or the other. — *conj.* Not either; nor.

Ne'o-phyte (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* A new convert or proselyte; novice; tyro.

Neph'ew (nĕf'ū; *in Eng.* nĕv'ū), *n.* The son of a brother or sister.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* Mythological god of the sea, fountains, and rivers; planet beyond Uranus, being 2,775,000,000 miles from the sun.

Ne're-id (nē'rē-ĭd), *n.* Mythological sea nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus.

Nerve (nĕrv), *n.* One of the bundles of fibers which establish communication between parts of the animal body and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia; physical strength, vigor, or soundness; firmness; courage. — *v. t.* [NERVED (nĕrvd); NERVING.] To give strength or vigor to; to supply with force. — **Nerve'less** (nĕrv'-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of vigor. — **Nerv'ine** (nĕrv'-ĭn), *a.* Quieting nervous excitement. — *n.* Medicine to act on the nerves or soothe excitement. — **Nerv'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; possessing nerve or vigor; forcible; having the nerves deranged or weak; easily agitated; excitable; timid.

Nest (nĕst), *n.* A bird's bed or receptacle for laying her eggs and rearing her young; place for the eggs of insects, turtles, etc.; snug residence or situation; collection of boxes, etc., fitting one within the other. — *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest. — *v. t.* To put into a nest; to make a nest for. — **Nest egg.** Egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as the beginning of a collection. — **Nes'tle** (nĕs''l), *v. i.* [NESTLED (nĕs''ld); NESTLING (-lĭng).] To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest. — **Nes'tling** (-lĭng), *n.* Young bird in the nest. — *a.* Newly hatched.

Net (nĕt), *n.* Fabric of twine wrought in meshes, for catching fish, birds, or beasts; a snare. — *v. t. & i.* [NETTED; NETTING.] To make into a net; to form network; to take in a net. — **Net'ting** (nĕt'tĭng), *n.* Piece of network; process of making nets. — **Net'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Fabric of netted cords, wires, etc.

Net (nĕt), *a.* Pure; clear of charges, deductions, etc. — *v. t.* To produce as clear profit.

Neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *a.* Lying or being beneath, or in the lower part; lower. — **Neth'er-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Lowest.

Net'tle (nĕt't'l), *n.* A plant covered with sharp prickly and poisonous hairs. — *v. t.* [NETTLED (-t'ld); NETTLING.] To fret; to sting; to irritate; to vex. — **Nettle rash.** An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

Neu-ral'gi-a (nū-răl'jĭ-ă), *n.* Acute pain in the nerves. — **Neu-ral'gic** (-jĭk), *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *a.* Of neither party, or neither gender; neutral. — *n.* One who takes no part in a contest; a neutral; working bee. — **Neu'-tral** (-tral), *a.* Not engaged on either side; neuter; indifferent. — *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others. — **Neu'tral-ly**, *adv.* — **Neu-tral'i-ty** (nū-trăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being neutral; indifference. — **Neu'tral-ize** (nū'trăl-īz), *v. t.* To render neutral; to destroy the effect of; to counteract.

Nev'er (nĕv'ĕr), *adv.* Not ever; not at any time; not in the least. — **Nev'er-the-less'** (-*the*-lĕs'), *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; yet.

New (nū), *a.* Novel; recent; fresh; modern. — **News** (nūz), *n.* Recent account; tidings; intelligence; advice. — **News'mon'ger** (-mŭn'-gĕr), *n.* One who deals in news. — **News'pa-per** (-pā'pĕr), *n.* Public print that [illegible] news, advertisements, etc.

New'found-land' (nū'fŭnd-lănd', *often* nū-found'-lănd), *n.* An island on the coast of British North America; a Newfoundland dog, a large dog, very docile, and a powerful swimmer.

Newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizard; an eft.

Next (nĕkst), *a., superl.* of NIGH. Nearest in place, time, quality, rank, or relation. — *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Nib (nĭb), *n.* A prong; the beak of a bird; the point of a pen. — *v. t.* [NIBBED (nĭbd); NIBBING.] To furnish with a nib; to point.

Nib'ble (nĭb'b'l), *v. t. & i.* [NIBBLED (-b'ld); NIBBLING.] To eat slowly or in small bits. — *n.* A little bite. — **Nib'bler** (-blẽr), *n.*

Nice (nis), *a.* Pleasing to the taste; dainty; delicate; fine; accurate; precise; particular; scrupulous; fastidious; finical; effeminate. — **Nice'ly** (nīs'lў), *adv.* — **Nice'ness**, *n.* — **Ni'ce-ty** (nī'sĕ-tў), *n.* Quality of being nice; delicacy; delicate management; precision; fastidiousness; esp. in *pl.*, delicacy.

Niche.

Niche (nĭch), *n.* A recess in a wall; an alcove.

Nick (nĭk), *n.* Notch; score for keeping an account; particular point or place. — *v. t.* [NICKED (nĭkt); NICKING.] To cut in nicks or notches; to notch; to suit or fit into.

Nick'el (nĭk'ĕl), *n.* A grayish-white metal of the iron group; a coin (worth 1, 2, or 5 cents), containing nickel.

Nick'nack' (nĭk'năk'), *n.* A small thing; trifle.

Nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *n.* A name given in contempt, derision, or familiarity. — *v. t.* To give a nickname to.

Niece (nēs), *n.* Daughter of a brother or sister.

Nig'gard (nĭg'gẽrd), *n.* One meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *a.* Sordid; miserly. — **Nig'gard-ly**, *a.* Niggard. — **Nig'gard-li-ness**, *n.*

Nig'ger (nĭg'gẽr), *n.* A negro. [*Vulgar*]

Nigh (nī), *a.* [*Compar.* NIGHER (-ẽr); *superl.* NIGHEST or NEXT (nĕkst).] Not distant; near. — *adv.* Almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to.

Night (nīt), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise; darkness; ignorance; adversity; death. — **Night'ly** (nīt'lў), *a.* Done by night or every night. — *adv.* In the night; every night. — **Night'cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* Cap worn in bed or in undress. — **Night'fall'** (-fą̈l'), *n.* Close of the day; evening. — **Night'gown'** (nīt'goun'), *n.* Loose gown used for a sleeping garment.

Night'in-gale (nīt'ĭn-gāl), *n.* A European bird that sings at night with great sweetness.

Night'mare' (nīt'mãr'), *n.* Sensation in sleep as of pressure on the chest or stomach; incubus.

Night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* A low branching weed, having small, white flowers, and black berries thought to be poisonous.

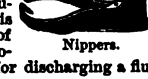
Nĭ'hil (nĭ'hĭl), *n.* Nothing. — **Ni-hil'i-ty** (nĭ-hĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Nothingness. — **Ni'hil-ism** (nĭ'hĭl-ĭz'm), *n.* Nothingness; nihility; doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism; doctrines of nihilists. — **Ni'hil-ist**, *n.* An advocate of nihilism; disbeliever in the social improvement of men; one of a political secret organization for the destruction of government.

Nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *a.* [NIMBLER (-blẽr); NIMBLEST.] Light in motion; agile; active.

Nine (nīn), *a.* One more than eight, or less than ten. — *n.* Sum of five and four; symbol representing nine units (9 or ix.). — **Nine'fold'** (nīn'fōld'), *a.* Nine times repeated. — **Nine'pins** (-pĭnz), *n.* A game in which a ball is rolled at nine wooden pins, to knock them down. — **Ninth** (nĭnth), *a.* Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; being one of nine equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of nine equal parts; the next after the eighth. — **Ninth'ly** (nĭnth'lў), *adv.* In the ninth place. — **Nine'teen'** (-tēn'), *a.* Nine and ten. — *n.* Sum of ten and nine; symbol representing nineteen units (19 or xix.). — **Nine'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth; being one of nineteen equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of nineteen equal parts; the next after the eighteenth. — **Nine'ty** (-tў), *a.* Nine times ten; one more than 89. — *n.* Sum of nine times ten; symbol representing ninety units (90 or xc.). — **Nine'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the eighty-ninth; being one of ninety equal parts. — *n.* One of ninety equal parts; the next after the eighty-ninth.

Nin'ny (nĭn'nў), *n.*; *pl.* NINNIES (-nĭz). A fool.

Nip (nĭp), *v. t.* [NIPPED (nĭpt); NIPPING.] To inclose and compress tightly; to pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A seizing; pinch with the nails or teeth; blast; destruction by frost. — **Nip'per** (nĭp'per), *n.* The fore tooth of a horse; *pl.* pincers.



Nippers.

Nip'ple (nĭp'p'l), *n.* Protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; a pap; projection having an orifice for discharging a fluid or for other purposes.

Nit (nĭt), *n.* The egg of an insect.

Ni'ter (nī'tẽr), **Ni'tre**, *n.* Potassium nitrate, a white, crystalline salt, used in manufacture of gunpowder and in medicine; — called also *saltpeter*. — **Ni'trate** (nī'trāt), *n.* A salt of nitric acid. — **Nitrate of silver.** Lunar caustic. — **Ni'tric** (-trĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen. — **Nitric acid.** A powerful, corrosive acid. — **Ni'trous** (-trŭs), **Ni'try** (-trў), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, niter. — **Ni'tro-gen** (-trō-jĕn), *n.* A gas, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air. — **Ni'tro-gen-ize** (-jĕn-īz), *v. t.* To imbue with nitrogen. — **Ni'tro-glyc'er-in** (nī'trō-glĭs'ẽr-ĭn), *n.* A tremendously explosive compound of nitric acid or glycerin with sulphuric acid.

No (nō), *a.* Not any; not one; none. — *adv.* Nay. — *n.*; *pl.* Nos (nōz). A refusal by use of the word *no;* a denial; negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

Nob (nŏb), *n.* The head. [*Low*]

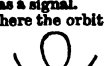
No'ble (nō'b'l), *a.* [Noblер (-blĕr); Noblest.] Possessing eminence, dignity, or exalted rank; worthy; sublime; great; stately; grand; generous; free. — *n.* A nobleman; a peer; a gold coin. — **No'bly**, *adv.* — **No'ble-ness**, *n.* — **No-bil'i-ty** (nō-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nobleness; quality of being noble; the aristocratic class; the peerage. — **No'ble-man**, *n.* A noble; peer.

No'bod-y (nō'bŏd-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Nobodies (-Iz). No person; not anybody; person of no importance.

Noc'turn (nŏk'tûrn), *n.* Religious service by night. — **Noc-tur'nal** (-tûr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or done at, night; seeking food at night.

Nod (nŏd), *v. i.* & *t.* [Nodded; Nodding.] To bow (the head) quickly, esp. in assent or salutation; to signify by a nod; to be drowsy. — *n.* A bending forward of the upper part or top of anything; quick forward motion of the head, in assent, salutation, drowsiness, or as a signal.

Node (nōd), *n.* Knot; knob; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a geometric curve upon itself. — **Nod'al** (nōd'al), *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a node. — **No-dose'** (nō-dōs'), *a.* Having knots or swelling joints; knotted. — **No-dos'i-ty** (-dŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Knottiness; a knot; a swelling. — **Nod'u-lar** (nŏd'ū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule. — **Nod'ule** (-ūl), *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.


Node.

Noise (noiz), *n.* Sound of any kind; clamor; din; clatter; uproar. — *v. i.* [Noised (noizd); Noising.] To sound loud. — *v. t.* To spread by rumor; to report. — **Nois'y** (noiz'ȳ), *a.* [Noisier (-ĭ-ĕr); Noisiest.] Making a noise; full of noise; turbulent; boisterous. — **Noise'less**, *a.* Making no noise; silent.

Noi'some (noi'sŭm), *a.* Injurious to health; unwholesome; disgusting; fetid.

Nom'ad (nŏm'ad), *n.* One of a race having no fixed location, but wandering from place to place. — *a.* Roving; restless. — **No-mad'ic** (nō-măd'ĭk), *a.* Wandering.

No'men-cla'ture (nō'mĕn-klā'tûr), *n.* System of technical names in any science; terminology.

Nom'i-nal (nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Pertaining to names; existing in name only; not real. — *n.* A verb formed from a noun. — **Nom'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* By name, or in name only. — **Nom'i-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To name; to appoint; to propose by name, or offer the name of (a candidate for office). — **Nom'i-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **Nom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A naming or nominating; state of being nominated; power of nominating. — **Nom'i-na-tive**, *a.* Naming; designating. — *n.* The grammatical case in which the subject of a verb stands. — **Nom'i-nee'** (-nē'), *n.* One named, or proposed, for office.

Non'age (nŏn'ăj), *n.* Time of life before one reaches legal age; minority.

Non'a-ge-na'ri-an (nŏn'ă-jē-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* One ninety years old.

Non'a-gon (nŏn'ă-gŏn), *n.* A polygon having nine angles.

Non'at-tend'ance (nŏn'ăt-tĕnd'ans), *n.* Failure to attend.

Non'com-mis'sioned (nŏn'kŏm-mĭsh'ŭnd), *a.* Not having a commission.

Non'con-duct'or (nŏn-kŏn-dŭk'tĕr), *n.* Substance which does not transmit heat, electricity, etc., or which transmits it with difficulty.

Non'con-form'ist (nŏn'kŏn-fôrm'ĭst), *n.* One who does not comform to an established church, esp. to the Church of England or of Scotland. — **Non'con-form'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.

Non'de-script (nŏn'dē-skrĭpt), *a.* Not hitherto described; odd; irregular. — *n.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal.

None (nŭn), *a.* & *pron.* No one; no; not any.

Non-en'ti-ty (nŏn-ĕn'tĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nonexistence; negation of being; thing not existing; person or thing of little account; a nobody.

Non'ex-ist'ence (nŏn'ĕgz-ĭst'ens), *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity; thing that has no being.

Non'pa-reil' (nŏn'pă-rĕl'), *n.* Something of unequaled excellence; a sort of apple; small size of printing type.

☞ This is *nonpareil* type.

Non-pay'ment (nŏn-pā'ment), *n.* Neglect to pay.

Non-res'i-dence (nŏn-rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* Failure to reside at the place where one is stationed. — **Non-res'i-dent** (-dent), *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One not a resident of a particular place, or who absents himself from discharge of duties.

Non'sense (nŏn'sens), *n.* That which is not sense, or has no sense; things of no importance. — **Non-sen'si-cal** (-sĕn'sĭ-kal), *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A simpleton; a blockhead.

Noo'dle (nōō'd'l), *n.* A strip of dough, made with eggs, eaten in soup.

Nook (nŏŏk), *n.* A corner; a recess; a retreat.

Noon (nōōn), *n.* Middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock. — *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional. — **Noon'day'** (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Midday. — *a.* Meridional. — **Noon'ing**, *n.* Repose at noon; repast at noon. — **Noon'tide'** (-tīd'), *n.* Midday. — *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Noose (nōōs *or* nōōz), *n.* A running knot, which binds closer the more it is drawn. — *v. t.* [Noosed (nōōst); Noosing.] To tie or catch in a noose; to insnare.

Nor (nôr), *conj.* Negative particle, introducing the second member of a negative proposition, following *neither*, or *not*, in the first.

Nor'mal (nôr'mal), *a.* According to an established rule or principle; regular; ordinary. — **Normal school.** A school for [illegible] teachers.

Nor'man (nôr'mən), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Normandy. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans.

Norse (nôrs), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. — *n.* Language of ancient Scandinavia. — **Norse'man** (nôrs'mən), *n.* Inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia; Northman.

North (nôrth), *n.* The one of the four cardinal points lying in the direction of the trne meridian; direction opposite to the south. — *a.* Lying toward, or situated at, the north. — *v. t.* To turn or move toward the north. — *adv.* Northward. — **North'er** (nôrth'ər), *n.* Wind blowing from the north. — **North'er-ly**, *a.* Being toward the north; northern; from the north. — *adv.* Toward the north; in a northern direction; proceeding from the north. — **North'ern** (-ərn), *a.* Being in, or near to, the north; in a direction toward the north. — **North'ern-er**, *n.* A resident in the north. — **North'ern-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Situated at the point furthest north. — **North'ward** (nôrth'wərd), *a.* Being toward the north. — **North'ward, North'wards** (-wərdz), *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. — **North'ward-ly**, *a.* Having a northern direction. — *adv.* In a northern direction. — **North'east'** (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* Point between the north and east, at equal distance from each. — *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the northeast. — **North'east'er-ly** (-ēst'ər-lȳ), *a.* Toward, or coming from, the northeast. — **North'east'ern** (-ərn), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, a direction to the northeast. — **North'west'** (-wēst'), *n.* Point between north and west, and equally distant from each. — *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, being in, or proceeding from, the northwest. — **North'west'er-ly** (-ər-lȳ), *a.* Toward or from the northwest. — **North'west'ern** (-ərn), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, or in a direction to, the northwest.

Nor-we'gi-an (nôr-wē'jĭ-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway. — *n.* An inhabitant of Norway.

Nose (nōz), *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell; scent; vent; snout; nozzle. — *v. t.* [Nosed (nōzd); Nosing (nōz'ĭng).] To smell; to scent; to track. — **Nose'bleed'** (nōz'blēd'), *n.* Hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose. — **Nose'gay'** (-gā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers.

Nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* One of the two channels through the nose.

Nos'trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.* A quack or patent medicine; scheme or advice of a quack.

Not (nŏt), *adv.* A word expressing negation, denial, or refusal.

Not'a-ble (nōt'ə-b'l), *a.* Noticeable; evident; worthy of notice; remarkable; distinguished for good management; actively industrious; smart. — **Not'a-bly**, *adv.* In a notable manner; memorably; industriously. — **Not'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being notable; a notable or remarkable person or thing.

a-ry (nō'tə-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Notaries (-tə-rĭz). A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic. — **No-ta'ri-al** (nō-tā'rĭ-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, done or taken by, a notary.

No-ta'tion (nō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A recording by marks, figures, or characters; in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing numbers and quantities by figures or signs.

Notch (nŏch), *n.* A nick; an indentation; a deep pass or defile between mountains. — *v. t.* [Notched (nŏcht); Notching.] To cut in small hollows; to place in a notch.

Note (nōt), *n.* A mark or token; a symbol; a sign, to call attention; memorandum; brief remark; comment; short letter; diplomatic paper; written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; musical character, to indicate the length of a tone; musical sound; notice; reputation; distinction. — *v. t.* To notice with care; to remark; to heed; to record in writing; to stand; to designate. — **Note'book'** (nōt'bŏŏk'), *n.* Book in which memorandums are written or notes of hand are registered. — **Not'ed** (nōt'ĕd), *a.* Well known by reputation; celebrated; remarkable; famous. — **Note'wor'thy** (-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Worthy of notice.

Noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* Not anything; nonenity; a trifle. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all. — **Noth'ing-ness**, *n.* Nihility; non-existence; a thing of no value.

No'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* A noting, remarking, or observing; writing containing formal information; respectful treatment; regard; heed; consideration; advice; news. — *v. t.* [Noticed (-tĭst); Noticing.] To remark; to observe; to see; to heed; to mention. — **No'tice-a-ble** (-ə-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of being observed; likely to attract attention.

No'ti-fy (nō'tĭ-fȳ), *v. t.* [Notified (-fid); Notifying.] To make known; to publish; to give notice to. — **No'ti-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A giving notice; advertisement, citation, etc.

No'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* Idea; conception; opinion; small article; trifling thing.

No-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Generally known and talked of; remarkable; famous. — **No-to'ri-ous-ness, No'to-ri'e-ty** (nō'tō-rī'ĕ-tȳ), *n.*

Not'with-stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth-stănd'ĭng), *prep.* Without opposition or obstruction from; in spite of; despite. — *adv.* or *conj.* Although; nevertheless; however.

Nought (nąt), *n.* Same as Naught.

Noun (noun), *n.* A word used as the designation of anything.

Nour'ish (nûr'ĭsh), *v. t.* To feed; to furnish with nutriment; to supply means of support and increase to; to encourage; to cherish; to supply. — *v. i.* To promote growth. — **Nour'ish-ment** (-ment), *n.* A nourishing; nutrition; food.

Nov'el (nŏv'əl), *a.* Of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange; new. — *n.* A fictitious narrative. — **Nov'el-ist**, *n.* A writer of novels. — **Nov'el-ty** (-əl-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being novel; newness; a new or strange thing.

No-vem'ber (nō-vĕm'bĕr), *n.* Eleventh month of the year.

Nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* One new in any business; a beginner; one newly received into the church or into a religious house. — **No-vi'ti-ate** (nō-vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *n.* State or condition of being a novice; time of probation.

Now (nou), *adv.* At the present time. — **Now and then.** At one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals. — **Now'a-days'** (nou'ā-dāz'), *adv.* In this age; at present.

No'where' (nō'hwār'), *adv.* Not anywhere; not in any place or state.

No'wise' (nō'wīz'), *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Productive of injury; hurtful; destructive; pernicious; corrupting; unwholesome; insalubrious.

Noz'zle (nŏz'z'l), *n.* A nose; a snout; a projecting vent of anything.

Nu'cle-us (nū'klē-ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. Nucleuses (-ĕz), L. Nuclei (-ī). A kernel; a central mass or point about which matter is gathered.

Nude (nūd), *a.* Bare; naked; uncovered. — **Nu-da'tion** (nū-dā'shŭn), *n.* A stripping, or making bare or naked. — **Nu'di-ty** (nū'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nakedness; undraped or unclothed portion.

Nudge (nŭj), *v. t.* [Nudged (nŭjd); Nudging.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, to call attention. — *n.* A push with the elbow.

Nu'ga-to-ry (nū'gȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Trifling; vain; futile; ineffectual.

Nug'get (nŭg'gĕt), *n.* A lump; a mass, esp. of precious metal.

Nui'sance (nū'sns), *n.* That which annoys or gives trouble; a thing that produces inconvenience or damage.

Null (nŭl), *a.* Of no force or validity; invalid; void; nugatory; of no significance. — **Nul'li-fy** (nŭl'lĭ-fī), *v. t.* To make void; to render invalid; to abolish; to abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to repeal. — **Nul'li-fi'er**, *n.* — **Nul'li-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect. — **Nul'li-ty** (nŭl'lĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Nullities (-tĭz). Nothingness; anything void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

Numb (nŭm), *a.* Enfeebled in, or destitute of, power of sensation and motion; torpid; paralyzed; benumbed; chill; motionless. — *v. t.* [Numbed (nŭmd); Numbing (nŭm'ĭng).] To make torpid; to benumb. — **Numb'ness**, *n.*

Num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* A single unit or assemblage of units; collection of many individuals; multitude; anything regulated by count; poetry; verse. — *v. t.* [Numbered (-bĕrd); Numbering.] To reckon; to give or assign the number of; to amount to; to consist of; to count; to calculate; to tell. — **Num'bers** (-bĕrz), *n.* Fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews. — **Num'ber-er**, *n.* — **Num'ber-less** (-bĕr-lĕs), *a.* Not to be counted; innumerable.

Nu'mer-al (nū'mĕr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, expressing, or representing, number. — *n.* A figure or character used to express a number. — **Nu'mer-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Nu'mer-a-ble** (-a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being numbered or counted. — **Nu'mer-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Belonging to a certain number. — **Nu'mer-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To divide off and read (figures) according to the rules of numeration. — **Nu'mer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A numbering; act or art of reading numbers, esp. as written in the scale of ten, by the Arabic method. — **Nu'mer-a'tor** (nū'mĕr-ā'tĕr), *n.* One who numbers; arithmetical term in a vulgar fraction showing how many fractional units are taken; number above the line in a vulgar fraction. — **Nu-mer'ic** (nŭ-mĕr'ĭk), **Nu-mer'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to, or denoting, number; expressed by numbers.

Nu'mer-ous (nū'mĕr-ŭs), *a.* Many; consisting of a great number of individuals, also of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical.

Num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* A dunce; a dolt.

Nun (nŭn), *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life. — **Nun'ner-y** (nŭn'nĕr-ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Nunneries (-ĭz). A cloister; a residence of nuns.

Nun'ci-o (nŭn'shĭ-ō), *n.*; *pl.* Nuncios (-ōz). A messenger; the Pope's representative at a foreign court.

Nun-cu'pa-tive (nŭn-kū'pȧ-tĭv *or* nŭn'kŭ-pā'tĭv), **Nun-cu'pa-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Oral; not written.

Nun'ner-y, *n.* See under Nun, *n.*

Nup'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. — *n.* Marriage; wedding; — almost only in *plural*.

Nurse (nûrs), *n.* One who tends a child or sick person. — *v. t.* [Nursed (nûrst); Nursing.] To nourish; to cherish; to foster; to suckle; to bring up; to raise from a weak condition. — **Nurs'er**, *n.* — **Nurs'er-y** (nûrs'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees; whatever forms and educates. — **Nurs'er-y-man'** (-măn'), *n.* One in charge of a nursery. — **Nurs'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant. — **Nur'ture** (nûr'tûr), *n.* A nourishing or nursing; education; instruction; food; diet. — *v. t.* To feed; to nourish; to cherish; to educate.

Nut (nŭt), *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; a metal block containing a concave screw, for retaining or tightening a bolt, etc. — *v. i.* [Nutted; Nutting.] To gather nuts. — **Nut'ty** (nŭt'tȳ), *a.* Abounding with, or flavored like, nuts. — **Nut'gall'** (-gal'), *n.* A gall resembling a nut, esp. one growing on the oak. — **Nut'shell'**, *n.* Hard cover of a nut; thing of small compass.

Nut.

Nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ĕr), *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts; a bird of the crow and magpie kind.

Nut'meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* The aromatic kernel of the fruit of a tree, native of the Molucca Islands, — used in cookery.

Nu'tri-ent (nū'trĭ-ent), *a.* Nourishing; producing growth. — *n.* Nutritious substance. — **Nu'tri-ment** (-ment), *n.* That which nourishes; food; aliment. — **Nu-tri'tion** (nū-trĭ'

promoting growth or repairing waste of animal or vegetable life; nutriment. — **Nu-tri'tious** (nū-trĭsh'ŭs), **Nu'tri-tive** (nū'trĭ-tĭv), *a.* Nourishing; nutrient. — **Nu'tri-tive-ness**, *n.*

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. t.* To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nuz'zle (nŭz'z'l), *v. i.* To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud; to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

Nymph (nĭmf), *n.* A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters; an insect in the pupa state; chrysalis.

O.

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or in address; also to express pain, desire, etc.

Oak (ōk), *n.* An acorn-bearing tree, of many species, yielding hard, tough timber. — **Oak'en** (ōk'n), *a.* Made of oak.

Oak'um (ōk'ŭm), *n.* Old rope, untwisted, used for caulking seams of ships.

Oar (ōr), *n.* A long, slender implement for rowing boats. — *v. t.* & *i.* To row. — **Oars'man** (ōrz'mən), *n.* A rower.

O'a-sis (ō'ā-sĭs *or* ō-ā'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* OASES (-sēz). Fertile place in a desert.

Oat (ōt), *n.*; *pl.* OATS (ōts). A cereal grass, and its grain; — chiefly used in *pl.* — **Oat'meal'** (ōt'-mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats.

Oath (ōth), *n.* A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth; blasphemous use of the name of God.

Ob'du-rate (ŏb'dū-rĭt), *a.* Rendered hard; harsh; inflexible; stubborn; impenitent; callous; stubbornly wicked. — **Ob'du-rate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'du-rate-ness**, **Ob'du-ra-cy** (-rā-sĭ), *n.*

O-be'di-ent (ō-bē'dĭ-ent), *a.* Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive. — **O-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.* — **O-be'di-ence** (-ens), *n.*

O-bei'sance (ō-bē'sans *or* ō-bē'-), *n.* A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

Ob'e-lisk (ŏb'ē-lĭsk), *n.* A four-sided pillar or monument; a printer's mark [†], called also a *dagger*, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, etc.

O-bese' (ō-bēs'), *a.* Excessively fat; fleshy. — **O-bese'ness**, **O-bes'i-ty** (-bĕs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

O-bey' (ō-bē'), *v. t.* [OBEYED (-bēd'); OBEYING.] To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of; to yield to the power or operation of.

O'bit (ō'bĭt *or* ŏb'ĭt), *n.* Death; decease. — **O-bit'u-a-ry** (-ū-rĭ), *a.* Relating to death. — *n.* A notice of the death of a person, with a biographical sketch of his character.

Ob-ject' (ŏb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To set before; to bring or offer in opposition. — *v. i.* To make opposition. — **Ob'ject** (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* That with which the mind is occupied; thing sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause. — **Ob-ject'or** (-jĕkt'ĕr), *n.* — **Ob-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* An objecting; adverse reason or argument; difficulty; doubt; scruple. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Justly liable to objections. — **Ob-jec'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ob-jec'tive** (-jĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to an object; outward; external; designating the grammatical case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition. — *n.* Point aimed at; in grammar, the objective case.

Ob-late' (ŏb-lāt' *or* ŏb'lāt), *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles; offered up; consecrated; dedicated. — **Ob-la'tion** (-lē'shŭn), *n.* Thing offered in worship or service; sacrifice.

Ob'li-gate (ŏb'lĭ-gāt), *v. t.* To bind (one's self) to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge; to compel. — **Ob'li-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A binding; binding power of a vow, promise, contract, law, etc.; act binding one to do something to or for another; state of being indebted for a kindness; legal bond with a condition annexed. — **Ob'li-ga-to-ry** (ŏb'lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ), *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty.

O-blige' (ō-blīj'), *v. t.* [OBLIGED (-blījd'); OBLIGING.] To constrain; to bind by some favor rendered; to gratify; to accommodate. — **O-blig'er** (-blī'jĕr), *n.* — **O-blig'ing** (ō-blī'jĭng), *a.* Having the disposition to oblige; civil; complaisant; courteous; kind.

Ob-lique' (ŏb-lēk' *or* -līk'), *a.* Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; indirect; obscure; underhand. — *v. i.* [OBLIQUED (-lēkt' *or* -līkt'); OBLIQUING.] To deviate from a perpendicular line; to move forward, either to the right or left, by stepping sidewise. — **Ob-liq'ui-ty** (ŏb-lĭk'wĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude; irregularity.

Ob-lit'er-ate (ŏb-lĭt'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To erase; to blot out; to efface. — **Ob-lit'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.*

Ob-liv'i-on (ŏb-lĭv'ĭ-ŭn), *n.* A forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness; amnesty; general pardon of offenses. — **Ob-liv'i-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.

Ob'long (ŏb'lŏng), *a.* Having greater length than breadth. — *n.* A figure of greater length than breadth. — **Ob'long-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'long-ness**, *n.*

Ob'lo-quy (ŏb'lō-kwĭ), *n.* Censorious speech; odium; censure; slander.

Ob-nox'ious (ŏb-nŏk'shŭs), *a.* Liable to censure; blameworthy; offensive; odious; hateful; liable; exposed; subject; answerable.

Obovate Leaf.

Ob-o'vate (ŏb-ō'vāt), *a.* Inversely ovate; ovate with the narrow end downward.

Ob-scene' (ŏb-sēn'), *a.* Expressing something which decency forbids to be exposed; filthy; disgusting; lewd.

Ob-scure' (ŏb-skūr'), *a.* Covered over; shaded; hidden; remote from observation; unknown; humble; not easily understood; not clear, full, or distinct. — *v. t.* [Obscured (-skūrd'); Obscuring.] To render obscure; to make less intelligible, visible, or illustrious. — **Ob-scure'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-scure'ness**, **Ob-scu'ri-ty** (-skū'rĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Ob'scu-ra'tion** (ŏb'skū-rā'shŭn), *n.* An obscuring; state of being obscured.

Ob-se'qui-ous (ŏb-sē'kwĭ-ŭs), *a.* Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant; obedient.

Ob'se-quy (ŏb'sĕ-kwȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Obsequies (-kwĭz). Funeral rite or solemnity; — chiefly in *plural*.

Ob-serve' (ŏb-zĕrv'), *v. t.* [Observed (-zĕrvd'); Observing.] To pay attention to; to notice; to celebrate; to utter as a remark; to say casually; to comply with; to obey. — *v. i.* To take notice; to remark; to comment. — **Ob-serv'er**, *n.* — **Ob-serv'ing**, *a.* Giving particular attention; attentive to what passes. — **Ob-serv'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-serv'a-ble** (-zĕrv'ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being observed; remarkably. — **Ob-serv'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Ob-serv'ant** (-ant), *a.* Taking notice; attentive; critical; mindful; regardful; obedient; submissive. — **Ob'ser-va'tion** (ŏb'zĕr-vā'shŭn), *n.* An observing or taking notice; thing observed or noticed; a remark; performance of what is prescribed; observance; a noting some fact or occurrence in nature. — **Ob-serv'a-to-ry** (-zĕrv'ă-tŏ-rȳ), *n.* Place from which a view may be observed; building for making observations on the heavenly bodies, or one fitted for systematic observations of natural phenomena.

Ob'so-lete (ŏb'sŏ-lēt), *a.* No longer common; disused; neglected; obscure. — **Ob'so-lete'ness**, *n.* — **Ob'so-les'cent** (-lĕs'ent), *a.* Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

Ob'sta-cle (ŏb'stă-k'l), *n.* Thing that hinders progress; obstruction; impediment; difficulty.

Ob'sti-nate (ŏb'stĭ-nāt), *a.* Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; not easily subdued or removed; stubborn; inflexible; perverse; opinionated; contumacious. — **Ob'sti-nate-ly**, *adv.* — **Ob'sti-na-cy** (-nă-sȳ), *n.*

Ob-strep'er-ous (ŏb-strĕp'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Loud; clamorous; noisy. — **Ob-strep'er-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Ob-struct' (ŏb-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To block up; to hinder from passing; to bar; to arrest; to check; to impede; to oppose. — **Ob-struc'tion** (-struk'shŭn), *n.* An obstructing; impediment; hindrance. — **Ob-struct'ive** (-strŭk'tĭv), *a.* Tending to obstruct; causing impediment.

Ob-tain' (ŏb-tān'), *v. t.* [Obtained (-tānd'); Obtaining.] To get hold of; to gain possession of; to attain; to procure; to acquire; to win; to earn. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general. — **Ob-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Ob-trude' (ŏb-trūd'), *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to offer with importunity. — *v. i.* To enter without right; to offer officiously. — **Ob-trud'er**, *n.* — **Ob-tru'sion** (-trụ'zhŭn), *n.* An obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited. — **Ob-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others.

Ob-tuse' (ŏb-tūs'), *a.* Not pointed or acute; dull; obscure. — **Ob-tuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Ob-tuse'ness**, *n.* — **Ob-tuse'-an'gled** (ăn'gl'd), *n.* Having an angle greater than a right angle.

ABC Obtuse Angle; *DBC* Right Angle.

Ob'vi-ate (ŏb'vĭ-āt), *v. t.* To meet in the way; to prevent by interception; to clear the way of.

Ob'vi-ous (ŏb'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Open; exposed; liable; subject; easily discovered or understood; manifest; plain; clear; evident; apparent.

Oc-ca'sion (ŏk-kā'zhŭn), *n.* A coming to pass; occurrence; incident; favorable opportunity; accidental cause; incidental need; requirement. — *v. t.* [Occasioned (-zhŭnd); Occasioning.] To give occasion to; to cause incidentally. — **Oc-ca'sion-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or occurring at, times, but not regular or systematic; incidental; made on some special event.

Oc'ci-put (ŏk'sĭ-pŭt), *n.* Hinder part of the skull or head. — **Oc-cip'i-tal** (ŏk-sĭp'ĭ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the occiput.

Oc-cult' (ŏk-kŭlt'), *a.* Hidden; secret. — **Oc'cul-ta'tion** (ŏk'kŭl-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rendering occult; the hiding of a heavenly body from sight by intervention of another heavenly body.

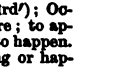
Oc'cu-py (ŏk'kŭ-pī), *v. t.* [Occupied (-pīd); Occupying.] To hold in possession; to fill; to employ; to use. — **Oc'cu-pi-er** (-pī-ĕr), **Oc'cu-pant** (-pant), *n.* — **Oc'cu-pan-cy** (-pan-sȳ), *n.* A taking or holding possession. — **Oc'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* An occupying or taking possession; state of being occupied; use; employment; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oc-cur' (ŏk-kŭr'), *v. i.* [Occurred (-kŭrd'); Occurring.] To be found here and there; to appear; to meet or come to the mind; to happen. — **Oc-cur'rence** (-rens), *n.* A coming or happening; an incident; an event.

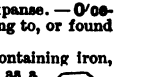
Ocean (ō'shan), *n.* Largest body of water on the earth; the sea; an immense expanse. — **O'ce-an'ic** (ō'shĕ-ăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or found or formed in, the ocean.

O'cher (ō'kĕr), **O'chre**, *n.* Clay containing iron, yellow or red in color, and used as a pigment.

Oc'ta-gon (ŏk'tă-gŏn), *n.* Plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. — **Oc-tag'o-nal** (ŏk-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.


Octagon.

Oc'ta-he'dron (ŏk'tă-hē'drŏn), *n.* A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. — **Oc'ta-he'dral** (-dral), *a.* Having eight equal sides.


Octahedron.

Oc-tan'gu-lar (ŏk-tăn'gŭ-lĕr), *a.* Having eight angles.

Oc'tave (ŏk'tĭv), *n.* The eighth day after a church festival; the eighth tone in the musical scale; the scale itself.

Oc-ta'vo (ŏk-tā'vō), *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; of the size of such a leaf. — *n.* A book composed of sheets [illegible] size; — written 8vo or 8°.

Oc-ten'ni-al (ŏk-tĕn'nĭ-al), *a.* Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

Oc-til'lion (ŏk-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English numeration, the eighth power of a million, or a unit with 48 ciphers annexed; by the French, a unit with 27 ciphers.

Oc-to'ber (ŏk-tō'bĕr), *n.* The tenth month of the year.

Oc'to-dec'i-mo (ŏk'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* Having eighteen leaves to a sheet; of the size of such a leaf. — *n.* A book having leaves of this size; — written 18mo or 18°.

Oc'to-ped (ŏk'tō-pŏd), *n.* A mollusk or insect having eight legs.

Oc'to-pus (ŏk'tō-pŭs; *L.* ŏk-tō'pŭs), *n.* The devilfish; an eight-armed cephalopod.

Oc'tu-ple (ŏk'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Eightfold.

Oc'u-lar (ŏk'ŭ-lẽr), *a.* Depending on, or perceived by, the eye. — *n.* Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc. — **Oc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view. — **Oc'u-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.

Odd (ŏd), *a.* Not paired with another; alone; remaining; having no great value; insignificant; not divisible by two without a remainder; not even; peculiar; queer; droll; comical. — **Odd Fellow.** A member of a certain secret society. — **Odd'i-ty** (ŏd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being odd; singularity; a queer person or thing. — **Odds** (ŏdz), *n. sing. & pl.* Difference in favor of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority; probability.

Ode (ōd), *n.* A dignified poem or song.

O'di-um (ō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Hatred; dislike; quality that provokes hatred. — **O'di-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Deserving hatred; causing disgust; detestable.

O'dor (ō'dẽr), *n.* Smell; scent; perfume. — **O'dor-ant** (-ant), **O'dor-if'er-ous** (-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **O'dor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Giving scent; fragrant.

O'er (ōr), *prep. & adv.* Contraction for OVER.

Of (ŏv), *prep.* From or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to; concerning.

Off (ŏf), *adv.* From; away from. — *prep.* Not on. — *a.* Most distant. — *interj.* Away! begone! — **Off color.** Not of pure color; inferior; corrupted. — **Off'ish** (ŏf'ĭsh), *a.* Shy; distant in manner.

Off'al (ŏf'ăl), *n.* Carrion; rubbish.

Of-fend' (ŏf-fĕnd'), *v. t.* To displease; to make angry; to shock; to annoy. — *v. i.* To sin; to cause dislike or anger. — **Of-fend'er**, *n.* — **Of-fense'** (-fĕns'), *n.* An offending, displeasing, or hurting; violation of law; state of being offended; umbrage; resentment. [Spelled also *offence.*] — **Of-fen'sive** (-fĕn'sĭv), *a.* Causing displeasure, pain, evil, or injury; used in attack; making the first attack. — *n.* State of one who offends or makes attack.

Of'fer (ŏf'fẽr), *v. t. & i.* [OFFERED (-fẽrd); OFFERING.] To present; to propose. — *n.* A bringing forward; a proposal. — **Of'fer-ing**, *n.* That which is offered; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Off'hand' (ŏf'hănd'), *a. & adv.* Without study or preparation; impromptu.

Of'fice (ŏf'fĭs), *n.* Work to be performed for, or with reference to, others; duty or charge conferred by authority and for a public purpose; place in which business is transacted; religious service appointed for a particular occasion. — **Of'fi-cer** (ŏf'fĭ-sẽr), *n.* One who holds an office; a magistrate. — *v. t.* To furnish with officers. — **Of-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to an office or public trust; derived from the proper office, officer, or authority. — *n.* One who holds office. — **Of-fi'ci-ate** (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To act as an officer; to perform official duties.

Of-fi'cious (ŏf-fĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Excessively forward in kindness; meddling; meddlesome.

Off'ing (ŏf'fĭng), *n.* That part of the sea which is off, or at a good distance, from the shore.

Off'set' (ŏf'sĕt'), *n.* Thing set off, from, before, or against, something; shoot of a plant which takes root and puts out leaves; terrace; horizontal ledge on a wall; sum or value set off against another, as an equivalent; anything given in exchange or retaliation. — **Off-set'** (ŏf-sĕt' *or* ŏf'sĕt'), *v. t. & i.* To balance.

Off'shoot' (ŏf'shōōt'), *n.* That which separates from a main stem, channel, etc.

Off'spring' (ŏf'sprĭng'), *n.* A child or children; descendants; progeny; posterity.

Oft (ŏft), **Oft'en** (ŏf'n), *adv.* Frequently; many times. — **Oft'en-times'** (-tīmz'), **Oft'times'** (ŏft'-tīmz'), *adv.* Frequently; often.

O'gle (ō'g'l), *v. t.* [OGLED (ō'g'ld); OGLING.] To view with side glances or furtively. — *n.* A side glance or look.

O'gre (ō'gẽr), *n.* An imaginary monster, feeding on human beings. — **O'gress** (-grĕs), *n.* A female ogre.

Oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, pain, anxiety, etc.

Ohm (ōm), *n.* The standard unit of electrical resistance; the resistance offered by a column of mercury 1 square millimeter in section, and 106 centimeters in length.

Oil (oil), *n.* Unctuous animal or vegetable substance. — *v. t.* [OILED (oild); OILING.] To rub or anoint with oil. — **Oil'er**, *n.* — **Oil'y** (oil'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or like, oil; unctuous; smooth; greasy. — **Oil'i-ness**, *n.* — **Oil'cloth'**, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, making waterproof garments, etc. — **Oil'man** (oil'măn), *n.* A dealer in oils. — **Oil'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* Variety of hone slate used for whetting tools. — **Oil cake.** A mass of compressed seeds, etc., from which oil has been extracted. — **Oil gas.** Inflammable gas procured from oil, used for lighting and heating purposes.

Oint'ment (oint'ment), *n.* That which serves to anoint; an unguent.

O'kra (ō'krä), *n.* An annual plant, bearing green pods used for soups or pickles.

Old (ōld), *a.* Having existed a long time; not young, fresh, or recently made; aged; long practiced; experienced; worn out; decayed. — **Old'en** (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient. — *v. t.* To age; to grow old. — **Old'ish**, *a.* Somewhat

old. — **Old maid.** An elderly unmarried woman; spinster. — **Old'-maid'ish** (-mād'ĭsh), *a.* Prim; precise. — **Old Testament.** The part of the Bible written before the time of Christ.

O'le-ag'i-nous (ō'lē-ăj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Like oil; oily.

O'le-an'der (ō'lē-ăn'dĕr), *n.* An evergreen, flowering, poisonous shrub.

O'le-as'ter (ō'lē-ăs'tĕr), *n.* The wild olive tree.

O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (ō'lē-ō-mär'gā-rĭn *or* -rēn), *n.* Liquid oil, made from animal fats, and used in artificial butter.

Ol-fac'to-ry (ŏl-făk'tō-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, the sense of smelling. — *n.*; *pl.* **Olfactories** (-rĭz). Organ of smelling; sense of smell.

Ol'i-garch (ŏl'ĭ-gärk), *n.* A member of an oligarchy. — **Ol'i-gar'chy** (-gär'kĭ), *n.* Government in which supreme power is exercised by a few persons. — **Ol'i-gar'chal** (-kal), **Ol'i-gar'chic** (-kĭk), **Ol'i-gar'chic-al** (-kĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.

Ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* A tree cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit, which is used in pickles, and from which olive oil is expressed; the color of the olive, composed of violet and green.

O-me'ga (ō-mē'gä *or* ō'mĕ-gä), *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet, Alpha being the first.

Om'e-let (ŏm'ĕ-lĕt *or* ŏm'lĕt), *n.* A preparation of eggs beaten up and fried.

O'men (ō'mĕn), *n.* A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; a presage. — *v. t.* To indicate as likely to occur; to augur; to predict; to foretell. — **Om'i-nous** (ŏm'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, an omen; significant; portentous.

O-mit' (ō-mĭt'), *v. t.* [**Omitted**; **Omitting.**] To leave out; to drop; to pass by; to neglect. — **O-mis'si-ble** (-mĭs'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being omitted. — **O-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A leaving out; neglect; a thing omitted.

Om'ni-bus (ŏm'nĭ-bŭs), *n.* A large four-wheeled carriage to carry many people.

Om'ni-fa'ri-ous (ŏm'nĭ-fā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Om-nip'o-tent (ŏm-nĭp'ō-tent), *a.* Possessing unlimited power; almighty.

Om'ni-pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ-prĕz'ent), *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Om-nis'cient (ŏm-nĭsh'ent), *a.* Having knowledge of all things. — **Om-nis'cience** (-ens), *n.*

Om-niv'o-rous (ŏm-nĭv'ō-rŭs), *a.* All-devouring.

On (ŏn), *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; upon; by means of; with; in addition to; besides; at; near; toward; for; by virtue of; in consequence of; in reference or relation to. — *adv.* Forward; onward; without ceasing; attached to the body; in progress.

Once (wŭns), *adv.* At one time; on one occasion; formerly. — **At once.** Immediately; without delay; at the same time; as one.

One (wŭn), *a.* Being but a single unit; undivided; united; same; any. — **All one.** Just the same. — **At one.** In agreement or concord. — **One'ness** (wŭn'nĕs), *n.* State of being one; singleness; individuality; unity.

On'er-ous (ŏn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.

On'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* A culinary plant, and its edible bulbous root.

On'ly (ōn'lĭ), *a.* One alone; single. — *adv.* Solely; merely; barely.

On'set (ŏn'sĕt), *n.* Violent attack; assault.

On'slaught' (ŏn'slạt'), *n.* Attack; onset.

On'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* On the top of; upon; on.

On'ward (ŏn'wĕrd), *a.* Advanced or advancing; increased; improved. — *adv.* Toward the point before or in front; forward; in advance. — **On'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* Onward.

O'nyx (ō'nĭks *or* ŏn'ĭks), *a.* Chalcedony in parallel layers of different color, used for making cameos.

O'ö-lite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* A variety of limestone, consisting of small, round grains. — **O'ö-lit'ic** (-lĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, oölite.

O-öl'o-gy (ō-ŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* The science of eggs.

Ooze (ōōz), *n.* Soft mud; slime. — *v. i.* & *t.* [**Oozed** (ōōzd); **Oozing.**] To flow gently; to shed; to distill. — **Ooz'y** (ōōz'ĭ), *a.* Miry.

O-pac'i-ty (ō-păs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being opaque.

O'pal (ō'pal), *n.* A mineral consisting of silica. The *precious opal* presents a play of colors of delicate tints, and is esteemed as a gem.

O-paque' (ō-pāk'), *a.* Impervious to light; not transparent; obscure. — **O-paque'ness,** *n.*

Ope (ōp), *a.* Open. — *v. t.* & *i.* To open.

O'pen (ō'p'n), *a.* Free of access; not shut up; public; not drawn together or contracted; expanded; without reserve; not secret; not settled or adjusted; easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth. — *v. t.* & *i.* [**Opened** (ō'p'nd); **Opening.**] To unclose; to exhibit; to explain; to speak without reserve; to begin.

Op'er-a (ŏp'ĕr-ä), *n.* Musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, etc. — **Op'er-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Belonging to, or like, an opera. — **Opera glass.** A lorgnette, or short telescope, usually with a tube and glasses for each eye, for use at operas, theaters, etc.

Opera Glass.

Op'er-ate (ŏp'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To exert power; to act; to move; to work. — **Op'er-a-tor** (-ā'tŏr), *n.* — **Op'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Act or process of operating; agency; exertion of power; method of working; effect brought about by a definite plan; transformation to be made upon mathematical quantities; surgical action of the hand, or with instruments, on the human body. — **Op'er-a-tive** (ŏp'ĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Having power of acting; exerting force; efficient in work; efficacious. — *n.* A laboring man; an artisan.

O-phid'i-an (ō-fĭd'ĭ-an), *n.* An animal of the snake kind.

Oph-thal'mi-a (ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ä), **Oph-thal'my** (ŏf-thăl'mĭ), *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the eye or eyeball. — **Oph-thal'mic** (-mĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

O'pi-ate (ō'pĭ-ĭt), *n.* Medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep; narcotic. — *a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest or inaction; soporific; somnific; quieting.

O-pine' (ō-pīn'), *v. i.* [OPINED (-pīnd'); OPINING.] To think; to suppose. — **O-pin'ion** (-pĭn'yŭn), *n.* Mental conviction of truth; judgment which the mind forms; notion; idea; view. — **O-pin'ion-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Obstinate in opinion.

O'pi-um (ō'pĭ-ŭm), *n.* Inspissated juice of the white poppy.

O-pos'sum (ō-pŏs'sŭm), *n.* A marsupial quadruped found in America.

Opossum (⅛).

Op-po'nent (ŏp-pō'nent), *a.* Inclined to oppose; adverse; antagonistic; opposite. — *n.* An adversary; an antagonist; an opposer.

Op'por-tune' (ŏp'pŏr-tūn'), *a.* Present or furnished at a needed occasion; timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; proper. — **Op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* — **Op'por-tune'ness**, *n.* — **Op'por-tu'ni-ty** (ŏp'pŏr-tū'nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Fit or convenient time; occasion; convenience; occurrence.

Op-pose' (ŏp-pōz'), *v. t. & i.* [OPPOSED (-pōzd'); OPPOSING.] To combat; to withstand; to contradict; to check; to obstruct. — **Op-pos'er**, *n.* — **Op'po-site** (ŏp'pŏ-zĭt), *a.* Situated in front; facing; contrasted with; hostile; adverse; mutually antagonistic; inconsistent. — *n.* One who opposes; that which is contrary. — **Op'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A being opposed; repugnance; contrariety; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; obstacle; collective body of opposers; party that opposes the existing administration; situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

Op-press' (ŏp-prĕs'), *v. t.* [OPPRESSED (-prĕst'); OPPRESSING.] To press down; to treat cruelly or unjustly; to lie heavy upon. — **Op-pres'sor** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Op-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* An oppressing; state of being overburdened; sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction; cruelty; severity; misery; calamity. — **Op-pres'sive** (-ĭv), *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; cruel; tyrannical.

Op-pro'bri-um (ŏp-prō'brĭ-ŭm), *n.* Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; shame; disgrace. — **Op-pro'bri-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous.

Op'ta-tive (ŏp'tă-tĭv), *a.* Expressing desire or wish. — *n.* In grammar, a mode of the verb expressing desire.

Op'tic (ŏp'tĭk), *n.* An organ of sight; the eye. — **Op'tic, Op'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to vision, the organ of sight, or the science of optics. — **Op-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One who deals in optical instruments. — **Op'tics** (ŏp'tĭks), *n.* Science of the nature and properties of light.

Op'ti-mism (ŏp'tĭ-mĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best. — **Op'ti-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* A believer in optimism.

Op'tion (ŏp'shŭn), *n.* Power of choosing; choice; preference; wish. — **Op'tion-al** (-al), *a.* Left to, or depending on, choice.

Op'u-lent (ŏp'ū-lent), *a.* Wealthy; rich; affluent. — **Op'u-lence** (-lens), *n.* Wealth; affluence.

Or (ôr), *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative. It corresponds to *either*.

Or'a-cle (ôr'ă-k'l), *n.* Answer of a pagan god or reputed god to an inquiry; deity supposed to give the answer, also place where it was given; revelations delivered by God to prophets; the sacred Scriptures; one reputed uncommonly wise. — **O-rac'u-lar** (ō-răk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or uttering, oracles; of the nature of an oracle; authoritative; obscure; ambiguous.

O'ral (ō'ral), *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by, the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written.

Or'ange (ôr'ĕnj), *n.* A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit; color of an orange. — *a.* Golden yellow.

O-rang'-ou-tang' (ō-răng'ōō-tăng'), *n.* An arboreal ape of Borneo and Sumatra.

O-ra'tion (ō-rā'shŭn), *n.* An elaborate discourse, delivered in public; address; speech. — **Or'a-tor** (ŏr'ă-tẽr), *n.* A public speaker; one distinguished for eloquence; in law, one who prays for relief, or is plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery. — **Or'a-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), **Or'a-tor'ic-al** (-tŏr'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; eloquent; florid. — **Or'a-to-ry** (ŏr'ă-tō-rĭ), *n.* Art of effective public speaking; a chapel for private devotions.

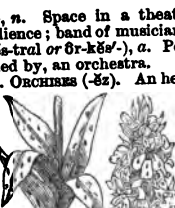
Orb (ôrb), *n.* A body of round form; one of the celestial spheres; circle; orbit; globe; ball; sphere. — **Orbed** (ôrbd), *a.* Round; circular.

Or'bit (ôr'bĭt), *n.* Path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; cavity containing the eye; skin round the eye of a bird.

Or'chard (ôr'chĕrd), *n.* Inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.

Or'ches-tra (ôr'kĕs-trā), *n.* Space in a theater between stage and audience; band of musicians. — **Or'ches-tral** (ôr'kĕs-tral *or* ôr-kĕs'-), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, an orchestra.

Or'chis (ôr'kĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ORCHIDES (-ĕz). An herb bearing flowers of singular form, found all over the world. — **Or'chid** (ôr'kĭd), *n.* Orchidaceous plant.



Orchis.

Or-dain' (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [ORDAINED (-dānd'); ORDAINING.] To regulate; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to set apart for office; to invest with ministerial functions.

Or'de-al (ôr'dē-al), *n.* Ancient form of trial by fire or water; severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

Or'der (ôr'dẽr), *n.* Regular arrangement; methodical succession; proper condition; regular government; tranquillity; regulation; rule; command; commission to supply goods; written direction to pay money; rank or class in society; rank of deacon, priest, or bishop in an episcopal church; well marked divisions of a zoölogical or botanical class. — *v. t.* [ORDERED (-dẽrd); ORDERING.] To put in order; to systematize; to adjust; to regulate; to command. — *v. i.* To give command or direction. — **Or'der-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Conformed to order; regular; quiet; peaceable; well regulated. — *adv.* According to due order; regularly. — *n.* A non-commissioned military officer who attends a superior officer.

Or'di-nal (ôr'dĭ-*nal*), *a.* Indicating the established order or succession. — *n.* A number noting order (*first, second, third*, etc); a book containing certain church services.

Or'di-nance (ôr'dĭ-*nans*), *n.* An ordaining or establishing by authority; appointment; rule established by authority; statute; law; edict; an established rite or ceremony of the church.

Or'di-na-ry (ôr'dĭ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* According to established order; common; usual; of little merit; plain; not handsome. — *n.; pl.* ORDINARIES (-rĭz). An ecclesiastical judge; a thing in common use; a public eating house. — **Or'di-na-ri-ly** (-nȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Commonly; usually.

Or'di-nate (ôr'dĭ-nȧt), *a.* Regular; methodical.

Or'di-na'tion (ôr'dĭ-nā'shŭn), *n.* An ordaining; act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry.

Ord'nance (ôrd'*nans*), *n.* Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon; artillery.

Ore (ôr), *n.* Compound of a metal and other substance.

Or'gan (ôr'*gan*), *n.* An instrument by which an action is performed or object accomplished; a part of a living being, capable of a special essential function, as the lungs, heart, etc.; a medium of communication; a musical wind instrument played upon by keys. — **Or'gan-ist**, *n.* Player on an organ. — **Or-gan'ic** (ôr-găn'ĭk), **Or-gan'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, organs; instrumental. — **Or'gan-ism** (ôr'*gan*-ĭz'm), *n.* Structure composed of or acting by organs; organized being.

Or'gan-ize (ôr'*gan*-ĭz), *v. t.* To furnish with organs; to arrange in parts, having special function, act, office, or relation. — **Or'gan-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An organizing; relations included in such a state or condition; an organism.

Or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.; pl.* ORGIES (ôr'jĭz). Ceremonies observed by Greeks and Romans in the worship of Bacchus; drunken revelry; — usually in *pl.*

Or'i-el (ō'rĭ-ĕl), *n.* A large bay window.

O'ri-ent (ō'rĭ-*ent*), *a.* Rising, as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. — *n.* The eastern horizon; the East; the countries of Asia. — **O'ri-en'tal** (-ĕn'*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to the east; proceeding from, or situated in, the orient. — *n.* Inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.

Or'i-fice (ôr'ĭ-fĭs), *n.* Mouth or aperture of a tube or other cavity; opening.

Or'i-gin (ôr'ĭ-jĭn), *n.* First existence or beginning of anything; commencement; rise; source; cause; root; foundation. — **O-rig'i-nal** (ō-rĭj'ĭ-*nal*), *n.* Origin; commencement; that which precedes all others of its class; original work of art, manuscript, text, etc.; precise language employed by a writer; person of marked peculiarity; one who has new and striking ideas. — *a.* Pertaining to the origin or being; first in order; not translated; able to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought. — **O-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* — **O-rig'i-nal'i-ty** (-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **O-rig'i-nate** (-năt), *v. t.* To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to invent. — *v. i.* To have origin; to begin. — **O-rig'i-na'tor**, *n.* — **O-rig'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A bringing; mode of production.

O'ri-ole (ō'rĭ-ōl), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, having golden-yellow plumage mixed with black.

Or'i-son (ôr'ĭ-zŭn), *n.* A prayer.

Or'na-ment (ôr'nȧ-*ment*), *n.* Anything which embellishes; embellishment; decoration. — *v. t.* To make beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to beautify. — **Or'na-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Serving to ornament. — **Or'na-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* An ornamenting; ornament.

Or-nate' (ôr-nāt'), *a.* Adorned; decorated.

Or'ni-thol'o-gy (ôr'nĭ-thŏl'ō-jȳ), *n.* Science of the form, structure, and habits of birds. — **Or'ni-thol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in ornithology.

Or'phan (ôr'fan), *n.* A child who has lost both father and mother, or one of them. — *a.* Bereaved of parents. — **Or'phan-age** (-ĕj), *n.* State of being an orphan; an asylum for orphans.

Or'ro-ry (ôr'rē-rȳ), *n.* A model illustrating the relative size, positions, orbits, etc., of the bodies of the solar system.

Orrery.

Or'ris (ôr'rĭs), *n.* A plant, of the iris kind, whose root has an agreeable odor, resembling violets.

Or'tho-dox (ôr'thō-dŏks), *a.* Sound in the Christian faith; according with the doctrines of Scripture. — **Or'tho-dox'y** (-ȳ), *n.* Soundness of faith; belief in Scriptural doctrines.

Or'tho-ĕ-py (ôr'thō-ĕ-pȳ), *n.* Art of uttering words with propriety; correct pronunciation.

Or-thog'ra-phy (ôr-thŏg'rȧ-fȳ), *n.* Art of writing words properly; spelling; grammar of this subject; delineation of an object by proper lines and angles; elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions. — **Or-thog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One who spells correctly.

Os'cil-late (ŏs'sĭl-lāt), *v. i.* To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway. — **Os'cil-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Vibration.

Os'cu-late (ŏs'kŭ-lāt), *v. i. & t.* To kiss; to touch, as one curve another, or two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact. — **Os'cu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A [illegible] contact of curves.

O'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* A species of willow, growing in swamps; a twig of the willow, used in making baskets. — *a.* Made of willow.

Os'prey (ŏs'prĕ), **Os'pray**, *n.* A fishhawk.

Os'si-fy (ŏs'sĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* [OSSIFIED; OSSIFYING.] To form into bone; to become bony. — **Os'si-fi-ca'tion** (ŏs'sĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Change into a bony substance.

Os'tent (ŏs'tĕnt *or* ŏs-tĕnt'), *n.* Appearance; air; manner; show; manifestation; portent. — **Os-ten'si-ble** (-tĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Shown or avowed; manifest; apparent. — **Os-ten'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Os-ten'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting. — **Os'ten-ta'tion** (ŏs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making ambitious display; pretentious parade; pomp; vaunting; boasting. — **Os'ten-ta'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Fond of offensive display; boastful; gaudy.

Os'te-ol'o-gy (ŏs'tē-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* Anatomy of the bones.

Ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* Same as HOSTLER.

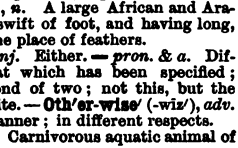
Os-tra'cean (ŏs-trā'shan), *n.* One of a family of bivalve shellfish, including the oyster.

Os'tra-cize (ŏs'trā-sīz), *v. t.* [OSTRACIZED (-sīzd); OSTRACIZING.] To exile by ostracism; to banish from society; to put under ban. — **Os'tra-cism** (-sĭz'm), *n.* A custom, in ancient Athens, of banishing anyone whose merit and influence gave umbrage; expulsion; separation.

Os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.* A large African and Arabian bird, very swift of foot, and having long, soft plumes in the place of feathers.

Oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *conj.* Either. — *pron.* & *a.* Different from that which has been specified; additional; second of two; not this, but the contrary; opposite. — **Oth'er-wise'** (-wīz'), *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects.

Ot'ter (ŏt'tẽr), *n.* Carnivorous aquatic animal of several species, feeding on fish.



Otter.

Ot'to-man (ŏt'tŏ-man), *a.* Pertaining to the empire of Turkey. — *n.*; *pl.* OTTOMANS (-manz). A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back.

Ouch (ouch), *n.* Bezel, or socket, of a ring.

Ought (ạt), *n.* See AUGHT.

Ought (ạt), *v. imperfect.* Is fit, proper, or necessary; should; — used impersonally.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

Ounce (ouns), *n.* A carnivorous animal of Asia, resembling the leopard.

Our (our), *posses. pron.* Pertaining to, or belonging to, us. — **Ours** (ourz), *posses. pron.* Our; — used when the noun is not expressed. — **Our-self'** (our-sĕlf'), *pron.*; *pl.* OURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). We; us; — used by way of emphasis, and chiefly in plural; myself; we; us.

Ou'sel (ōō'z'l), *n.* A European bird of the Thrush family.

Oust (oust), *v. t.* To take away; to turn out.

Out (out), *adv.* Without; on the outside; not within; abroad; not at home; away; off. — *n.* One who, or that which, is without; one out of office. — **Out'er** (out'ẽr), *a.* Being on the outside; more remote; external. — **Out'er-most'**, *a.* Being on the extreme external part; remotest. — **Out'-and-out'** (out'ănd-out'), *a.* Wholly and openly; undisguised.

Out-, *prefix* denoting superiority, excess, etc.

Out-bal'ance (out-băl'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight.

Out-bid' (out-bĭd'), *v. t.* To surpass in offer of a price.

Out'bound' (out'bound'), *a.* Destined to a foreign country or port.

Out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* A bursting forth; an eruption.

Out'build'ing (out'bĭld'ĭng), *n.* A building separate from the main house; an outhouse.

Out'burst' (out'bûrst'), *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

Out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* One cast out or expelled; an exile; a vagabond. — *a.* Cast out; degraded.

Out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence.

Out'cry' (out'krī'), *n.* Exclamation; noise.

Out-do' (out-dōō'), *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.

Out'door' (out'dōr'), *a.* Being without the house. — **Out'doors'** (-dōrz'), *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.

Out'er (out'ẽr), **Out'er-most'**, *a.* See under OUT, *adv.*

Out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* A field remote from the homestead; uninclosed tract of land; in games of ball, a part of the field far from the batsman.

Out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* A fitting out (a ship for a voyage); allowance for expenses of any special service or duty; equipment.

Out-go' (out-gō'), *v. i.* [*imp.* OUTWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* OUTGONE (-gŏn'); *p. pr.* OUTGOING.] To go beyond; to go faster than; to surpass; to excel. — **Out'go'** (out'gō'), *n.* Outlay; expenditure; — opposite of *income.*

Out-grow' (out-grō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OUTGREW (-grụ'); *p. p.* OUTGROWN (-grōn'); *p. pr.* OUTGROWING.] To surpass in growth; to become too large (for clothing), too old (for usefulness), etc. — **Out'growth'** (out'grōth'), *n.* That which grows out from anything; result; consequence.

Out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* A small building near the main house; an outbuilding.

Out'ing (out'ĭng), *n.* An airing; an excursion.

Out-land'ish (out-lănd'ĭsh), *a.* Foreign; unfamiliar; strange; rude; clownish.

Out-last' (out-lăst'), *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.

Out'law' (out'lạ'), *n.* One excluded from the protection of the law. — *v. t.* [OUTLAWED (-lạd'); OUTLAWING.] To deprive of the benefit

and protection of law; to proscribe; to remove (a debt or claim) from legal enforcement. — **Out'law'ry** (-lȯ'rȳ), *n.* An outlawing.

Out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* Expenditure.

Out'let' (out'lĕt'), *n.* Passage outward; exit.

Out'line' (out'līn'), *n.* Line marking the outside of a figure; sketch; indication of a plan, system, etc. — *v. t.* To sketch; to indicate.

Out-live' (out-lĭv'), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

Out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* A looking out; watch; watchtower; prospect; sight; scope of vision.

Out'ly'ing (out'lī'ĭng), *a.* At a distance from the main body or design; remote; on the exterior or frontier; detached.

Out'post' (out'pōst'), *n.* Post or station outside a camp, or at a distance from the army; troops at such a station.

Out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* Wanton wrong; a gross injury; an affront; an abuse; an assault. — *v. t.* [Outraged (-rājd); Outraging (-rā'jĭng).] To commit outrage upon. — **Out-ra'geous** (-rā'jŭs), *a.* Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding the limits of reason or decency; furious; excessive; atrocious; enormous.

Out-rank' (out-răngk'), *v. t.* To take precedence of, in rank.

Out-reach' (out-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond.

Out-ride' (out-rīd'), *v. t.* To ride faster than.

Out'rid'er (out'rīd'ẽr), *n.* A mounted servant attending a carriage.

Out'rig'ger (out'rĭg'gẽr), *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's mast, etc., for extending ropes or sails, etc.; a bracket on a boat's side, supporting a rowlock.

Out'right' (out'rīt'), *adv.* Immediately; at once; instantly; completely; utterly.

Out-run' (out-rŭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Outran (-răn'); *p. p.* Outrun; *p. pr.* Outrunning.] To surpass in running; to leave behind.

Out-sail' (out-sāl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than.

Out-sell' (out-sĕl'), *v. t.* [Outsold (-sōld'); Outselling.] To exceed in amount of sales or in prices of things sold; to bring a higher price.

Out'set' (out'sĕt'), *n.* First entrance on any business; beginning.

Out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* External part of a thing; exterior. — *a.* On the outside; exterior; alien. — **Out'sid'er** (-sīd'ẽr), *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, etc., spoken of.

Out'skirt' (out'skẽrt'), *n.* A border; a suburb.

Out-spread' (out-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to open; to diffuse.

Out-stand' (out-stănd'), *v. i.* To stand or remain beyond the proper time; to be unpaid, as a debt.

Out-strip' (out-strĭp'), *v. t.* To outrun; to leave behind.

Out-walk' (out-wȧk'), *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind.

Out'ward (out'wẽrd), **Out'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* From the interior part; toward the exterior; beyond; off; away. — **Out'ward**, *a.* External; exterior; visible; apparent; public.

Out-wear' (out-wâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Outwore (-wōr'); *p. p.* Outworn (-wōrn'); *p. pr.* Outwearing.] To last longer than; to exceed in duration.

Out-weigh' (out-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance.

Out-wit' (out-wĭt'), *v. t.* To surpass in cunning; to overreach; to frustrate by superior ingenuity.

Out-work' (out-wûrk'), *v. t.* To surpass in work or labor.

Out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.

Oval.

O'val (ō'val), *a.* Having the shape of an egg; oblong and curvilinear; elliptical. — *n.* Body shaped like an egg or an ellipse. — **O'va-ry** (-vȧ-rȳ), *n.* A place where, or organ in which, seed or eggs are formed. — **O'vate** (ō'vāt), **O'va-ted** (-vā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest.

Ovary.

O-va'tion (ō-vā'shŭn), *n.* Triumph allowed to a commander for a victory; expression of popular homage.

Ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* Arched place for baking, heating, or drying.

O'ver (ō'vẽr), *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface; covering; beyond; more than; in spite of; notwithstanding. — *adv.* From side to side; across; throughout; excessively; at an end; finished. — *a.* Upper; covering; — used in composition; as, *over*shoes, *over*coat.

O'ver-alls (ō'vẽr-ȧlz), *n. pl.* Loose trousers covering and protecting others from being soiled.

O'ver-arch' (ō'vẽr-ȧrch'), *v. t.* To cover with an arch.

O'ver-awe' (ō'vẽr-ȧ'), *v. t.* To restrain by awe.

O'ver-bal'ance (ō'vẽr-băl'ans), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to preponderate. — **O'ver-bal'ance** (ō'vẽr-băl'ans), *n.* Excess; something more than equivalent.

O'ver-bear' (ō'vẽr-bâr'), *v. t.* [*imp.* Overbore (-bōr'); *p. p.* Overborne (-bōrn'); *p. pr.* Overbearing.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue. — **O'ver-bear'ing**, *a.* Haughty; insolent.

O'ver-board' (ō'vẽr-bōrd'), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; into the water.

O'ver-bur'den (ō'vẽr-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To load to excess.

O'ver-cast' (ō'vẽr-kȧst'), *v. t.* To cloud; to sew (raw edges of a seam, to prevent raveling).

O'ver-charge' (ō'vẽr-chȧrj'), *v. t.* To load too heavily; to burden; to oppress; to charge too high a price; to exaggerate. — *n.* Excessive load, burden, or charge of a gun.

O'ver-coat' (ō'vẽr-kōt'), *n.* A coat worn over other clothing; a greatcoat.

O'ver-come' (ō'vẽr-kŭm'), *v. t.* To get the better of; to subdue; to vanquish; to defeat; to surmount. — *v. i.* To gain the superiority.

O'ver-do' (ō'vẽr-dōō'), *v. t.* To do too much; to exaggerate; to fatigue; to cook too [illegible]. *v. i.* To labor too hard.

O'ver-draw' (ō'vĕr-drą'), *v. t.* To exaggerate; to make drafts upon (one's capital or credit) beyond its aggregate.

O'ver-due' (ō'vĕr-dū'), *a.* Due and more than due; past the time of payment.

O'ver-flow' (ō'vĕr-flō'), *v. i.* To flow or spread over; to inundate; to overwhelm. — *v. t.* To run over; to be abundant; to abound. — **O'ver-flow'** (ō'vĕr-flō'), *n.* Inundation; superabundance; outlet for surplus liquid.

O'ver-grow' (ō'vĕr-grō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERGREW (-grų'); *p. p.* OVERGROWN (-grōn'); *p. pr.* OVERGROWING.] To cover with growth; to grow beyond; to rise above.

O'ver-hand' (ō'vĕr-hănd'), *n.* The upper hand; advantage. — *a.* Sewed by passing each stitch over the edge of the seam.

O'ver-hang' (ō'vĕr-hăng'), *v. t.* & *i.* [OVERHUNG; OVERHANGING.] To hang, jut, or project, over. — **O'ver-hang'** (ō'vĕr-hăng'), *n.* Projection (of a story of a building, bow of a ship, etc.) beyond the lower part.

O'ver-haul' (ō'vĕr-hą'l'), *v. t.* [OVERHAULED (-hą'ld'); OVERHAULING.] To draw or drag over; to examine thoroughly; to overtake.

O'ver-head' (ō'vĕr-hĕd'), *adv.* Aloft; above.

O'ver-hear' (ō'vĕr-hēr'), *v. t.* [OVERHEARD (-hĕrd'); OVERHEARING.] To hear by accident or without the speaker's knowledge.

O'ver-joy' (ō'vĕr-joi'), *v. t.* To make excessively joyful. — *n.* Excessive joy.

O'ver-land' (ō'vĕr-lănd'), *a.* Made or performed upon or across the land. — *adv.* By, upon, or across, land.

O'ver-lap' (ō'vĕr-lăp'), *v. t.* & *i.* To extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

O'ver-lay' (ō'vĕr-lā'), *v. t.* [OVERLAID (-lād'); OVERLAYING.] To lay or spread over; to cover completely; to hide; to smother.

O'ver-load' (ō'vĕr-lōd'), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo.

O'ver-look' (ō'vĕr-lo͝ok'), *v. t.* To look over or beyond, as from a high place; to afford a prospect of; to inspect; to pass by; to refrain from noticing; to excuse; to pardon.

O'ver-much' (ō'vĕr-mŭch'), *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree. — *n.* Excess; surplus.

O'ver-night' (ō'vĕr-nīt'), *adv.* During the night; all night.

O'ver-plus (ō'vĕr-plŭs), *n.* That which remains after a supply; surplus.

O'ver-pow'er (ō'vĕr-pou'ĕr), *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; to overbear; to crush; to overwhelm; to subdue.

O'ver-rate' (ō'vĕr-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate too highly.

O'ver-reach' (ō'vĕr-rēch'), *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat.

O'ver-reach' (ō'vĕr-rēch'), *v. i.* To reach too far; as, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the fore foot, as some horses do; to sail farther than necessary on one tack. — **O'ver-reach'er**, *n.*

O'ver-ride' (ō'vĕr-rīd'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERRODE (-rōd'); *p. p.* OVERRIDDEN (-rĭd'd'n), OVERRODE, OVERRID (-rĭd'); *p. pr.* OVERRIDING.] To ride (an animal) beyond its strength; to outride; to trample down; to set aside; to annul.

O'ver-rule' (ō'vĕr-rų'l'), *v. t.* To control by predominant power.

O'ver-run' (ō'vĕr-rŭn'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERRAN; *p. p.* OVERRUN; *p. pr.* OVERRUNNING.] To run or spread over; to overcome by invasion; to subdue; to change the arrangement of (type, and carry those of one line into another). — *v. i.* To become excessive or superabundant; to overflow; to extend beyond its desired length.

O'ver-see' (ō'vĕr-sē'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERSAW (-są'); *p. p.* OVERSEEN (-sēn'); OVERSEEING.] To inspect so as to direct; to superintend; to overlook. — **O'ver-seer'** (-sēr' *or* -sē'ĕr), *n.*

O'ver-set' (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *v. i.* [OVERSET; OVERSETTING.] To turn upon the side, or bottom upward; to subvert; to overthrow. — **O'ver-set'** (ō'vĕr-sĕt'), *n.* An upsetting; ruin; overturn.

O'ver-shad'ow (ō'vĕr-shăd'ō), *v. t.* To throw a shadow or shade over; to shelter; to protect.

O'ver-shoe' (ō'vĕr-shō͞o'), *n.* A shoe of India rubber, etc., worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

O'ver-shoot' (ō'vĕr-shō͞ot'), *v. t.* [OVERSHOT (-shŏt'); OVERSHOOTING.] To shoot beyond (a mark); to pass swiftly over. — **Overshot wheel** (ō'vĕr-shŏt' hwēl). A water wheel turned by water which shoots over the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight.

O'ver-sight' (ō'vĕr-sīt'), *n.* Watchful care; overlooking; an omission; inadvertence; neglect; negligence; error.

O'ver-sleep' (ō'vĕr-slēp'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond or by.

O'ver-spread' (ō'vĕr-sprĕd'), *v. t.* To spread, cover, or scatter over.

O'ver-step' (ō'vĕr-stĕp'), *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.

O'vert (ō'vĕrt), *a.* Open to view; manifest.

O'ver-take' (ō'vĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTOOK (-tō͝ok'); *p. p.* OVERTAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* OVERTAKING.] To come up with; to catch; to take by surprise.

O'ver-task' (ō'vĕr-tăsk'), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task on.

O'ver-throw' (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTHREW (-thrų'); *p. p.* OVERTHROWN (-thrōn'); *p. pr.* OVERTHROWING.] To throw over; to turn upside down; to ruin; to defeat utterly. — **O'ver-throw'** (ō'vĕr-thrō'), *n.* An overturning; destruction; defeat; downfall.

O'ver-ture (ō'vĕr-tūr), *n.* Something offered for consideration; proposal; offer; musical composition introductory to an oratorio, opera, etc.

O'ver-turn' (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *v. t.* To turn or throw from a basis or foundation; to subvert; to ruin; to overpower; to overset. — **O'ver-turn'** (ō'vĕr-tûrn'), *n.* Overthrow; upsetting; ruin.

O'ver-ween' (ō'vĕr-wēn'), *v. i.* To be too high or flattering, in one's estimate; to be arrogant.

O'ver-weigh' (ō'vĕr-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh; to outbalance. — **O'ver-weight'** (ō'vĕr-wāt'), *n.* Weight over and above what is required; preponderance.

O'ver-whelm' (ō'vĕr-hwĕlm'), *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath; to immerse and bear down; to crush. — **O'ver-whelm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

O'ver-work' (ō'vĕr-wûrk'), *v. t. & t.* To work beyond the strength; to tire.

O'vi-form (ō'vĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of an egg.

O'void (ō'void), *a.* Shaped like an egg. — *n.* An ovoid body.

O'vum (ō'vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* **Ova** (ō'vȧ). Body formed by the female, which, after impregnation, develops into a new individual like the parent.

Ovoid.

Owe (ō), *v. t.* [**Owed** (ōd); **Owing**.] To be obliged or bound to pay. — *v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of.

Owl (oul), *n.* A nocturnal carnivorous bird, with downy feathers, and a large head. — **Owl'et** (oul'ĕt), *n.* A little owl. — **Owl'ish**, *a.* Resembling an owl; stupid and solemn.

Own (ōn), *v. t.* [**Owned** (ōnd); **Owning**.] To acknowledge; to admit; to confess.

Own (ōn), *a.* Belonging to; belonging exclusively to; peculiar. — *v. t.* To hold as property; to have legal or rightful title to. — **Own'er** (ōn'ĕr), *n.* — **Own'er-ship**, *n.* Proprietorship.

Ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* **Oxen** (ŏks'n). Castrated male of bovine quadrupeds.

Ox-al'ic (ŏks-ăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sorrel.

Ox'ide (ŏks'īd *or* -id), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base, with no acid and salifying properties. — **Ox'i-dize** (-ĭ-dīz), **Ox'i-date** (-dāt), *v. t.* To convert into oxide, by combination with oxygen. — **Ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shŭn), **Ox'i-dize'ment** (-dīz'mĕnt), *n.* A converting into an oxide.

Ox'y-gen (ŏks'ĭ-jĕn), *n.* A gaseous element, whose combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and forms 22 per cent of the atmosphere. Combined with hydrogen, it forms water.

Oys'ter (ois'tĕr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk, of which the common species is used for food. — **Oyster plant.** A plant, whose root, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; salsify.

O'zone (ō'zōn *or* ō-zōn'), *n.* A colorless, gaseous form of oxygen, with an odor like that of chlorine.

P.

Pace (pās), *n.* A step; space from heel of one foot to heel of the other in walking, being from 28 to 33 inches; manner of walking; gait; particular gait of some horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble; rack. — *v. i.* [**Paced** (pāst); **Pacing** (pā'sĭng).] To go; to walk; to amble. — *v. t.* To walk over with measured tread; to measure by paces. — **Pa'cer** (pā'sĕr), *n.*

Pa-cha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* See **Pasha.**

Pach'y-derm (păk'ĭ-dĕrm), *n.* A nonruminant quadruped, having very thick skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, etc. — **Pach'y-der'ma-tous** (-dĕr'mȧ-tŭs), *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm; not sensitive.

Pac'i-fy (păs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [**Pacified** (-fīd); **Pacifying**.] To appease wrath, passion, or appetite; to restore peace to; to calm; to still; to quiet; to soothe; to compose. — **Pac'i-fi'er** (-fī'ĕr), *n.* — **Pa-cif'ic** (pȧ-sĭf'ĭk), *a.* Peacemaking; appeasing; conciliatory; calm; quiet; peaceable. — **Pa-cif'i-ca'tion** (pȧ-sĭf'ĭ-kā'shŭn *or* păs'ĭ-fĭ-), *n.* A pacifying; a reconcilement. — **Pa-cif'i-ca'tor** (-kā'tĕr), *n.* Peacemaker.

Pack (păk), *n.* A bale; a bundle carried on the back; a wrapping in (dry, wet, cold, etc.) sheets, in hydropathic treatment; quantity of similar things; set of playing cards; number of wolves, of dogs kept together, of persons united in a design, etc.; large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — *v. t.* [**Packed** (păkt); **Packing**.] To make up into a bundle; to envelop (a patient) in a wet or dry sheet; to load; to make full; to stow away within; to put together (cards) so as to secure the game unfairly; to bring together fraudulently; to send off; to dispatch; to render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials. — *v. i.* To form things into bundles or into a compact mass; to depart in haste. — **Pack'er**, *n.* — **Pack horse.** A horse

Pack Horse.

to carry burdens. — **Pack saddle.** A saddle for supporting loads on a pack animal. — **Pack staff.** A staff for supporting a pack; a peddler's staff. — **Pack thread.** Strong thread or twine for tying up parcels. — **Pack[illegible]** ĭj), *n.* A packing; bundle; charge

goods. — **Pack'et** (păk'ĕt), *n.* A small pack or package; a vessel conveying passengers and goods on fixed days of sailing. — **Pack'man** (-măn), *n.* One who bears a pack; a peddler.

Pact (păkt), *n.* Agreement; league; covenant.

Pad (păd), *n.* A footpath; a road; an easy-paced horse; a highwayman; a footpad.

Pad (păd), *n.* Thing flattened or laid flat; package of writing or blotting paper; soft saddle, cushion, etc.; floating leaf of a water plant. — *v. t.* [PADDED; PADDING.] To stuff with padding. — **Pad'ding** (păd'dĭng), *n.* A making a pad; material for stuffing a saddle, garment, etc., or for filling out a newspaper or book.

Pad'dle (păd'd'l), *v. t. & i.* To beat water with the hands or feet; to propel (a boat) with a paddle. — *n.* A short oar with a broad blade; the broad part of an oar or weapon, or at the circumference of a water wheel; a paddle-shaped foot, of a tortoise, crocodile, etc.

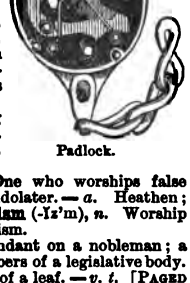
Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* A large toad or frog.

Pad'dock (păd'dŭk), *n.* A small inclosure adjoining a stable.

Pad'dy (păd'dy), *n.* An Irishman; — in contempt.

Pad'dy (păd'dy), *n.* The East India name for unhusked rice.

Pad'lock' (păd'lŏk'), *n.* A portable lock having a link jointed at one end so as to be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt. — *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to shut; to confine.



Padlock.

‖Pa-dro'ne (pä-drō'nā), *n.* Patron; protector; an importer of Italian laborers, street musicians, etc., who controls their earnings.

Pæ'an (pē'an), *n.* Song of rejoicing or triumph.

Pæ'o-ny (pē'ō-nỹ), *n.* See PEONY.

Pa'gan (pā'gan), *n.* One who worships false gods; a heathen; an idolater. — *a.* Heathen; heathenish. — **Pa'gan-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Worship of false gods; heathenism.

Page (pāj), *n.* An attendant on a nobleman; a boy that waits on members of a legislative body.

Page (pāj), *n.* One side of a leaf. — *v. t.* [PAGED (pājd); PAGING (pā'jĭng).] To number the pages of (a book).

Pag'eant (păj'ent *or* pā'jent), *n.* A spectacle or an exhibition for public entertainment; pomp. — **Pag'eant-ry** (-rỹ), *n.* Pompous exhibition.

Pa-go'da (pä-gō'dä), *n.* Temple in the East Indies, China, or Japan; an East India coin.

Pail (pāl), *n.* A vessel for water, milk, etc. — **Pail'ful**, *n.* Quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain (pān), *n.* Punishment; uneasy sensation; suffering; distress; toilsome effort; task. — *v. t.* [PAINED (pānd); PAINING.] To afflict with uneasy sensations; to disquiet; to afflict; to grieve; to torment; to torture. — **Pain'ful** (pān'ful), *a.* Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness; difficult; distressing; grievous; arduous. — **Pain'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Pain'ful-ness**, *n.* — **Pain'less**, *a.* Free from pain; relieved from trouble. — **Pain'less-ly**, *adv.* — **Pain'less-ness**, *n.* — **Pains** (pānz), *n.* Care; trouble. — **Pains'tak'er** (-tāk'ẽr), *n.* One who takes pains; a person laborious and faithful in his work. — **Pains'tak'ing**, *a.* Carefully laborious; sparing no pains. — *n.* Careful exertion.

Paint (pānt), *v. t.* To apply paint to; to color; to represent by colors or hues; to describe vividly; to picture; to depict; to portray; to sketch; to describe. — *v. i.* To practice the art of painting; to color one's face by way of beautifying it. — *n.* Coloring matter; pigment; cosmetic; rouge. — **Paint'er** (pānt'ẽr), *n.* — **Paint'ing**, *n.* A laying on colors; a representing objects on a plane surface, by means of colors; vivid description in words; a picture.

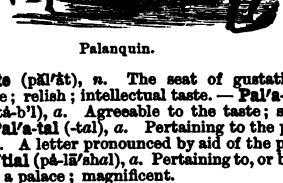
Paint'er (pānt'ẽr), *n.* A rope at the bow of a boat, to fasten it.

Paint'er (pānt'ẽr), *n.* A local American name for the puma or panther.

Pair (pâr), *n.* Two things similar in form, suited to each other, or used together; couple; brace; set. — *v. i. & t.* [PAIRED (pârd); PAIRING.] To join in pairs; to couple; to suit; to fit.

Pal'ace (păl'ĭs), *n.* A magnificent house.

Pal'an-quin' (păl'an-kēn'), **Pal'an-keen'**, *n.* Oriental carriage borne on men's shoulders.



Palanquin.

Pal'ate (păl'ĭt), *n.* The seat of gustation or taste; relish; intellectual taste. — **Pal'a-ta-ble** (-ă-tă-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to the taste; savory. — **Pal'a-tal** (-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the palate. — *n.* A letter pronounced by aid of the palate.

Pa-la'tial (pä-lā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a palace; magnificent.

Pa-la'ver (pä-lā'vẽr), *n.* Idle talk; flattery; deliberation. — *v. t. & i.* [PALAVERED (-vẽrd); PALAVERING.] To hold a palaver; to flatter.

Pale (pāl), *a.* Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white; of faint luster; wan; pallid; dim; faint. — *v. i. & t.* [PALED (pāld); PALING.] To turn pale.

Pale (pāl), *n.* A pointed stake; picket; inclosing boundary; limit; inclosure; limited territory. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass. — **Pal'ing** (pāl'ĭng), *n.* Material for pales; fence; inclosure.

Pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-ŏn-tŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossil remains.

Pal'ette (păl'ĕt), *n.* A tablet on which a painter mixes pigments.

Palette.

Pal'frey (pôl'frĭ), *n.* A saddle horse; small horse suitable for ladies.

Pal'in-drome (păl'ĭn-drōm), *n.* A word or sentence that is the same read backward or forward; as, *madam, reviver, deified.*

Pal'ing, *n.* See under PALE, *n.*

Pal'i-sade' (păl'ĭ-sād'), *n.* A stake having one end set firmly in the ground, and the other sharpened; a fence formed of such stakes. — *v. t.* To inclose or fortify with stakes.

Pall (pôl), *n.* A cloak; a mantle; an ecclesiastical vestment, embroidered with purple crosses; cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral. — **Pall bearer.** One at tending a coffin at a funeral.

Pall (pôl), *v. i.* [PALLED (pôld); PALLING.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste. — *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid; to dispirit; to depress; to satiate; to cloy.

Pal-la'di-um (pă-lā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Statue of the goddess Pallas; effectual defense; protection; a rare metallic element resembling platinum.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* A palette.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* A wooden instrument used by potters and crucible-makers; an implement used in gilding; a lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch.

Pallet.

Anchor Escapement; *p p* Pallets.

Pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* Small and rude bed.

Pal'li-ate (păl'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cover with excuse; to reduce in violence; to abate; to mitigate; to cloak; to hide; to extenuate; to conceal. — **Pal'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A palliating; abatement. — **Pal'li-a-tive** (păl'ĭ-ā-tĭv), *a.* Serving to extenuate; relieving (pain or disease). — *n.* That which extenuates, or which abates pain or other evil.

Pal'lid (păl'ĭd), *a.* Pale; wan. — **Pal'lid-ness, Pal-lid'i-ty** (-ĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **Pal'lor**, *n.* Paleness.

Palm (päm), *n.* Inner part of the hand; lineal measure equal to the breadth of the hand or to its length from wrist to ends of the fingers; triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms; broad part of the horns of a deer; metal plate on the inside of the hand, used by sailmakers to force a needle through canvas. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to juggle; to impose by fraud. — **Palm'er** (päm'ẽr), *n.* A cheat; swindler. — **Pal'mate** (păl'māt), **Pal'ma-ted** (-mā-tĕd), *a.* Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread. — **Pal'mi-ped** (-mĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed. — *n.* A swimming bird; bird having webbed feet.

Palm (päm), *n.* A perennial tree of many species, most of them tropical; a branch of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of rejoicing; token of triumph. — **Palm'er** (päm'ẽr), *n.* A wandering religious votary, who bore a palm, in token that he had visited the Holy Land. — **Palm'y** (päm'ĭ), *a.* Worthy of the palm or of honor; victorious.

Palm'er-worm' (päm'ẽr-wûrm'), *n.* A hairy worm or caterpillar which travels in great numbers and devours herbage.

Pal-met'to (păl-mĕt'tō), *n.* A palm tree of the West Indies and Southern United States; the cabbage tree.

Palm' Sun'day (päm' sŭn'dĭ), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; — in commemoration of our Savior's entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm'y (päm'ĭ), *a.* See under PALM, a tree.

Palp (pălp), [**Pal'pus** (păl'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* **PALPI** (-pī). A feeler; one of the jointed, sensiferous organs attached in pairs to the lower jaw in many insects, crustaceans, spiders, etc. — **Pal'pa-ble** (-pa-b'l), *a.* Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; plain; obvious.

Pal'pi-tate (păl'pĭ-tāt), *v. i.* To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate; to flutter. — **Pal'pi-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A beating of the heart; esp., a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

Pal'sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.* Loss of power of sensation and voluntary motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* [PALSIED (-zĭd); PALSYING.] To destroy a function of; to paralyze. — **Pal'sied** (-zĭd), *a.* Affected with palsy.

Pal'try (pôl'trĭ), *a.* [PALTRIER; PALTRIEST.] Destitute of worth; contemptible; despicable; pitiful; mean; vile. — **Pal'tri-ly**, *adv.* — **Pal'tri-ness**, *n.* — **Pal'ter** (-tẽr), *v. i.* To act in an insincere or false manner; to trifle; to haggle; to shift; to dodge. — **Pal'ter-er**, *n.*

Pam'pas (păm'pàs; *Sp.* pàm'pàs), *n. pl.* Vast plains in Buenos Ayres, South America.

Pam'per (păm'pẽr), *v. t.* [PAMPERED (-pẽrd); PAMPERING.] To feed to the full; to glut.

Pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* A small book, stitched together, but not bound. — **Pam'phlet-eer'** (-ẽr'), *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pan (păn), *n.* A shallow, open dish; the skull; the brainpan; the cranium; the hard stratum of earth, below the soil, that holds the water. — **Pan'cake'** (păn'kāk'), *n.* A thin cake, fried in a pan or broiled on a griddle.

Pan'a-ce'a (păn'ă-sē'ă), *n.* A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pa-na'da (pă-nā'dă), **Pa-nade'** (-nād'), *n.* Bread boiled in water and sweetened.

Pan'cre-as (păn'krē-*as*), *n.* The sweetbread, a gland beneath the stomach, which pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion. — **Pan'cre-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pan'der (păn'dẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To minister to evil designs of others.

Pane (pān), *n.* A patch; a piece; a compartment; a plate of glass.

Pan'e-gyr'ic (păn'ē-jĭr'ĭk), *n.* Oration in praise of some person or achievement; encomium; laudation; eulogy. — **Pan'e-gyr'ic**, **Pan'e-gyr'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing praise.

Pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* A compartment, in wainscotings, doors, bridge trusses, etc.; thin board on which a picture is painted; schedule of persons summoned as jurors; the whole jury. — *v. t.* [PANELED (-ĕld) or PANELLED; PANELING or PANELLING.] To form with panels.

Pang (păng), *n.* A momentary and violent pain; a throe; anguish; distress.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* A grass plant, and its seed, some species of which are edible.

Pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *a.* Extreme or sudden; imaginary and causeless. — *n.* Sudden fright; terror.

Pan'i-cle (păn'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A pyramidal form of inflorescence, as in oats.

Pan'nier (păn'yĕr *or* păn'nĭ-ĕr), *n.* Wicker basket for carrying fruit, etc., on a horse; bustle for a woman's dress.

Panicle.

Pan'o-ply (păn'ō-plĭ), *n.* Armament; full suit of defensive armor.

Pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ō-rä'má *or* -rā'má), *n.* Extensive view in every direction; picture exhibited by being unrolled before the spectator. — **Pan'o-ram'ic** (-răm'ĭk), *a.* Like a panorama; extended; comprehensive.

Pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANSIES (-zĭz). A plant and flower of the violet kind; heart's ease.

Pansy.

Pant (pănt), *v. i.* To breathe quickly or violently; to gasp; to throb. — *n.* Quick breathing; palpitation; gasp.

Pan'ta-loon' (păn'tȧ-lōōn'), *n.* A ridiculous character in Italian comedy; a buffoon; *pl.* men's outer garment for the legs; trousers.

Pan'the-ism (păn'thē-ĭzm), *n.* Doctrine that the universe, taken as a whole, is God. — **Pan'the-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in pantheism.

Pan-the'on (păn-thē'ŏn *or* păn'thē-ŏn), *n.* Temple dedicated to all the gods; collective body of divinities worshiped by a people.

Pan'ther (păn'thẽr), *n.* A large variety of the leopard; a catamount; a cougar; a jaguar.

Pan'to-mime (păn'tō-mim), *n.* An actor who performs his part by gesticulation only; theatrical entertainment given in dumb show. — **Pan'to-mim'ic** (-mĭm'ĭk), **Pan'to-mim'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANTRIES (-trĭz). Storeroom or closet for bread and other provisions.

Pa'nym, *n.* & *a.* See PAINIM.

Pap (păp), *n.* A nipple of the breast; a teat.

Pap (păp), *n.* Soft food for infants; support.

Pa-pa' (pȧ-pä' *or* pä'pȧ), *n.* Father; — a child's word.

Pa'pa-cy (pā'pȧ-sĭ), *n.* Office and dignity of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction; the popes taken collectively; the Roman Catholic religion (used disparagingly). — **Pa'pal** (-pal), *a.* Belonging to the pope of Rome; popish.

Pa-paw' (pȧ-pȧ'), *n.* A tropical American tree, and its edible fruit.

Pa'per (pā'pẽr), *n.* A substance in sheets to be written or printed on, used in wrapping, etc.; leaf or piece of such substance; printed or written instrument; newspaper; journal; notes, bills of exchange, bank notes, etc.; colored hangings for walls of rooms; parcel or package (of pins, tacks, etc.) secured in paper. — *v. t.* To cover with, or inclose in, paper.

‖Pa'per'-ma'ché' (pā'pẽr'-mȧ'shā'), *n.* A substance made of pulp from rags or paper, cast and hardened in a mold.

Pa'pist (pā'pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic; adherent of the pope. — **Pa-pis'tic** (pȧ-pĭs'tĭk), **Pa-pis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to popery; popish. — **Pa'pis-try** (pā'pĭs-trĭ), *n.* Doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

Pa-poose' (pȧ-pōōs'), **Pap-poose'**, *n.* A babe or young child of North American Indians.

Par (pär), *n.* State of equality; value expressed on the face of commercial paper; equality of condition or circumstances. — **On a par.** On a level; in the same condition, rank, etc.; equal.

Par'a-ble (păr'ȧ-b'l), *n.* Moral fable or allegorical relation of something real. — **Par'a-bol'ic** (păr'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), **Par'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Expressed by parable.

Pa-rab'o-la (pȧ-răb'ō-lȧ), *n.* One of the conic sections, being a curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. — **Par'a-bol'ic** (păr'ȧ-bŏl'ĭk), **Par'a-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form or nature of a parabola; generated by the revolution of a parabola. — **Pa-rab'o-loid** (pȧ-răb'ō-loid), *n.* A solid figure generated by rotation of a parabola about its axis.

Parabola.

Par'a-chute (păr'ȧ-shōōt), *n.* An umbrellalike contrivance for descending from a balloon or great height.

Par'a-clete (păr'ȧ-klēt), *n.* One called to aid; the Comforter; the Intercessor; the Holy Spirit.

Parachute.

Pa-rade' (pȧ-rād'), *n.* Pompous exhibition; military display; ground where such display is held; spectacle; procession. — *v. t.* To show off; to assemble and array in military order. — *v. i.* To go about for show, or in procession.

Par'a-digm (păr'ȧ-dĭm), *n.* An example of a word (verb, noun, etc.) conjugated, declined, compared, etc., in all its forms of inflection.

Par'a-dise (păr'ȧ-dīs), *n.* Garden of Eden; place of bliss; heaven.

Par'a-dox (păr'ă-dŏks), *n.* A proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact. — **Par'a-dox'ic-al** (-dŏks'ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to notions contrary to received opinions. — **Par'a-dox'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Par'af-fine (păr'ăf-fĭn), *n.* Waxy substance, obtained from distillation of tar, petroleum, etc., used to illuminate and lubricate.

Par'a-gon (păr'ă-gŏn), *n.* A model or pattern of excellence or perfection.

Par'a-graph (păr'ă-grăf), *n.* Marginal note upon something in the text; a character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division; portion of a writing which relates to a particular point; short passage; brief remark, as in a newspaper. — **Par'a-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Par'a-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of paragraphs, or short divisions with breaks.

Par'al-lel (păr'al-lĕl), *n.* Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; having the same direction or tendency; like; similar. — *n.* A line equidistant, throughout its whole extent, from another line; circle upon a globe, parallel to the equator, and marking the latitude; resemblance; likeness; comparison. — *v. t.* [PARALLELED (-lĕld); PARALLELING.] To cause to be parallel; to resemble in essential points. — **Par'al-lel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being parallel; resemblance.

Parallel Lines.

Par'al-lel'o-gram (păr'al-lĕl'ŏ-grăm), *n.* A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Parallelogram.

Par'al-lel'o-pi'ped (păr'al-lĕl'ŏ-pī'pĕd), *n.* A regular solid, bounded by six parallelograms, the opposite ones parallel and equal. — **Par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don** (-pĭp'ĕ-dŏn), *n.* A parallelopiped.

Parallelopiped.

Pa-ral'y-sis (pă-răl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* Palsy; loss of voluntary motion. — **Par'a-lyt'ic** (păr'ă-lĭt'ĭk), **Par'a-lyt'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Affected with paralysis, or palsy. — **Par'a-lyt'ic**, *n.* One affected with palsy. — **Par'a-lyze** (păr'ă-lĭz), *v. t.* To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

Par'a-mount (păr'ă-mount), *a.* Superior to all others; of highest rank; principal; chief.

Par'a-pet (păr'ă-pĕt), *n.* Wall or rampart covering soldiers from attack; breastwork; low wall protecting the edge of a bridge, quay, etc.

Par'a-pher-na'li-a (păr'ă-fĕr-nā'lĭ-ă *or* -nāl'yă), *n. pl.* Appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Par'a-phrase (păr'ă-frāz), *n.* Restatement of a text or passage, expressing the meaning in another form; a free translation. — *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate in other terms. — *v. i.* To explain amply.

Par'a-site (păr'ă-sīt), *n.* A hanger on; dependent flatterer; toady; plant that grows and lives on another; animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, etc. — **Par'a-sit'ic** (-sĭt'ĭk), **Par'a-sit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a parasite; deriving nourishment from some other living thing.

Par'a-sol' (păr'ă-sŏl'), *n.* Lady's small umbrella, to defend the face from the sun; sunshade.

Par'boil' (păr'boil'), *v. t.* To boil partially.

Par'cel (păr'sĕl *or* -sel), *n.* Any mass or quantity; collection; bundle; package; a packet; in law, a part, portion, or piece. — *v. t.* [PARCELED (-sĕld *or* -seld) or PARCELLED; PARCELING or PARCELLING.] To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion. — *a.* & *adv.* Part or half; in part.

Parch (pärch), *v. t.* & *i.* [PARCHED (pärcht); PARCHING.] To burn the surface; to scorch.

Parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* Skin of a calf, sheep, or goat, prepared for writing on.

Pard (pärd), *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.

Par'don (pär'd'n), *n.* Remission of a penalty; release of an offense; forgiveness. — *v. t.* [PARDONED (-d'nd); PARDONING.] To forgive; to remit. — **Par'don-er**, *n.* — **Par'don-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable.

Pare (păr), *v. t.* [PARED (părd); PARING.] To cut or shave off (the superficial substance or extremities of a thing); to diminish by little and little. — **Par'er**, *n.* — **Par'ing**, *n.* Anything pared off; a sharing.

Par'e-gor'ic (păr'ĕ-gŏr'ĭk), *a.* Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* Medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Par'ent (păr'ent), *n.* A father or mother; that which produces; cause; source; origin; creator. — **Par'ent-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; extraction; birth. — **Pa-ren'tal** (pă-rĕn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, parents; affectionate. — **Pa-ren'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Pa-ren'the-sis (pă-rĕn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PARENTHESES (-sēz). A word, phrase, or sentence, inserted, by way of explanation, in another sentence; typographical sign of a parenthesis, thus ( ). — **Par'en-thet'ic** (păr'ĕn-thĕt'ĭk), **Par'en-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, a parenthesis; containing parentheses. — **Par'en-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pa'ri-ah (pā'rĭ-ă), *n.* One of the aboriginal people of Southern India, despised by the four Hindoo castes; an outcast.

Pa-rī'e-tal (pă-rī'ĕ-tal), *a.* Pertaining to a wall or buildings, or to the bones forming the sides and upper part of the skull.

Par'ing (păr'ĭng), *n.* See under PARE, *v. t.*

Par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* Precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a priest or ecclesiastical society; a religious or ecclesiastical society. — *a.* Of, relating to, or maintained by, a parish. — **Pa-rish'ion-er** (pă-rĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One connected with a parish.

Par'i-ty (păr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; analogy.

Park (pärk), *n.* A tract of ground kept for preservation of game, for walking, riding, ornament, recreation, etc.; place for a[illegible] *v. t.* To inclose in a park.

Par'lance (pär'lans), *n.* Conversation; talk; phrase; form of speech.

Par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* **Parleys** (-lĭz). Mutual discourse or conversation; conference between antagonists or enemies. — *v. i.* [**Parleyed** (-lĭd); **Parleying.**] To confer with another on points of mutual concern.

Par'lia-ment (pär'lĭ-ment), *n.* Formal conference on public affairs; legislative assembly of Great Britain, and in some dependencies of the British crown, and in other countries. — **Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an** (-měn-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One versed in parliamentary usages; an adherent of the parliament in the time of Charles I. — **Par'lia-men'ta-ry** (-měn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or enacted or done by, parliament; according to established usages of legislative bodies.

Par'lor (pär'lẽr), *n.* The social gathering room in a house; room for receiving visitors, etc.

Pa-ro'chi-al (pă-rō'kĭ-al), *a.* Belonging to a parish.

Par'o-dy (păr'ō-dĭ), *n.; pl.* **Parodies** (-dĭz). A writing imitating another by way of burlesque; a travesty. — *v. t.* [**Parodied** (-dĭd); **Parodying.**] To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque.

Pa-rol' (pă-rōl'), **Pa-role'**, *n.* Oral declaration; word of honor; plighted faith. — *a.* Verbal; oral; not written. — *v. t.* To liberate (prisoners) on parole.

Par'o-quet' (păr'ō-kĕt'), *n.* A kind of parrot; a parrakeet.

Pa-rot'id (pă-rŏt'ĭd), *a.* Situated near the ear; pertaining to the parotid gland. — *n.* The salivary gland situated nearest the ear.

Par'ox-ysm (păr'ŏks-ĭz'm), *n.* A fit of a disease that has intermissions; a sudden fit of pain or passion; a convulsion. — **Par'ox-ys'mal** (-ĭz'-mal), *a.* Marked by, pertaining to, or caused by, paroxysms.

Par-quet' (pär-kā' *or* -kĕt'), *n.* The body of seats on the floor of a theater nearest the orchestra; the pit.

Par'ra-keet' (păr'ra-kēt'), **Par'a-keet'**, *n.* A small, long-tailed parrot.

Par'ri-cide (păr'rĭ-sīd), *n.* One who murders father or mother; the murder of an ancestor. — **Par'ri-ci'dal** (-sī'dal), *a.* Pertaining to or committing parricide.

Parrot.

Par'rot (păr'rŭt), *n.* A tropical climbing bird, having a fleshy tongue, and short, hooked bill.

Par'ry (păr'rĭ), *v. t. & i.* [**Parried** (-rĭd); **Parrying.**] To ward off; to avoid; to evade.

Parse (pärs), *v. t. & i.* [**Parsed** (pärst); **Parsing.**] To analyze and describe grammatically.

Par'see (pär'sē *or* pär-sē'), *n.* East Indian adherent of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; fire worshiper; Gueber. — **Par'see-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Religion and customs of the Parsees.

Par'si-mo-ny (păr'sĭ-mō-nĭ), *n.* Closeness in expenditure; excessive economy; covetousness; illiberality. — **Par'si-mo'ni-ous** (-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Avaricious; niggardly; miserly.

Pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* A plant whose leaves are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* A plant poisonous in its wild state, though the cultivated variety has a root, of aromatic flavor, much used for food.

Par'son (pär'sn), *n.* Priest of a parish; clergyman. — **Par'son-age** (-ĭj), *n.* House and glebe belonging to a parish, for the use of the minister of a church.

Part (pärt), *n.* Portion; division; share; side; duty. — *v. t. & i.* To divide; to share; to separate; to quit. — **Part'er** (pärt'ẽr), *n.*

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* **Partook** (-tōōk'); *p. p.* **Partaken** (-tāk''n); *p. pr.* **Partaking.**] To take a part, portion, or share in common with others. — **Par-tak'er**, *n.*

Par'tial (pär'shal), *a.* Affecting a part only; not total or entire; biased to one party; not indifferent; foolishly fond. — **Par'ti-al'ĭ-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ *or* -shăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being partial; special fondness. — **Par'tial-ly**, *adv.* In part; not totally; with undue bias of mind to one party or side.

Par-tic'i-pate (pär-tĭs'ĭ-pāt), *v. i.* To have a share in common with others; to partake; to share. — **Par-tic'i-pa'tor** (-pā'tẽr), *n.* — **Par-tic'i-pant** (-pant), *a.* Sharing; having a part. — *n.* A partaker. — **Par-tic'i-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A sharing with others; division into shares.

Par'ti-ci-ple (pär'tĭ-sĭ-p'l), *n.* A word of the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and partaking of properties of a noun and of a verb. — **Par'ti-cip'i-al** (-sĭp'ĭ-al), *a.* Having the nature and use of a participle.

Par'ti-cle (pär'tĭ-k'l), *n.* A minute portion of matter; an atom; a jot; in grammar, a word that is never inflected.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tĭk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Relating to a part of anything, or to a single person or thing; distinguishable from others of its kind; worthy of special regard; exact; specific; precise; critical. — *n.* A single point, or circumstance; a detail; a specialty. — **Par-tic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Par-tic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being particular; distinctiveness; minuteness in detail; peculiarity. — **Par-tic'u-lar-ize** (-ĭz), *v. t. & i.* To mention in particulars.

Part'ing (pärt'ĭng), *n.* A dividing; a separation.

Par'ti-san (pär'tĭ-zan), *n.* An adherent to a party or faction; follower; disciple. — *a.* Adherent to a party or faction. — **Par'ti-san-ship**, *n.* The state of being a partisan; adherence to a party.

Par-ti'tion (pär-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A dividing; a division; separation; a wall dividing one apartment from another. — *v. t.* [**Partitioned** (-ŭnd); **Partitioning.**] To divide into shares or parts.

Par'ti-tive (pär'tĭ-tĭv), *a.* Dividing; distributive. — *n.* A word expressing partition, or denoting a part. — **Par'ti-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Part'ly (pärt'lĭ), *adv.* In part; in some degree.

Part'ner (pärt'nẽr), *n.* A partaker; associate in business or occupation; a husband or wife; consort. — **Part'ner-ship**, *n.* State of being a partner; participation with another; association of persons in business; a firm or house.

Par'tridge (pär'trĭj), *n.* A game bird of the grouse or quail kind.

Part'y (pär'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PARTIES (-tĭz). Body of persons, united by some tie; faction; social assembly; company; participator in a lawsuit.

Par'ty-col'ored (pär'tĭ-kŭl'ẽrd), *a.* Colored, part by part, with different tints; variegated.

Par've-nu' (pär'vẽ-nū'), *n.* An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Pas'chal (pās'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Pa-sha' (pȧ-shä'), *n.* A Turkish governor or commander; a bashaw. — **Pa-sha'lic** (-lĭk), *n.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pass (pȧs), *v. t.* [PASSED (pȧst); PASSING.] To go; to move; to go beyond; to circulate; to be current. — *v. i.* To go beyond, over, through, etc.; to exceed; to undergo; to suffer; to spend; to enact; to send; to transmit; to omit. — *n.* Passage; way; license to pass; permit for entrance; thrust; condition; state of things. — **Pass'er** (pȧs'ẽr), *n.* — **Pass'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable. — **Pass'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sage** (-sĭj), *n.* A passing; journey; way; hall; incident; occurrence; portion of a book, etc.; enactment; encounter. — **Pass'ing**, *n.* A going by. — *a.* Surpassing; eminent. — *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively.

‖**Pas'sé'** (pȧ'sā'), *masc.*, ‖**Pas'sée'**, *fem.*, *a.* Past; gone by; past the prime; worn; faded.

Pas'sen-ger (pās'sĕn-jẽr), *n.* A passer or passer-by; a traveler.

Pas'si-ble (pās'sĭ-b'l), *n.* Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Pas'sim (pās'sĭm), *adv.* Here and there; everywhere.

Pas'sion (pāsh'ŭn), *n.* A suffering or enduring; strong feeling; anger; wrath; ardent affection; eager desire; object of love, fondness, etc. — **Pas'sion-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Easily moved to anger or to strong feeling, love, desire, etc.; excitable; angry. — **Pas'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sion-ate-ness**, *n.*

Pas'sive (pās'sĭv), *a.* Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences; incapable of excitement or emotion; inert; quiescent; enduring; submissive; patient. — **Pas'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **Pas'sive-ness**, **Pas-siv'i-ty** (-sĭv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pass'o'ver (pās'ō'vẽr), *n.* A Jewish feast to commemorate God's smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, but *passing over* the houses of the Israelites.

Pass'port (pās'pōrt), *n.* Permission to travel; a safe-conduct; that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

Past (pȧst), *a.* Not present or future; gone by; elapsed; ended; accomplished; spent. — *prep.* Further than; beyond the reach or influence of; after. — *n.* Former time; state of things no longer existing.

Paste (pāst), *n.* A soft, adhesive composition, as of flour with water or milk; dough; fine glass imitating gems; a hard preserve made from fruits, etc. — *v. t.* To unite or fasten with paste. — **Pas'ty** (pās'tĭ), *a.* Like paste in color, stickiness, etc. — *n.* A meat pie. — **Paste'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* Stiff, thick paper board.

Pas'tern (pās'tẽrn), *n.* Part of the leg of horses and like animals between fetlock joint and hoof.

Pas'time' (pās'tim'), *n.* That which serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; play.

Pas'tor (pās'tẽr), *n.* A shepherd; a minister in charge of a church and congregation. — **Pas'tor-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* A poem describing the life of shepherds; idyl; bucolic; letter from a minister to his congregation or a bishop to his diocese. — **Pas'tor-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a pastor. — **Pas'tor-ate** (-ăt), **Pas'tor-ship**, *n.* Office, state, or jurisdiction of a pastor.

Pas'try (pās'trĭ), *n.* Articles of food containing paste, as pies, tarts, cake, etc.

Pas'ture (pās'tūr), *n.* Grass for food of cattle; land affording such food. — *v. t.* & *i.* To feed (horses, cattle, etc.) on growing grass; to graze. — **Pas'tur-age** (-ĭj), *n.* Grazing ground; grass for feed; business of grazing cattle.

Pat (păt), *a.* Exactly suitable; fit; convenient; apt. — *adv.* Precisely at the proper time; fitly.

Pat (păt), *v. t.* [PATTED; PATTING.] To strike gently; to stroke. — *n.* A light, quick blow or stroke; small mass (of butter, etc.).

Patch (păch), *n.* Piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; anything used to repair a breach; a small piece of ground; a plot. — *v. t.* [PATCHED (păcht); PATCHING.] To mend by sewing on pieces; to repair clumsily; to compose in a hasty or botching way. — **Patch'er** (păch'ẽr), *n.* — **Patch'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together; anything patched up or botched.

Pate (pāt), *n.* The head; top of the head.

‖**Pa-tel'la** (pȧ-tĕl'lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* PATELLÆ (-lē). The kneepan; cap of the knee.

Pat'ent (păt'ent *or* pā'tent), *a.* Open; evident; apparent; open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some privilege, as, letters *patent*; appropriated by letters patent; restrained from general use. — *n.* A letter patent, or writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To secure the exclusive right of to a person. — **Pat'ent-ee'** (-en-tē'), *n.* One to whom a grant or privilege is secured by patent.

Pa-ter'nal (pȧ-tẽr'nal), *a.* Derived from, or pertaining to, a father; fatherly; hereditary. — **Pa-ter'ni-ty** (-nĭ-tĭ), *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood; author

Path (pȧth), *n.*; *pl.* **Paths** (pȧthz). A way, course, or track, on which anything moves; road; route; passage; course of action, conduct, or procedure. — **Path'less** (pȧth'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of paths; untrodden; unexplored.

Pa-thet'ic (pȧ-thĕt'ĭk), *a.* Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief; touching.

Pa-thol'o-gy (pȧ-thŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Science of diseases. — **Pa-thol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One who treats of pathology. — **Path'o-log'ic** (pȧth'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **Path'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to pathology or to diseases.

Pa'thos (pā'thŏs), *n.* That which excites emotions and passions; pathetic quality.

Path'way' (pȧth'wā'), *n.* A path; narrow way to be passed on foot; method of action.

Pa'tient (pā'shent), *a.* Suffering with meekness and submission; persevering; content; not hasty. — *n.* One that receives impressions from external agents; a diseased person under medical treatment. — **Pa'tient-ly**, *adv.* — **Pa'tience** (-shens), *n.* Quality of being patient.

Pa'tri-arch (pā'trĭ-ȧrk), *n.* Head of a family or church. — **Pa'tri-ar'chal** (-ȧr'kal), **Pa'tri-ar'chic** (-kĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.

Pa-tri'cian (pȧ-trĭsh'an), *a.* Of high birth; noble. — *n.* A nobleman.

Pat'ri-cide (pȧt'rĭ-sīd), *n.* The murder or a murderer of a father.

Pat'ri-mo-ny (pȧt'rĭ-mō-nў), *n.* Estate inherited from ancestors. — **Pat'ri-mo'ni-al** (-mō'nĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony.

Pa'tri-ot (pā'trĭ-ŏt), *n.* One who loves his country. — *a.* Devoted to the welfare of one's country. — **Pa'tri-ot-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Love of country. — **Pa'tri-ot'ic** (-ŏt'ĭk), *a.* Full of patriotism.

Pa-trol' (pȧ-trōl'), *v. i.* & *t.* [Patrolled (-trōld'); Patrolling.] To guard a camp, district, etc., at night. — *n.* A guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

Pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* One who countenances, supports, or protects; advocate; defender. — **Pat'ron-age** (pȧt'rŭn-ĭj), *n.* Special countenance or support; guardianship; the right of presentation to office. — **Pa'tron-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female patron. — **Pat'ron-ize** (-Iz), *v. t.* To act as patron toward; to support; to favor.

Pat'ro-nym'ic (pȧt'rō-nĭm'ĭk), *n.* Name derived from a parent or ancestor.

Pat'ten (pȧt'tĕn), *n.* A clog worn to raise the feet from the wet.

Pat'ter (pȧt'tĕr), *v. i.* & *t.* [Pattered (-tĕrd); Pattering.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail; to spatter; to mutter. — *n.* Quick succession of small sounds; glib speech; cant.

Pat'tern (pȧt'tĕrn), *n.* Original for imitation; example; quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment. — *v. t.* To copy (after); to imitate.

Pat'ty (pȧt'tў), *n.* A little pie.

Pau'ci-ty (pą'sĭ-tў), *n.* Fewness; smallness.

Pau'per (pą'pĕr), *n.* A poor person; one dependent on charity for support. — **Pau'per-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* Poverty; indigence; need. — **Pau'per-ize** (-Iz), *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pause (pąz), *n.* Temporary stop; rest; mark of cessation; point. — *v. i.* [Paused (pązd); Pausing.] To intermit; to stop; to demur.

Pave (pāv), *v. t.* [Paved (pāvd); Paving.] To lay or cover with stone or brick; to prepare the way for. — **Pave'ment** (pāv'ment), *n.* Floor or covering of solid material.

Paw (pą), *n.* Foot of a beast having claws; hand. — *v. i.* & *t.* [Pawed (pąd); Pawing.] To scrape or handle awkwardly.

Pawl (pąl), *n.* Movable bar, to check backward motion of a wheel, windlass, etc.; a catch, click, detent, or ratchet; a pall.

Pawn (pąn), *n.* Piece of least value in chess.

Pawn (pąn), *n.* Goods or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed; pledge. — *v. t.* [Pawned (pąnd); Pawning.] To deposit in pledge, or as security for money borrowed or for fulfillment of a promise. — **Pawn'-bro'ker** (-brō'kĕr), *n.* One who lends money on pledge.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* [Paid (pād); Paying.] To cover (a ship's bottom, spar, etc.) with tar or pitch.

Pay (pā), *v. t.* To discharge one's obligations to; to compensate; to deliver. — *v. i.* To recompense; to make adequate return. — *n.* Satisfaction; equivalent for money due, goods purchased, services rendered; recompense; hire. — **Pay'-er** (pā'ĕr), *n.* One who pays; one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is to pay the holder of the bill, or *payee*. — **Pay-ee'** (pā-ē'), *n.* One to whom money is to be paid. — **Pay'a-ble** (pā'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being paid; proper to be paid; due. — **Pay'ment** (-ment), *n.* A paying; reward; requital. — **Pay day.** Day on which accounts are settled.

Pea (pē), *n.*; *pl.* **Peas** or **Pease** (pēz). A leguminous plant and its fruit, cultivated for food.

Peace (pēs), *n.* State of quiet; calm; repose; harmony; concord. — **Peace'a-ble** (pēs'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Free from war or disturbance; disposed to peace; pacific; quiet; serene; mild; still. — **Peace'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Peace'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Peace'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Calm; quiet; undisturbed.

Peach (pēch), *n.* A tree and its edible stone fruit.

Peach (pēch), *v. t.* To impeach; to accuse of crime. — *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [*Collog.*]

Pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* Male of the peafowl. — **Pea'hen'** (pē'hĕn'), *n.* Hen or female of the peafowl. — **Pea'fowl'** (pē'foul'), *n.* An Asiatic pheasant of brilliant plumage.

Pea'-jack'et (pē'jăk'ĕt), *n.* Thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, etc.

Peak (pēk), *n.* Point; end of anything that terminates in a point; sharp top of a mountain; upper, outer corner of a sail, or extremity of the yard or gaff which extends the sail.

Peal (pēl), *n.* Loud sound, or succession of sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, etc.; a set of bells tuned to each other; changes rung upon a set of bells. — *v. i.* [Pealed (pēld); Pealing.] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

Pea'nut (pē'nŭt), *n.* The fruit of an American leguminous plant; groundnut; goober.

Pear (pâr), *n.* The fruit of a tree of many varieties, growing in temperate climates.

Pearl (pĕrl), *n.* A white, hard, lustrous substance, found in shells of the pearl oyster; a size of printing type between agate and diamond. ☞ This line is printed in *pearl* type.

Pearl'ash' (pĕrl'ăsh'), *n.* Refined potash, used in making soap, glass, etc. — **Pearl'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Containing or resembling pearls; clear; pure.

Peas'ant (pĕz'ant), *n.* One whose business is rural labor; rustic; swain; hind. — **Peas'ant-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* The lowest class of tillers of the soil.

Pease (pēz), *n. pl.* Peas collectively.

Peat (pēt), *n.* Decomposed vegetable matter, often dried and used for fuel.

Peb'ble (pĕb'b'l), *n.* A small, roundish stone; transparent and colorless rock crystal. — **Peb'bly** (-blĭ), *a.* Full of pebbles.

Pe-can' (pē-kăn'), *n.* A species of hickory, and its edible nut.

Pec'ca-ry (pĕk'ka-rĭ), *n.* Piglike animal, found from Arkansas to Brazil.

Peccary.

Peck (pĕk), *n.* The fourth part of a bushel; dry measure of eight quarts.

Peck (pĕk), *v. t.* & *i.* [PECKED (pĕkt); PECKING.] To strike with the beak or with anything pointed, or with small and repeated blows. — **Peck'er** (pĕk'ĕr), *n.*

Pec'ti-nal (pĕk'tĭ-*nal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a comb. — *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pec'to-ral (pĕk'tŏ-*ral*), *a.* Pertaining to the breast or to diseases of the chest. — *n.* A breastplate; a fish's pectoral fin; medicine for complaints of breast and lungs.

Pec'u-late (pĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To steal public moneys; to embezzle. — **Pec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Pec'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A peculating.

Pe-cul'iar (pē-kūl'yĕr), *a.* Belonging solely or especially to an individual; not general; appropriate; particular; special; especial. — **Pe-cul'iar-ly**, *adv.* — **Pe-cul'iar-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. — **Pe-cul-iar'i-ty** (-yăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Appropriateness; specialty; individuality; particularity.

Pe-cun'ia-ry (pē-kūn'yă-rĭ), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, money.

Ped'a-gogue (pĕd'ă-gŏg), *n.* A teacher of children; schoolmaster; pedant.

Pe'dal (pē'dal *or* pĕd'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a foot. — **Ped'al** (pĕd'al), *n.* A lever, acted on by the foot, as in the pianoforte to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close pipes.

Ped'ant (pĕd'ant), *n.* One who makes a display of learning; pretender to knowledge. — **Ped'ant-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Vain ostentation of knowledge. — **Pe-dan'tic** (pē-dăn'tĭk), **Pe-dan'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Ostentatious of learning.

Ped'dle (pĕd'd'l), *v. i.* [PEDDLED (-d'ld); PEDDLING.] To go from place to place and retail goods; to be busy about trifles. — *v. t.* To retail; to hawk. — **Ped'dler** (-dlĕr), *n.*

Ped'es-tal (pĕd'ĕs-*tal*), *n.* Base or foot of a column, statue, lamp, or the like.

Pe-des'tri-an (pē-dĕs'trĭ-*an*), *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who journeys on foot. — **Pe-des'tri-an-ism** (-*an*-Ĭz'm), *n.* Act or practice of a pedestrian; walking.

Ped'i-cel (pĕd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* Stalk supporting one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

Ped'i-gree (pĕd'ĭ-grē), *n.* Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy.

Ped'i-ment (pĕd'ĭ-*ment*), *n.* Triangular or arched facing of a portico, or decoration over doors, windows, gates, etc.

Ped'lar, Ped'ler, *n.* See PEDDLER.

Pe-dun'cle (pē-dŭn'k'l), *n.* A stem supporting the flower and fruit of a plant. — **Pe-dun'cu-lar** (-kū-lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.

Peduncle.

Peek (pēk), *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly.

Peel (pēl), *v. t.* [PEELED (pēld); PEELING.] To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay; to pillage. — *v. i.* To come off, as skin, bark, or rind. — *n.* Skin; rind. — **Peel'er** (pēl'ĕr), *n.*

Peel (pēl), *n.* A spade; the blade of an oar.

Peep (pēp), *v. i.* [PEEPED (pēpt); PEEPING.] To cry, as a chick; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look out slyly. — *n.* Cry of a chick; chirp; first outlook; sly look.

Peer (pēr), *v. i.* [PEERED (pērd); PEERING.] To look intently or curiously; to peep; to pry.

Peer (pēr), *n.* One of equal rank, quality, character, etc.; a match; mate; associate; nobleman (in England, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron). — **Peer'age** (pēr'ĕj), *n.* Rank or dignity of a peer; body of peers. — **Peer'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Consort of a peer; noble lady. — **Peer'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no peer or equal; matchless; superlative. — **Peer'less-ly**, *adv.*

Pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *a.* Habitually fretful; easily vexed; querulous; cross; testy; captious.

Peg (pĕg), *n.* Wooden nail or pin. — *v. t.* [PEGGED (pĕgd); PEGGING.] To fasten with pegs; to confine; to mark (points in a game) with pegs; to throw (stones).

Pelf (pĕlf), *n.* Money; riches; lucre.

Pel'i-can (pĕl'ĭ-kan), *n.* Large web-footed waterfowl, beneath whose enormous bill is a pouch, for temporarily holding the fish it catches.

Pe-lisse' (pe-lēs'), *n.* A fur or silk outer robe.

Pell (pĕl), *n.* Skin; hide; roll of parchment.

Pel'let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* A little ball.

Pel'lic-le (pĕl'lĭ-k'l), *n.* A thin skin, film, or crust.

Pell'-mell' (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* In utter confusion.

Pel-lu'cid (pĕl-lū'sĭd), *a.* Admitting passage of light; translucent; clear. — **Pel'lu-** (pĕl'lū-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **Pel-lu'cid-ness**, *n.*

Pelt (pĕlt), *n.* Skin of a beast with the hair on; undressed hide. — **Pelt'ry** (pĕlt'rỹ), *n.* Furs.

Pelt (pĕlt), *v. t.* To strike with pellets; to throw. — *n.* A blow from something thrown.

Pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.* The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, to which the lower limbs are jointed. — **Pel'vic** (-vĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pen (pĕn), *n.* An instrument for writing. — *v. t.* [PENNED (pĕnd); PENNING.] To write.

Pen (pĕn), *v. t.* [PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PENNING.] To confine in a narrow place; to coop or shut up. — *n.* A narrow inclosure.

Pe'nal (pē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to punishment. — **Pe'nal-ty** (pē'nal-tỹ), *n.* Penal retribution; punishment; fine.

Pen'ance (pĕn'ans), *n.* Suffering imposed or submitted to as punishment for faults, or expression of penitence.

Pence (pĕns), *n., pl.* of PENNY.

‖**Pen'chant'** (pŏN'shŏN'), *n.* Inclination; bent.

Pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* Small brush used by painters; cylinder of black lead, colored chalk, etc., for writing and drawing; aggregate or collection of rays of light. — *v. t.* [PENCILED (-sĭld) or PENCILLED; PENCILING or PENCILLING.] To paint; to draw; to mark with a pencil.

Pend (pĕnd), *v. i.* To hang; to be undecided or in process of adjustment. — **Pend'ent** (pĕnd'ent), *a.* Suspended; depending; hanging; projecting; overhanging. — **Pend'en-cy** (-en-sỹ), *n.* Suspense. — **Pend'ing**, *p. a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense. — *prep.* During the pendency of; during. — **Pen'du-lous** (pĕn'dū-lŭs), *a.* Supported from above; hanging.

Pend'ant (pĕnd'ant), *n.* A hanging appendage or ornament; a pennant.

Pen'du-lum (pĕn'dū-lŭm), *n.* A body so suspended as to swing freely to and fro.

Pen'e-trate (pĕn'ē-trāt), *v. t.* To enter into; to pierce; to make sensible; to affect; to comprehend. — *v. i.* To pass; to make way. — **Pen'e-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A penetrating; acuteness; sharp discernment; sagacity; sharpness. — **Pen'e-tra-ble** (pĕn'ē-trà-b'l), *a.* Capable of being penetrated; susceptible of impression.

Pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn), *n.* A web-footed marine bird of the south temperate and frigid regions.

Pen-in'su-la (pĕn-ĭn'sū-là), *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water. — **Pen-in'su-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* In the form of, or pertaining to, a peninsula.

Pen'i-tent (pĕn'ĭ-tent), *a.* Repentant; contrite; affected by sense of guilt and sorrow for sin. — *n.* One who repents of sin; one under church censure or under the direction of a confessor. — **Pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pen'i-tence** (-tens), *n.* Repentance; contrition; remorse. — **Pen'i-ten'tial** (-tĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing, penitence. — **Pen'i-ten'tia-ry** (-shà-rỹ), *a.* Relating to penance; used for penal purposes, or for reformation. — *n.* A house of correction; a prison.

Pen'knife' (pĕn'nĭf'), *n.; pl.* PENKNIVES (-nīvz'). A small knife for making pens; a pocket knife.

Pen'man (pĕn'man), *n.* One who uses the pen or writes a good hand; an author; composer. — **Pen'man-ship**, *n.* Use of the pen; art of writing; manner of writing; chirography.

Pen'nant (pĕn'nant), *n.* A small flag; pendant; pennon; streamer.

Pen'nate (pĕn'nāt), **Pen'na-ted** (pĕn'nā-tĕd), *a.* Winged; plume-shaped.

Pen'ni-less, *a.* See under PENNY, a coin.

Pen'non (pĕn'nŭn), *n.* Pennant; wing; pinion.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nỹ), *a.* Denoting pound weight for one thousand; — used of nails. — **Pen'ny-weight'** (-wāt'), *n.* Troy weight of 24 grains, or 1-20th of an ounce.

Pen'ny (pĕn'nỹ), *n.; pl.* PENNIES (-nĭz) or PENCE (pĕns). A small coin; in England, the twelfth of a shilling, worth 4 farthings, or 2 cents. — **Pen'ni-less** (-nĭ-lĕs), *a.* Without a penny; destitute.

Pen'ny-roy'al (pĕn'nĭ-roĭ'al), *n.* An aromatic herb.

Pen'sile (pĕn'sĭl), *a.* Hanging; pendulous.

Pen'sion (pĕn'shŭn), *n.* Allowance to a person in consideration of past services; yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, etc. — *v. t.* [PENSIONED (-shŭnd); PENSIONING.] To grant a pension to.

Pen'sive (pĕn'sĭv), *a.* Thoughtful; sober; sad.

Pent (pĕnt), *p. p.* or *a.* Shut up; confined.

Pen'ta-gon (pĕn'tà-gŏn), *n.* Geometrical plane figure having five angles and five sides. — **Pen-tag'o-nal** (pĕn-tăg'ō-nal), *a.* Having five angles.

Pentagon.

Pen'ta-he'dral (pĕn'tà-hē'dral), *a.* Having five equal sides. — **Pen'ta-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pen-tam'e-ter (pĕn-tăm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.

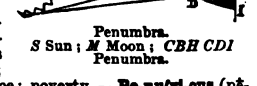
Pen'ta-teuch (pĕn'tà-tūk), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pen'te-cost (pĕn'tē-kŏst), *n.* A Jewish festival 50 days after the Passover; the Christian festival of Whitsuntide.

Pent'house' (pĕnt'hous'), *n.* A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building; a lean-to. — **Pent'roof'** (-rōōf'), *n.* A roof with a slope on one side only.

Pe'nult (pē'nŭlt *or* pē-nŭlt'), **Pe-nul'ti-ma** (pē-nŭl'tĭ-mà), *n.* The last syllable but one of a word. — **Pe-nul'ti-mate** (-mĭt), *a.* Last but one.

Pe-num'bra (pē-nŭm'brà), *n.* The shadow cast in an eclipse, where the light is partly cut off by the intervening body.



Penumbra.
S Sun; *M* Moon; *CBH CDI* Penumbra.

Pen'u-ry (pĕn'ū-rỹ), *n.* Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty. — **Pe-nu'ri-ous** (pē-nū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Showing penury; parsimonious to a fault; avaricious; miserly; sordid.

Pe'o-ny (pē'ō-nȳ), *n.* A perennial plant having showy flowers.

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), *n.* Body of persons composing a community; a tribe, nation, or race; persons generally; populace; the vulgar. — *v. t.* [PEOPLED (-p'ld); PEOPLING.] To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

Pep'per (pĕp'pĕr), *n.* A climbing plant and its fruit, of a strong, aromatic smell, and very pungent taste. — *v. t.* [PEPPERED; PEPPERING.] To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot. — **Pep'per-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like pepper; pungent; hot; irritable. — **Pepper box.** A small box, for sprinkling ground pepper on food. — **Pepper corn.** Berry of the pepper plant; thing of insignificant value. — **Pep'per-grass'**, *n.* A kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table. — **Pep'per-mint'**, *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant; a liquor distilled from it; a confection flavored with it.

Pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* A ferment contained in the secretory glands of the stomach, and present in the gastric juice. — **Pep'tic** (-tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or promoting, digestion.

Per'ad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-vĕn'tûr), *adv.* By chance; perhaps; it may be.

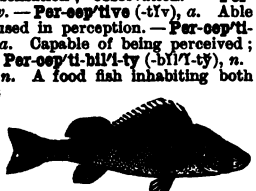
Per-am'bu-late (pĕr-ăm'bū-lāt), *v. t.* To walk through or over; to go round or about. — **Per-am'bu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A perambulating. — **Per-am'bu-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* One who perambulates; a rolling chair; a surveyor's wheel, with dial showing the distance traversed.

Per-ceive' (pĕr-sēv'), *v. t.* [PERCEIVED (-sēvd'); PERCEIVING.] To know through the senses; to discern; to observe; to see; to feel; to understand. — **Per-ceiv'er**, *n.* — **Per-ceiv'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Per-cent'age (pĕr-sĕnt'ĕj), *n.* Rate of per cent; allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

Per-cep'tion (pĕr-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A perceiving; discernment; faculty of perceiving; act of apprehending; sensation; observation. — **Per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.* — **Per-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Able to perceive; used in perception. — **Per-cep'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived; discernible. — **Per-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* A food fish inhabiting both fresh and salt water, and having sharp fins.



Perch.

Perch (pĕrch), *n.* A pole; rod; measure of length containing 5½ yards; pole for fowls to rest upon; roost. — *v. t.* [PERCHED (pĕrcht); PERCHING.] To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird. — *v. t.* To place on a perch.

Per-chance' (pĕr-chăns'), *adv.* By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Per'che-ron (pĕr'shē-rŏn), *n.* A draft horse of Norman breed.

Per-cus'sion (pĕr-kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* A striking one body against another; collision, esp. such as gives a sound; vibratory shock. — **Percussion cap.** Small copper cap, containing fulminating powder, and used to explode gunpowder. — **Percussion lock.** Lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by percussion of fulminating powder.

Per-di'tion (pĕr-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; eternal death.

Per'e-gri-nate (pĕr'ĕ-grĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country. — **Per'e-gri-na'tor** (-nā'tĕr), *n.* — **Per'e-gri-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A traveling abroad.

Per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rȳ), *a.* Precluding debate or expostulation; decisive; dogmatical.

Per-en'ni-al (pĕr-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Lasting through the year; continuing without intermission; unceasing; never-failing; enduring; continual. — *n.* A plant living more than two years.

Per'fect (pĕr'fĕkt), *a.* Carried through; completed; not defective; faultless; blameless; unblemished. — *n.* Perfect tense of a verb, or tense expressing completed action; preterit. — **Per'fect-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'fect-ness**, *n.* — **Per'fect** (pĕr'fĕkt *or* pĕr-fĕkt'), *v. t.* To finish; to complete. — **Per'fect-er**, *n.* — **Per-fect'i-ble** (-fĕk'-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of becoming or of being made perfect. — **Per-fect'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Per-fec'tion** (-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* State of being perfect or complete; quality of great worth.

Per'fi-dy (pĕr'fĭ-dȳ), *n.* A violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery. — **Per-fid'i-ous** (pĕr-fĭd'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of, or involving, perfidy; false; faithless; disloyal; traitorous.

Per'fo-rate (pĕr'fō-rāt), *v. t.* To bore through; to pierce; to penetrate. — **Per'fo-ra'tor** (-rā'-tĕr), *n.* — **Per'fo-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A perforating; a hole through anything.

Per-force' (pĕr-fōrs'), *adv.* By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Per-form' (pĕr-fôrm'), *v. t.* [PERFORMED (-fôrmd'); PERFORMING.] To carry through; to execute; to accomplish; to do; to act; to transact; to achieve; to complete. — *v. i.* To acquit one's self; to go through with a part, as in a drama or other exhibition of skill or capacity. — **Per-form'er**, *n.* — **Per-form'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being performed; practicable. — **Per-form'ance** (-*ans*), *n.* A performing, or condition of being performed; thing performed; exhibition; execution; work; act; exploit; feat.

Per'fume (pĕr'fūm *or* pĕr-fūm'), *n.* Scent or odor; substance that emits an agreeable scent. — **Per-fume'** (pĕr-fūm'), *v. t.* [PERFUMED (-fūmd'); PERFUMING.] To fill with grateful odor; to scent. — **Per-fum'er**, *n.* — **Per-fum'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Perfumes in general.

Per-haps' (pĕr-hăps'), *adv.* By chance; peradventure; possibly.

Per'i-anth (pĕr'ĭ-ănth), *n.* Leaves of a flower generally, esp. when the calyx and corolla are not readily distinguished.

‖**Per'i-car'di-um** (pĕr'Ĭ-kär'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* Double baglike fold or membrane inclosing the heart.— **Per'i-car'di-ac** (-dĭ-ăk), **Per'i-car'di-al**, **Per'i-car'di-an**, **Per'i-car'dic** (-dĭk), *a.* Relating to the pericardium. — ‖**Per'i-car-di'tis** (-dī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

Per'i-carp (pĕr'Ĭ-kärp), *n.* The ripened ovary of a plant; the germ of a fruit.

Pericarps.
a b Drupe of Peach; *c d* Capsule of Poppy; *e* Capsule of Aristolochia.

‖**Per'i-cra'ni-um** (pĕr'Ĭ-krā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* Membrane immediately investing the skull.

Per'i-gee (pĕr'Ĭ-jē), *n.* Point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.

Per'i-hel'ion (pĕr'Ĭ-hēl'yŭn *or* -hē'lĭ-ŭn), **Per'i-he'li-um** (-lĭ-ŭm), *n.* Point in a planet's orbit nearest to the sun.

Per'il (pĕr'Ĭl), *n.* Instant or impending danger; exposure to injury or destruction; hazard; risk. — *v. t.* [PERILED (-Ĭld) or PERILLED; PERILING or PERILLING.] To expose to danger; to risk; to jeopard. — **Per'il-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; hazardous.

Per-im'e-ter (pĕr-Ĭm'ē-tĕr), *n.* Outer boundary of a body or figure.

Pe'ri-od (pē'rĭ-ŭd), *n.* A circuit; limited period of time; cycle; series of years, months, or days; in grammar, a complete sentence, from one full stop to another; a clause; a typographical point [.] marking the end of a complete sentence. — **Pe'ri-od'ic** (pē'rĭ-ŏd'Ĭk), **Pe'ri-od'ic-al** (-Ĭ-kal), *a.* Performed in a circuit or series of successive circuits; returning regularly, after a certain period of time; constituting a grammatical period. — **Pe'ri-od'ic-al**, *n.* A publication appearing at stated intervals. — **Pe'ri-od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* At stated periods. — **Pe'ri-o-dic'i-ty** (-ō-dĭs'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of having regular periods in changes or conditions.

‖**Per'i-os'te-um** (pĕr'Ĭ-ŏs'tē-ŭm), *n.* A fibrous membrane investing the bones.

Pe-riph'er-y (pē-rĭf'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Circumference of a circle or other curvilinear figure.

Per'i-phrase (pĕr'Ĭ-frāz), *n.* Use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution. — *v. t.* To express by circumlocution. — ‖**Pe-riph'ra-sis** (pē-rĭf'rā-sĭs), *n.* Periphrase.

Per'ish (pĕr'Ĭsh), *v. i.* [PERISHED (-Ĭsht); PERISHING.] To be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be ruined or lost; to die; to decay gradually. — **Per'ish-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay.

Per'i-sperm (pĕr'Ĭ-spĕrm), *n.* The albumen of a seed.

Per'i-stal'tic (pĕr'Ĭ-stăl'tĭk), *a.* Contracting in successive circles.

Per'i-to-ne'um (pĕr'Ĭ-tō-nē'ŭm), *n.* The membrane lining the abdomen, and enveloping the abdominal viscera.

Per'i-wig (pĕr'Ĭ-wĭg), *n.* A small wig; a peruke; a scratch. — *v. t.* To dress with false hair.

Per'i-win'kle (pĕr'Ĭ-wĭn'k'l), *n.* A small marine shellfish.

Per'i-win'kle (pĕr'Ĭ-wĭn'k'l), *n.* A trailing, evergreen, flowering herb.

Periwinkle.

Per'jure (pĕr'jûr), *v. t.* [PERJURED (-jûrd); PERJURING.] To cause to swear to what one knows to be untrue; to forswear. — **Per'jur-er** (pĕr'jûr-ĕr), *n.* — **Per'ju-ry** (-jū-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PERJURIES (-rĭz). False swearing; crime of making a false oath.

Per'ma-nent (pĕr'mȧ-nent), *a.* Continuing without change; lasting; durable. — **Per'ma-nence** (-nens), **Per'ma-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.*

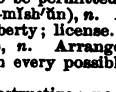
Per'me-ate (pĕr'mē-āt), *v. t.* To pass through the pores of fluids. — **Per'me-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Penetrable. — **Per'me-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Per'me-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A passing through interstices.

Per-mit' (pĕr-mĭt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [PERMITTED; PERMITTING.] To grant permission; to give leave; to license; to sanction. — **Per-mit'ter**, *n.* — **Per'mit** (pĕr'mĭt *or* pĕr-mĭt'), *n.* Warrant; leave; written permission. — **Per-mit'tance** (pĕr-mĭt'tans), *n.* A permitting. — **Per-mis'si-ble** (-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable. — **Per-mis'sion** (pĕr-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A permitting; formal consent; liberty; license.

Per'mu-ta'tion (pĕr'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement of a number of things in every possible order.

Per-ni'cious (pĕr-nĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Destructive; noxious; injurious; mischievous.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (pĕr'pĕn-dĭk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Exactly upright; at right angles to a given line or surface. — *n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, or falling at right angles on another line or surface. — **Per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'pen-dic'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.*



ad Perpendicular; *bc* Horizontal.

Per'pe-trate (pĕr'pē-trāte), *v. t.* To execute; to commit; to be guilty of. — **Per'pe-tra'tor** (-trā'tĕr), *n.* — **Per'pe-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A perpetrating or committing a crime; evil action.

Per-pet'u-al (pĕr-pĕt'ū-al), *a.* Continuing infinitely; never-ceasing; endless; continual; continuous; incessant; unceasing. — **Per-pet'u-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Per-pet'u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To make perpetual; to eternize. — **Per-pet'u-a'tion** (-ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* A perpetuating. — **Per'pe-tu'i-ty** (pĕr'pē-tū'Ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Endless duration.

Per-plex' (pĕr-plĕks'), *v. t.* [PERPLEXED (-plĕkst'); PERPLEXING.] To make intricate, complicated, or difficult to be understood; to tease with sus-

pense, anxiety, or ambiguity; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder; to confuse; to vex. — **Per-plex'i-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per'se-cute (pĕr'sē-kūt), *v. t.* To pursue in a manner to injure or afflict; to harass. — **Per'se-cu'tor** (-kū'tẽr), *n.* — **Per'se-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* A persecuting.

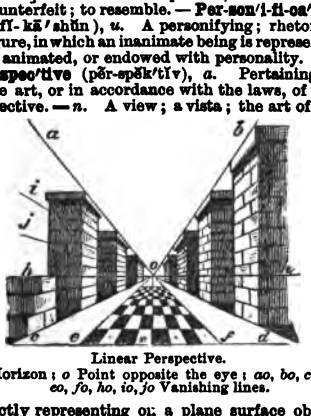
Per'se-vere' (pĕr'sē-vēr'), *v. i.* [PERSEVERED (-vērd'); PERSEVERING.] To persist in any business or enterprise; to continue. — **Per'se-ver'ance** (-vēr'ans), *n.* A persisting in anything undertaken; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness.

Per-sim'mon (pẽr-sĭm'mŭn), *n.* Tree found from New York southward; also its fruit, which, when ripe, is like a plum and luscious, but is harsh and astringent until exposed to frost.

Per-sist' (pẽr-sĭst'), *v. i.* To continue fixed in a course of conduct; to persevere. — **Per-sist'ent** (-ent), *a.* Inclined to persist or hold firm; tenacious; fixed; immovable. — **Per-sist'ence** (-ens), **Per-sist'en-cy** (-en-sȳ), *n.*

Per'son (pẽr's'n), *n.* Outward appearance; form; a human being; an individual; one. — **Per'son-age** (-ĭj), *n.* Character assumed or represented; an individual distinguished by rank, position, etc. — **Per'son-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to a person or to private concerns or bodily appearance. — **Per'son-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'son-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* That which constitutes a person; reference, esp. in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some person. — **Per'son-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To assume the character of; to counterfeit; to disguise; to mask. — **Per'son-a'tor**, *n.* — **Per'son-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A personating or counterfeiting the person of another. — **Per-son'i-fy** (-sŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [PERSONIFIED (-fīd); PERSONIFYING.] To treat as a person; to mimic; to counterfeit; to resemble. — **Per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A personifying; rhetorical figure, in which an inanimate being is represented as animated, or endowed with personality.

Per-spec'tive (pẽr-spĕk'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective. — *n.* A view; a vista; the art of correctly representing on a plane surface objects as they appear in nature.



Linear Perspective.

AA Horizon; *o* Point opposite the eye; *ao, bo, co, do, eo, fo, ho, io, jo* Vanishing lines.

Per-spire' (pẽr-spīr'), *v. i.* & *t.* [PERSPIRED (-spīrd'); PERSPIRING.] To evacuate (fluids of the body) through the pores of the skin; to sweat. — **Per'spi-ra'tion** (pẽr'spĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A perspiring; sweat.

Per-suade' (pẽr-swād'), *v. t.* To influence by argument, entreaty, or expostulation; to convince; to induce; to prevail on; to allure; to entice. — **Per-suad'er**, *n.* — **Per-suad'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), **Per-sua'si-ble** (-swā'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being persuaded. — **Per-suad'a-ble-ness**, **Per-sua'si-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Per-sua'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A persuading; motive; reason; belief; a sect adhering to a creed. — **Per-sua'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending or able to persuade. — *n.* An incitement; exhortation.

Pert (pẽrt), *a.* Indecorously free or presuming; saucy; bold. — **Pert'ly**, *adv.* — **Pert'ness**, *n.*

Per-tain' (pẽr-tān'), *v. i.* [PERTAINED (-tānd'); PERTAINING.] To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong; to relate.

Per'ti-na'cious (pẽr'tĭ-nā'shŭs), *a.* Holding to any opinion or design with obstinacy; firm; stubborn; inflexible; determined; constant; steady. — **Per'ti-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-na'cious-ness**, **Per'ti-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per'ti-nent (pẽr'tĭ-nent), *a.* Pertaining or related to the subject in hand; adapted to the end proposed; relevant; suitable; fit; proper. — **Per'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Per'ti-nence** (-nens), **Per'ti-nen-cy** (-nen-sȳ), *n.*

Per-turb' (pẽr-tûrb'), *v. t.* [PERTURBED (-tûrbd'); PERTURBING.] To disturb; to agitate; to disorder; to confuse. — **Per'tur-ba'tion** (pẽr'tûr-bā'shŭn), *n.* A perturbing; irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body.

Pe-ruse' (pē-rŭz'), *v. t.* [PERUSED (-rŭzd'); PERUSING.] To read attentively. — **Pe-ru'sal** (-rŭ'zal), *n.* A perusing.

Per-vade' (pẽr-vād'), *v. t.* To pass through; to be in all parts.

Per-verse' (pẽr-vẽrs'), *a.* Turned aside; distorted; obstinate in wrong; stubborn; untractable; vexatious. — **Per-verse'ly**, *adv.* — **Per-verse'ness**, **Per-ver'si-ty** (-vẽr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Per-vert' (pẽr-vẽrt'), *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to misinterpret; to corrupt; to proselyte. — **Per-vert'er**, *n.* — **Per-vert'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perverted. — **Per-ver'sion** (-vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A perverting; change to something worse. — **Per-ver'sive**, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt. — **Per'vert** (pẽr'vẽrt), *n.* One perverted.

Per'vi-ous (pẽr'vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable. — **Per'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

Pest (pĕst), *n.* Fatal epidemic; disease; plague; pestilence; anything destructive or troublesome; nuisance.

Pes'ter (pĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [PESTERED (-tẽrd); PESTERING.] To harass with little vexations; to tease; to vex; to encumber. — **Pes'ter-er**, *n.*

Pes-tif'er-ous (pĕs-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Pest-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious; [illegible] some; vexatious. — **Pes-tif'er-ous-**

Pes'ti-lent (pĕs'tĭ-lənt), *a.* Noxious to health, morals, etc.; offensive; pestilential. — **Pes'ti-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pes'ti-lence** (-ləns), *n.* Anything pestilent; the disease known as the plague. — **Pes'ti-len'tial** (-lĕn'shəl), *a.* Producing or tending to produce the pest, plague, or other infectious disease; noxious.

Pes'tle (pĕs'l), *n.* Implement for pounding and breaking substances, in a mortar. — *v. t.* [PESTLED (-ld); PESTLING (-lĭng).] To pound, break, or pulverize.

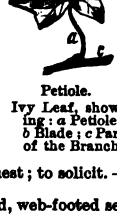
Pet (pĕt), *n.* A small creature fondled and indulged; a fit of peevishness. — *a.* Petted; indulged; cherished. — *v. t.* [PETTED, PETTING.] To treat as a pet; to caress; to indulge.

Pet'al (pĕt'əl), *n.* One of the leaves of the corolla, or colored leaves of a flower. — **Pet'al-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Having petals.

Petals.

Pe-tard' (pē-tärd'), *n.* Case containing powder, used to break gates, barricades, etc., by explosion.

Pet'i-ole (pĕt'ĭ-ōl), *n.* The footstalk of a leaf, connecting blade with stem. — **Pet'i-o-lar** (-ō-lēr), **Pet'i-o-la-ry** (-lē-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or supported on, a petiole. — **Pet'i-o-late** (-lāt), *a.* Having a petiole.



Petiole.

Ivy Leaf, showing: *a* Petiole; *b* Blade; *c* Part of the Branch.

Pet'it (pĕt'ȳ; *F.* pe-tē'), *a.* Small; little; mean; — same as PETTY. — **Petit jury.** A jury of twelve men, to try causes at the bar of a court; — in distinction from the grand jury. — **Petit larceny.** The stealing of goods of small value.

Pe-ti'tion (pē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A prayer; entreaty; request; memorial. — *v. t.* & *i.* To request; to solicit. — **Pe-ti'tion-er**, *n.*

Pet'rel (pĕt'rĕl), *n.* Long-winged, web-footed sea bird; Mother Carey's chicken.

Pet'ri-fy (pĕt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [PETRIFIED (-fīd); PETRIFYING.] To turn into stone; to harden. — **Pet'ri-fac'tion** (-făk'shŭn), *n.* A petrifying; an organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities; a body incrusted with stony matter.

Pe-tro'le-um (pē-trō'lē-ŭm), *n.* Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding or pumped from the upper strata of the earth.

Pet'ti-coat (pĕt'tĭ-kōt), *n.* Woman's underskirt.

Pet'tish (pĕt'tĭsh), *a.* Evincing a pet; fretful; peevish; captious; cross.

Pet'ty (pĕt'tȳ), *a.* [PETTIER; PETTIEST.] Small; little; trifling; trivial; frivolous.

Pet'u-lant (pĕt'ū-lənt), *a.* Inclined to complain; captious; irritable; peevish; fretful. — **Pet'u-lance** (-ləns), **Pet'u-lan-cy** (-lən-sȳ), *n.*

Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.

Pe'wee (pē'wē), *n.* An American fly-catching bird, called also *pewit* and *phœbe*.

Pe'wit (pē'wĭt), **Pe'wet** (-wĕt), *n.* The lapwing; also, the European laughing gull; also, the pewee.

Pew'ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* An alloy of tin and lead; a utensil made of pewter.

Pha'e-ton (fā'ē-tŏn), *n.* The fabled son of Phœbus, who perished while trying to guide the chariot of the sun; a four-wheeled, light, open carriage.

Pha'lanx (fā'lăŋks *or* făl'ăŋks), *n.*; *pl.* E. PHALANXES (-ĕz), L. PHALANGES (fā-lăn'jēz). A compact body of soldiers; a firm combination of people.

Phan-tas'tic (făn-tăs'tĭk), *a.*, **Phan'ta-sy** (făn'tā-sȳ), *n.* See FANTASTIC, and FANCY.

Phan'tom (făn'tŭm), *n.* An apparition; a ghost.

Phar'i-see (făr'ĭ-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish sect given to strict observance of rites and ceremonies, and pretense of uncommon holiness. — **Phar'i-sa'ic** (-sā'ĭk), **Phar'i-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees; formal; hypocritical; self-righteous.

Phar'ma-cy (făr'mā-sȳ), *n.* Art of preparing substances for medicine; a drug store; an apothecary's shop. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tic** (-sū'tĭk), **Phar'ma-ceu'tic-al** (-tĭ-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy, or preparation of medicines. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tics**, *n.* Science of preparing medicines. — **Phar'ma-ceu'tist** (-sū'tĭst), **Phar'ma-cist** (făr'mā-sĭst), *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist. — **Phar'ma-co-poe'ia** (-kō-pē'yā), *n.* Book describing the preparation of medicines; a dispensatory.

Phar'ynx (făr'ĭŋks), *n.*; *pl.* PHARYNGES (fă-rĭn'jēz). Part of the alimentary canal between mouth and esophagus, and into which the nose opens. — **Phar'yn-ge'al** *or* **fă-rĭn'jē-əl**), *a.* Belonging to the pharynx.

Phase (fāz), **Pha'sis** (fā'sĭs), *n.* Appearance.

Pheas'ant (fĕz'ənt), *n.* A large gallinaceous bird, orig. from Asia; the American ruffed grouse.

Phe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* Bird fabled to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phe'nol (fē'nōl), *a.* Caustic poison obtained from coal tar, etc.; carbolic acid.

Phe-nom'e-non (fē-nŏm'ē-nŏn), *n.*; *pl.* PHENOMENA (-nə). An appearance; thing apparent to observation, as distinguished from its substance or unknown constitution; remarkable or unusual appearance. — **Phe-nom'e-nal** (-nəl), *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon; wonderful.

Phi'al (fī'əl), *n.* A glass bottle; a vial.

Phi-lan'thro-py (fĭ-lăn'thrō-pȳ), *n.* Love of mankind; universal good will. — **Phi-lan'thro-pist** (-pĭst), *n.* One who evinces philanthropy. — **Phil'an-throp'ic** (fĭl'ăn-thrŏp'ĭk), **Phil'an-throp'ic-al** (-ĭ-kəl), *a.* Benevolent; kind.

Phil'har-mon'ic (fĭl'här-mŏn'ĭk), *a.* Loving harmony or music.

Phi-lip'pic (fĭ-lĭp'pĭk), *n.* Oration of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon; declamation abounding in acrimonious invective.

Phi-lol'o-gy (fĭ-lŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Scientific study of language. — **Phi-lol'o-ger** (-jẽr), **Phi-lol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in philology. — **Phil'o-log'ic** (fĭl'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), **Phil'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to philology.

Phil'o-mel (fĭl'ŏ-mĕl), **Phil'o-me'la** (-mē'lȧ), *n.* The nightingale.

Phil'o-pe'na (fĭl'ŏ-pē'nȧ), *n.* A small present made as a forfeit in a game variously played.

Phi-los'o-phy (fĭ-lŏs'ŏ-fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PHILOSOPHIES (-fĭz). Knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws; practical wisdom; fortitude. — **Phi-los'o-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy; one who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom. — **Philosopher's stone.** Stone or preparation by which the alchemists sought to convert base metal into gold. — **Phi-los'o-phize** (-fĭz), *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things. — **Phil'o-soph'ic** (fĭl'ŏ-sŏf'ĭk), **Phil'o-soph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or evincing, philosophy; rational; wise; temperate. — **Phil'o-soph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phlegm (flĕm), *n.* Tenacious mucus secreted in the respiratory and digestive passages; coldness; sluggishness; indifference. — **Phlegmat'ic** (flĕg-măt'ĭk), *a.* Abounding in phlegm; sluggish; heavy. — **Phleg-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Phlox (flŏks), *n.* An American herb, bearing red, white, or purple flowers.

Pho'nix (fō'nĭks), *n.* See PHENIX.

Pho-net'ic (fŏ-nĕt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the voice; representing sounds. — **Pho-net'ics**, *n.* Science of sounds, esp. those of the human voice; representation of sounds by written characters; phonology. — **Pho'ne-tist** (fō'nĕ-tĭst), *n.* One versed in phonology.

Phon'ic (fŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to sound; acoustic. — **Phon'ics**, *n.* Phonetics.

Pho'no-graph (fō'nŏ-gráf), *n.* A character used in phonography to represent a sound; an instrument which mechanically registers and reproduces articulate speech, music, and similar sounds. — **Pho'no-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pho'no-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to phonography or the phonograph. — **Pho-nog'ra-phy** (fŏ-nŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Science of the laws of the human voice; a representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of shorthand; the construction or use of the phonograph. — **Pho-nog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in phonography. — **Pho'no-type** (fō'nŏ-tīp), *n.* Type or character representing a sound.

Phos'phor (fŏs'fŏr), **Phos'phor-us** (-ŭs), *n.* Planet Venus, when the morning star; Lucifer. — **Phos'phor-us**, *n.* Poisonous and very combustible mineral substance, which glows in the dark, and is used for tipping friction matches. — **Phos'phor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus. — **Phos'phor-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To combine, or impregnate, with phosphorus. — **Phos'phor-esce'** (-ĕs'); *v. i.* [PHOSPHORESCED (-ĕst'); PHOSPHORESCING (-ĕs'sĭng).] To emit a faint light, without sensible heat. — **Phos'phor-es'cent** (-ĕs'sent), *a.* Shining with a faint light. — **Phos'phor-es'cence** (-sens), *n.*

Pho'to-graph (fō'tŏ-gráf), *n.* Picture obtained by photography. — *v. t.* & *i.* [PHOTOGRAPHED (-gráft); PHOTOGRAPHING.] To depict by photography. — **Pho'to-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Pho'to-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography. — **Pho-tog'ra-phy** (fŏ-tŏg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Science of the action of light on sensitive bodies; the producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces of silver, glass, paper, etc. — **Pho-tog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One who makes photographs.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph (fō'tŏ-lĭth'ŏ-gráf), *v. t.* To produce a print from a stone prepared by aid of photography. — *n.* A print thus made.

Phrase (frāz), *n.* A brief expression; a sentence; a pithy expression; style; diction. — *v. t.* [PHRASED (frāzd); PHRASING.] To express in words, or in peculiar words. — **Phra'se-ol'o-gy** (frā'zĕ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Manner of expression; collection of phrases in a language.

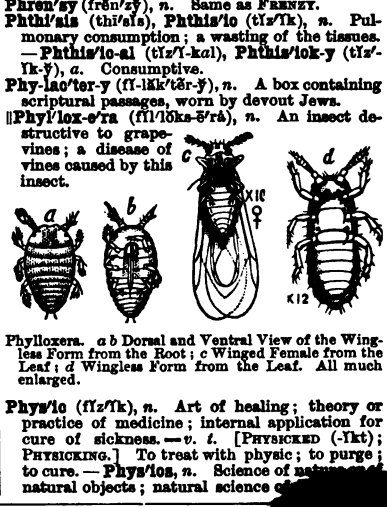
Phre-nol'o-gy (frĕ-nŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain; theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head; craniology. — **Phre-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in phrenology. — **Phren'o-log'ic** (frĕn'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk *or* frē'nŏ-), **Phren'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

Phren'sy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.* Same as FRENZY.

Phthi'sis (thī'sĭs), **Phthis'ic** (tĭz'ĭk), *n.* Pulmonary consumption; a wasting of the tissues. — **Phthis'ic-al** (tĭz'ĭ-kal), **Phthis'ick-y** (tĭz'ĭk-ĭ), *a.* Consumptive.

Phy-lac'ter-y (fĭ-lăk'tẽr-ĭ), *n.* A box containing scriptural passages, worn by devout Jews.

‖Phyl'lox-e'ra (fĭl'lŏks-ē'rȧ), *n.* An insect destructive to grapevines; a disease of vines caused by this insect.



Phylloxera. *a b* Dorsal and Ventral View of the Wingless Form from the Root; *c* Winged Female from the Leaf; *d* Wingless Form from the Leaf. All much enlarged.

Phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* Art of healing; theory or practice of medicine; internal application for cure of sickness. — *v. t.* [PHYSICKED (-ĭkt); PHYSICKING.] To treat with physic; to purge; to cure. — **Phys'ics**, *n.* Science of natural objects; natural science of

properties of bodies, and of their modification by gravitation, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, etc.; natural philosophy. — **Phys'ic-al** (fĭz'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to nature; relating to material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; external. — **Phy-si'cian** (fĭ-zĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in physic; doctor of medicine. — **Phys'i-cist** (fĭz'ĭ-sĭst), *n.* One versed in the science of physics.

Phys'i-og'no-my (fĭz'ĭ-ŏg'nō-mў), *n.* The discerning the character of the mind from the face; face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; expression of countenance. — **Phys'i-og'no-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One skilled in physiognomy. — **Phys'i-og-nom'ic** (-ŏg-nŏm'ĭk), **Phys'i-og-nom'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.

Phys'i-ol'o-gy (fĭz'ĭ-ŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of the bodily organs and their functions in animals and plants. — **Phys'i-ol'o-ger** (-jēr), **Phys'i-ol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in physiology. — **Phys'i-o-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **Phys'i-o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to physiology.

Phy-tol'o-gy (fĭ-tŏl'ō-jў), *n.* Science of plants; botany. — **Phy-tiv'o-rous** (fĭ-tĭv'ō-rŭs), **Phy-toph'a-gous** (-tŏf'ă-gŭs), *a.* Eating or subsisting on plants.

‖**Pi'a ma'ter** (pī'ă mā'tĕr). Membrane investing the brain and spinal cord.

‖**Pi-a'no** (pē-ä'nō), *a.* Soft; — a direction to a musical performer to execute a passage with diminished tone. — ‖**Pi'a-nis'si-mo** (pē'ă-nĭs'sĭ-mō), *a.* Very soft; — direction to execute a passage in the softest manner.

Pi-an'o (pĭ-ăn'ō), **Pi-an'o-for'te** (-fōr'tā), *n.* Musical instrument, consisting of wires of graduated length and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys. — **Pi-an'ist** (-ăn'ĭst), *n.* Player on the piano.

Pi-as'ter (pĭ-ăs'tĕr), *n.* Silver coin of many countries and values.

Pi-az'za (pĭ-ăz'zä), *n.* Portico; covered walk; open space surrounded by buildings.

Pi'broch (pē'brŏk), *n.* Wild, irregular music, peculiar to the Scottish Highlands.

Pi'ca (pī'kä), *n.* A genus of birds including the magpie; a kind of printing type of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former next in size above long primer.

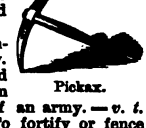
This line is printed in *pica*.

This line is printed in *small pica*.

Pic'a-yune' (pĭk'ä-ūn'), *n.* A small silver coin, worth 6¼ cents.

Pic'ca-lil'li (pĭk'kä-lĭl'lĭ), *n.* East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

Pick (pĭk), *v. t.* [Picked (pĭkt); Picking.] To strike at with anything pointed; to open (a lock); to separate (wool, cotton, oakum, etc.); to pull apart or away (fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk); to take up suddenly; to choose; to select; to collect; to bring together. — *v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to do anything nicely; to steal; to pilfer. — *n.* Sharp-pointed tool; miner's tool for loosening hard earth, ground, stones, etc.; choice; right of selection. — **Pick'er** (pĭk'ĕr), *n.* — **Pick'ax'** (pĭk'ăks'), **Pick'axe'**, *n.* A pick with a point at one end, a transverse blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle.



Pickax.

Pick'er-el (pĭk'ĕr-ĕl), *n.* Freshwater fish of the Pike family.

Pick'et (pĭk'ĕt), *n.* Sharpened stake; narrow board used in fences; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* [Picketed; Picketing.] To fortify or fence with pickets; to tether (a horse, etc.).

Pic'kle (pĭk'k'l), *n.* Solution of salt and water; brine; food preserved in vinegar. — *v. t.* [Pickled (-k'ld); Pickling (-klĭng).] To preserve or season in pickle.

Pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt), *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* Collation taken on a pleasure excursion into the country; party making such an excursion. — *v. i.* [Picnicked (-nĭkt); Picnicking (-nĭk-ĭng).] To go on a picnic.

Pic'ture (pĭk'tūr), *n.* A thing painted; likeness drawn in colors; graphic representation. — *v. t.* [Pictured (-tūrd); Picturing.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent; to recall vividly. — **Pic'tur-esque'** (-ĕsk'), *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture. — **Pic-to'ri-al** (-tō'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, illustrated by, or forming, pictures. — **Pic-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pie (pī), *n.* Baked paste, containing apple, mincemeat, etc.

Pie (pī), *n.* Magpie. [Written also *pye*.] — **Pie'bald'** (pī'bôld'), *a.* Of various colors.

Piece (pēs), *n.* Fragment of a thing separated from the whole; part; share; individual article; literary or artistic composition; musket, gun, or cannon; a coin. — *v. t.* [Pieced (pēst); Piecing (pē'sĭng).] To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to join. — **Piece'meal'** (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* In pieces; in fragments; by little and little. — *a.* Made of parts or pieces.

Pied (pīd), *a.* Variegated, like a magpie, with spots of different colors; spotted.

Pier (pēr), *n.* Mass of stonework supporting an arch, bridge, etc.; part of a wall between windows or doors; a projection of stonework into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves; a wharf; a landing.

Pierce (pērs), *v. t.* & *i.* [Pierced (pērst); Piercing (pēr'sĭng).] To thrust into; to bore; to penetrate; to reach.

Pi'e-ty (pī'ĕ-tў), *n.* Affectionate reverence of parents, friends, or country; love of the will of God and devotion to his service; sanctity.

Pig (pĭg), *n.* The young of swine; oblong mass of cast iron, lead, etc. — *v. t.* [Pigged (pĭgd); Pigging.] To bring forth (pigs).

Pi'geon (pĭ'jŭn), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of many species; a dove; a victim of sharpers. — **Pigeon**

English. Grotesque jargon composed of English and other words used by Europeans in business dealings with Chinamen. — **Pi'geon-hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* Compartment, resembling one of those made for a pigeon's nest, used for storing letters in a desk, etc. — *v. t.* To file away in a desk; to put aside; to dispose of.

Pig'gin (pĭg'gĭn), *n.* A small wooden pail or dipper.

Pig'ment (pĭg'mẽnt), *n.* Material from which dye, paints, etc., may be made; coloring matter.

Pig'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.* See PYGMY.

Pike (pīk), *n.* Long staff, with a pointed head; spear; voracious fresh-water fish; pickerel; a turnpike road. — **Piked** (pīkt *or* pĭk'ĕd), *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a point.

Pi-las'ter (pĭ-lăs'tẽr), *n.* A square column, projecting partly from a wall.

Pil'chard (pĭl'chẽrd), *n.* A food fish resembling the herring.

Pile (pīl), *n.* Mass or collection of things; a heap; large building, or mass of buildings. — *v. t.* [PILED (pīld); PILING.] To heap; to accumulate; to amass.

Pile (pīl), *n.* A pointed timber driven into the earth, to support a building, bridge, etc. — *v. t.* To drive piles into; to strengthen with piles.

Pile (pīl), *n.* Fiber of wool, cotton, etc.; nap.

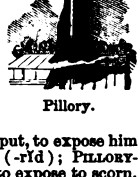
Piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* Hemorrhoids, a disease consisting of tumors about the anus.

Pil'fer (pĭl'fẽr), *v. i. & t.* [PILFERED (pĭl'fẽrd); PILFERING.] To steal or gain by petty theft.

Pil'grim (pĭl'grĭm), *n.* A wanderer; a traveler to a holy place. — **Pil'grim-age** (-ăj), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim, or to a shrine or sacred place.

Pill (pĭl), *n.* Medicine in the form of a little ball; anything nauseous.

Pil'lage (pĭl'lăj), *n.* A plundering; rapine; spoil; depredation. — *v. t.* [PILLAGED (-lăjd); PILLAGING.] To plunder; to spoil.



Pillory.

Pil'lar (pĭl'lẽr), *n.* A column; prop; support.

Pil'lion (pĭl'yŭn), *n.* A cushion behind a saddle, as a second seat.

Pil'lo-ry (pĭl'lŏ-rĭ), *n.; pl.* PILLORIES (-rĭz). Frame with holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put, to expose him publicly. — *v. t.* [PILLORIED (-rĭd); PILLORYING.] To set in the pillory; to expose to scorn.

Pil'low (pĭl'lŏ), *n.* Cushion to support the head; support for a ship's bowsprit, a part of a machine, etc.; bearing; journal box; coarse fustian. — *v. t.* [PILLOWED (-lōd); PILLOWING.] To rest or lay for support. — **Pil'low-case'** (-kās'), *n.* Cover for a pillow.

Pi'lot (pī'lŭt), *n.* One who steers ships; a guide. — *v. t.* [PILOTED; PILOTING.] To direct the course of a ship; to guide through dangers or difficulties. — **Pi'lot-age** (-ăj), *n.* Compensation to, or guidance by, a pilot.

Pi-men'to (pĭ-mĕn'tō), **Pi-men'ta** (-tă), *n.* Allspice, a tree and its aromatic fruit.

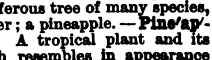
Pim'per-nel (pĭm'pẽr-nĕl), *n.* A plant whose flowers close at the approach of bad weather.

Pim'ple (pĭm'p'l), *n.* A small pointed elevation of the skin. — **Pim'pled** (pĭm'p'ld), *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pin (pĭn), *n.* Pointed instrument for fastening clothes, etc.; a spike; a peg; a bolt; a trifle. — *v. t.* [PINNED (pĭnd); PINNING.] To fasten, as with a pin. — **Pin'a-fore'** (pĭn'ă-fōr'), *n.* Child's apron to cover the front of the body. — **Pin'cush'ion** (-kōōsh'ŭn), *n.* Cushion to stick pins in, to keep them. — **Pin feather.** Small or undeveloped feather. — **Pin hole.** Hole made by a pin; very small opening.

Pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers.

Pinch (pĭnch), *v. t.* [PINCHED (pĭncht), PINCHING.] To squeeze as between the ends of the fingers; to oppress with want; to distress. — *v. i.* To bear hard; to spare; to be covetous. — *n.* Close compression with the ends of the fingers; that which is taken between the fingers; oppression; difficulty. — **Pinch'er,** *n.* — **Pinch'ers,** *n.* A two-handled instrument, with grasping jaws, for griping objects, drawing nails, etc.



Pinchers.

Pinch'beck (pĭnch'bĕk), *n.* Alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold. — *a.* Cheap; spurious.

Pine (pīn), *v. i.* [PINED (pīnd); PINING.] To languish; to droop; to wither; to decay.

Pine (pīn), *n.* A coniferous tree of many species, or its valuable timber; a pineapple. — **Pine'ap'ple** (pīn'ăp'p'l), *n.* A tropical plant and its eatable fruit, which resembles in appearance the cones of pine trees. — **Pin'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* A pine forest; a place for raising pineapples. — **Pin'y** (pīn'ĭ), *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* A feather; a quill; a wing; a fetter for the arm; a cogwheel whose teeth engage with those of a larger wheel or rack. — *v. t.* [PINIONED (-yŭnd); PINIONING.] To bind the wings or arms of; to confine; to fetter.

Pink (pĭnk), *n.* A garden plant and its flower; color combining red with white; anything supremely excellent. — *a.* Of a light red color. — **Pink eye.** Epidemic ophthalmia, which reddens the eyeball.

Pink (pĭnk), *v. t.* [PINKED (pĭnkt); PINKING.] To pierce with small holes; to work in small scallops; to stab; to pierce.

Pin'nace (pĭn'nĕs), *n.* A small vessel navigated with oars or sails.

Pin'na-cle (pĭn'nă-k'l), *n.* Turret; summit; high point.

Pin'nate (pĭn'nāt), **Pin'na-ted** (-nā-tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a feather; having fins.

Pinnacle.

Pint (pīnt), *n.* Half a quart, or four gills; in medicine, twelve ounces.

Pin'tle (pĭn't'l), *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt or hook.

Pin'y (pīn'ȳ), *a.* See under PINE.

Pi'o-neer' (pī'ō-nēr'), *n.* One who goes in advance, to prepare the way for others. — *v. t. & i.* To go before and prepare a way (for).

Pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *a.* Having affectionate reverence for a parent or superior, esp. for the Supreme Being; devout; religious; holy; righteous. — **Pi'ous-ly**, *adv.*

Pip (pĭp), *n.* Disease of fowls, in which a scale grows on the tongue.

Pip (pĭp), *n.* A seed of an apple, orange, etc.

Pip (pĭp), *v. i.* To chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

Pipe (pīp), *n.* Tube of wood or metal; wind instrument of music; implement for smoking tobacco; tube for conducting water, gas, etc.; cask containing 126 gallons, or the quantity it contains. — *v. i.* [PIPED (pīpt); PIPING.] To play on a pipe, fife, flute, etc.; to whistle. — *v. t.* To perform (a tune) on a pipe; to call (a crew, etc.) by blowing a pipe; to furnish or equip (a boiler, building, etc.) with pipes. — **Pip'er**, *n.* — **Pipe clay**. White clay, used in making tobacco pipes and earthenware. — **Pip'ing**, *a.* Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick; feeble; boiling. — *n.* Cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses; a cutting to be planted; pipes collectively; tubing.

Pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* A small earthen boiler.

Pip'pin (pĭp'pĭn), *n.* A kind of tart apple.

Pi'quant (pē'kant *or* pĭk'ant), *a.* Stimulating to the taste; giving zest; tart; severe.

Pique (pēk), *n.* Annoyance or resentment occasioned by slight or injury; irritation; grudge; spite. — *v. t.* [PIQUED (pēkt); PIQUING (pē'kĭng).] To excite the sensibilities of; to anger; to provoke; to goad; to pride (oneself).

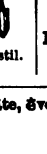
Pi'rate (pī'rāt), *n.* Robber on the high seas; freebooter; vessel engaged in plundering other vessels; one who appropriates the inventions or writings of other men without permission. — *v. t.* To take by theft, or without right. — **Pi-rat'ic-al** (pī-rāt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; robbing. — **Pi-rat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pi'ra-cy** (pī'rā-sȳ), *n.* Act or crime of a pirate; robbery.

Pis'ca-ry (pĭs'kā-rȳ), *n.* The right or privilege of catching fish in another man's waters. — **Pis'ca-to'ri-al** (pĭs'kā-tō'rĭ-*al*), **Pis'ca-to-ry** (pĭs'kā-tō-rȳ), *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing. — **Pis'ci-cul'ture** (pĭs'sĭ-kŭl'tŭr), *n.* Artificial propagation and nurture of fish.

Pis'ta-reen' (pĭs'tā-rēn'), *n.* A small silver coin.

Pis'til (pĭs'tĭl), *n.* A seed-bearing organ of a flower.

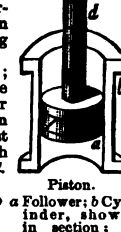
Pis'tol (pĭs'tŭl), *n.* A small firearm to be fired from one hand. — *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol.



Pistil.

Pis-tole' (pĭs-tōl'), *n.* A Spanish gold coin worth about $3.60.

Pis'ton (pĭs'tĭn), *n.* Sliding cylinder which fits the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works backward and forward in it, receiving motion from steam in engines, moving fluids in pumps, etc.



Piston.
a Follower; *b* Cylinder, shown in section; *c* Packing Ring; *d* Piston Rod.

Pit (pĭt), *n.* Hole in the ground; well; abyss; indenture in the flesh; hollow under the arm or of the stomach; mark left on the flesh by a pustule; lowest place in a theater; area in which cocks or dogs fight. — *v. t.* [PITTED; PITTING.] To indent; to mark with little hollows; to provoke to combat.

Pitch (pĭch), *n.* A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. — *v. t.* To cover with pitch; to darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure. — **Pitch'-dark'**, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark. — **Pitch'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like, or smeared, with pitch; dark; dismal. — **Pitch'i-ness**, *n.* — **Pitch coal**. Bituminous coal. — **Pitch pine**. Any of several American pine trees, very resinous, and yielding pitch.

Pitch (pĭch), *v. t.* [PITCHED (pĭcht); PITCHING.] To throw; to toss; to fix firmly; to plant; to set in array; to set the tone of (a tune in music); to fix (a price). — *v. i.* To encamp; to settle; to plunge; to fall; to slope. — *n.* Point; degree of elevation or depression; position; declivity; descent; slope. — **Pitch'er**, *n.*

Pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr), *n.* A vessel for holding liquids; a jug; a jar. — **Pitch'er-ful** (-fŭl), *n.* Contents of a pitcher.

Pitch'fork' (pĭch'fŏrk'), *n.* Fork used in pitching hay or sheaves into carts, lofts, etc.

Pitch'i-ness, Pitch pine, etc. See under PITCH, *n.*

Pit'e-ous (pĭt'ē-ŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite pity; mournful; doleful; wretched; miserable; pitiable; compassionate; paltry; mean; pitiful.

Pit'fall' (pĭt'fal'), *n.* A pit slightly covered, as a trap for wild beasts or men.

Pith (pĭth), *n.* Soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants; spinal cord; marrow; vital or essential part; vigor; strength; importance. — **Pith'y** (pĭth'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, pith; energetic; forcible.

Pit'tance (pĭt'tans), *n.* Small allowance; trifle.

Pit'y (pĭt'ȳ), *n.; pl.* PITIES (-ĭz). Sorrow for another's distresses; cause of grief; commiseration; fellow-feeling. — *v. t.* [PITIED (-ĭd); PITYING.] To feel pain or grief for; to commiserate; to sympathize with. — *v. i.* To be compassionate. — **Pit'i-a-ble** (-ĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Deserving pity; affecting; wretched; miserable. — **Pit'i-ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of pity; compassionate; moving compassion; deserving pity for meanness; contemptible; despicable; paltry. — **Pit'i-less** (-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of pity; cruel.

Piv'ot (pĭv'ŭt), *n.* A pin on which anything turns; a turning point. — *v. t.* To place or turn on a pivot.

Pla-card' (plȧ-kärd' *or* plăk'ärd), *n.* A printed notice exposed in a public place; a poster. — *v. t.* To post (a writing or libel) in a public place; to notify publicly.

Place (plās), *n.* Portion of space; position; locality; rank; grade; condition; official station; residence; mansion; fortified post; room; stead. — *v. t.* [PLACED (plāst); PLACING (plā'sĭng).] To assign a place to; to fix; to settle; to put; to invest. — **Pla'cer** (plā'sẽr), *n.*

Placer (plȧs'ẽr; *Sp.* plȧ-thĕr'), *n.* A valuable mineral deposit, esp. beside a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent.

Placid (plăs'ĭd), *a.* Pleased; contented; tranquil; quiet. — **Placid-ly**, *adv.* — **Placid-ness**, **Pla-cid'i-ty** (plȧ-sĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Pla'gia-ry (plā'jȧ-rĭ *or* -jĭ-ȧ-rĭ), *n.* A thief in literature; one who publishes another's ideas as his own. — *a.* Practicing literary theft. — **Pla'gia-rism** (-rĭz'm), *n.* A plagiarizing. — **Pla'gia-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* One who plagiarizes. — **Pla'gia-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* To steal from the writings of another.

Plague (plāg), *n.* Calamity; vexation; a contagious, malignant disease; pestilence. — *v. t.* [PLAGUED (plāgd); PLAGUING.] To vex; to tease; to infest with disease, calamity, or evil.

Plaice (plās), *n.* A fish, allied to the flounder.

Plaid (plăd; *in Scot.* plād), *n.* A parallelogram of variegated cloth, worn in Scotland; tartan. — *a.* Having a pattern like a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes crossing one another.

Plain (plān), *a.* Without elevations or depressions; flat; open; clear; simple; without ornament; homely; unsophisticated; common; not rich; downright; unreserved; distinct; obvious; apparent. — *adv.* In a plain manner. — *n.* Level land; field of battle. — *v. t.* [PLAINED (plānd); PLAINING.] To level; to explain. — **Plain'ly**, *adv.* — **Plain'ness**, *n.*

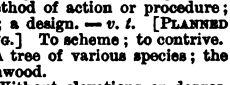
Plaint (plānt), *n.* Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; sad or serious song. — **Plain'tiff** (plān'tĭf), *n.* One who begins a lawsuit; — opposed to *defendant*. — **Plain'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow; indicating grief; pathetic; sad.

Plait (plāt; *colloq.* plăt), *n.* A fold; a doubling (of cloth); a pleat; a braid (of hair or straw). — *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow folds; to braid; to plat; to entangle; to involve.

Plan (plăn), *n.* Draught or form; thing drawn on a plane; a method of action or procedure; a scheme; a plot; a design. — *v. t.* [PLANNED (plănd); PLANNING.] To scheme; to contrive.

Plane (plān), *n.* A tree of various species; the sycamore; buttonwood.

Plane (plān), *a.* Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat. — *n.* A plane surface; a carpenter's tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces, forming moldings, etc. — *v. t.* [PLANED (plānd); PLANING.] To make smooth; to free from inequalities of surface. — **Plan'er** (plān'ẽr), *n.*



Jack Plane.

Plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* A celestial body revolving about the sun. — **Plan'et-a-ry** (plăn'ĕt-ă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, under the influence of, or produced by, planets.

Plank (plăngk), *n.* A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board; support; bridge; item in a political "platform." — *v. t.* [PLANKED (plăngkt); PLANKING.] To cover or lay with planks; to lay down upon a plank; to produce (a wager, or cash).

Pla'no-con'cave (plā'nō-kŏn'kāv), *a.* Flat on one side, concave on the other. — **Pla'no-con'vex** (kŏn'vĕks), *a.* Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other.

Plant (plănt), *n.* A vegetable; an organized living being, having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves; fixtures necessary to carry on a mechanical business. — *v. t.* To put (seed, young trees, etc.) in the ground for growth; to settle; to establish; to introduce. — **Plant'er**, *n.* — **Plan-ta'tion** (plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A planting; a place planted and cultivated; estate; colony.

Plan'tain (plăn'tăn), *n.* A low, flowering herb, originally from Europe.

Plan'tain (plăn'tăn), *n.* A tropical, perennial, treelike herb; also, its fruit, resembling the banana, and edible when cooked.

Plan'ti-grade (plăn'tĭ-grād), *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear or man. — *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

Plash (plăsh), *n.* Puddle; dash of water; splash. — *v. t.* & *i.* [PLASHED (plăsht); PLASHING.] To dabble; to splash; to sprinkle. — **Plash'y**, *a.* Watery; abounding in puddles.

Plash (plăsh), *v. t.* To lop off, bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of (a hedge, etc.). — *n.* Branch of a tree, partly cut, and bound to other branches.

Plasm (plăz'm), *n.* A mold; a matrix; a plasma.

Plas'ma (plăz'mȧ), *n.* A kind of quartz used for engraved ornaments; viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell, from which tissues are formed; protoplasm.

Plas'ter (plȧs'tẽr), *n.* An external application, harder than an ointment, to be applied to the body; composition of lime, water, sand, etc., for coating walls, making moldings or ornaments, etc. — *v. t.* [PLASTERED (-tẽrd), PLASTERING.] To cover with plaster; to smooth over; to conceal the defects of. — **Plas'ter-er**, *n.* — **Plas'ter-ing**, *n.* Plaster work of a building; covering of plaster.

Plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *a.* Giving form or fashion; capable of being molded or modeled. — **Plas-tic'i-ty** (plăs-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Plat (plăt), *v. t.* [PLATTED; PLATTING.] To form by interweaving; to weave; to braid. — *n.* Interwoven or braided work; a plait.

Plat (plăt), *n.* A small piece of ground (usually flat) laid out with some design. — *v. t.* To lay out (ground) in plats.

Plate (plāt), *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought gold or silver; metallic ware overlaid with gold, silver, etc.; shallow vessel to hold food at table; piece of metal on which anything is engraved; impression from an engraved piece of metal; page of stereotype for printing from. — *v. t.* To coat with metal. — **Plate'ful** (plāt'fụl), *n.* Enough to fill a plate. — **Plate glass.** Fine glass, cast in thick plates, for mirrors, large windows, etc.

Pla-teau' (plȧ-tō'), *n.* A broad, level area of land; a table-land.

Plat'en (plăt'ĕn), *n.* The flat part of a printing press, typewriter, machine tool, etc.

Plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* A floor of timber or boards; an elevated standing place; the declaration of principles upon which a person, party, sect, etc., takes a stand.

Plat'i-na (plăt'ĭ-nȧ *or* plȧ-tē'nȧ), **Plat'i-num** (-nŭm), *n.* A ductile and malleable metallic element, between gold and silver in value, and the heaviest and least expansible of the metals.

Pla-toon' (plȧ-tōōn'), *n.* Half of a company of soldiers.

Plat'ter (plăt'tẽr), *n.* Large, shallow dish, for food at table.

Plau'dit (plą'dĭt), *n.* Expression of applause; acclamation; approbation.

Plau'si-ble (plą'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to gain favor or approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious. — **Plau'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Plau'si-ble-ness, Plau'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Play (plā), *v. i.* [PLAYED (plād); PLAYING.] To sport; to frolic; to trifle; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on a musical instrument; to move with alternate or reciprocating motion; to operate; to act a part upon the stage or in any particular character. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform music upon; to act by representing a character. — *n.* Motion; movement, regular or irregular; freedom or room for motion; scope; amusement; game; employment. — **Play'er** (plā'ẽr), *n.* — **Play'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Sportive. — **Play'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Play'ful-low, Play'mate'**, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports. — **Play'thing'**, *n.* A thing that serves to amuse; a toy.

Plea (plē), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause in court; an excuse; an entreaty.

Plead (plēd), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PLEADED (*colloq.* PLED (plĕd) *or* PLED); *p. pr.* PLEADING.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against another; to urge; to supplicate.

Please (plēz), *v. t.* [PLEASED (plēzd); PLEASING.] To give pleasure to; to gratify. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer. — **Pleas'er** (plēz'ẽr), *n.* — **Pleas'ing**, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; gratifying; grateful; pleasurable. — **Pleas'ant** (plĕz'ant), *a.* Fitted to please; enlivening; gay; gratifying; sportive. — **Pleas'ant-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Gayety; raillery; liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk. — **Pleas'ure** (plĕzh'ụr), *n.* Gratification; enjoyment; joy; will; choice; purpose; command.

Pleat (plēt), *v. t.* To plait.

Ple-be'ian (plē-bē'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the common people; vulgar. — *n.* One of the common people.

Pled (plĕd), *imp.* & *p. p.* of PLEAD.

Pledge (plĕj), *n.* A pawn; a security for a debt or engagement; wish of health to another. — *v. t.* [PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDGING.] To deposit as security; to promise; to drink the health of.

Ple'na-ry (plē'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Full; entire; complete. — **Ple'na-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **Ple'na-ri-ness**, *n.*

Plen'i-tude (plĕn'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Fullness; completeness; repletion.

Plen'ty (plĕn'tȳ), *n.* Full supply; enough and to spare; copiousness; abundance. — *a.* Plentiful. — **Plen'te-ous** (-tē-ŭs), *a.* Containing or having plenty; well provided for; abundant; full; fruitful. — **Plen'ti-ful** (-tĭ-fụl), *a.* Containing plenty; ample; fruitful.

Pleth'o-ra (plĕth'ō-rȧ), *n.* Over-fullness; excess of blood; repletion. — **Ple-thor'ic** (plē-thŏr'ĭk *or* plĕth'ō-rĭk), *a.* Evincing plethora.

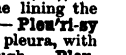
Pleu'ra (plū'rȧ), *n.*; *pl.* L. PLEURÆ (-rē), E. PLEURAS (-rȧz). Serous membrane lining the thorax, and investing the lungs. — **Pleu'ri-sy** (-rĭ-sȳ), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura, with fever, difficult respiration, and cough. — **Pleu-rit'ic** (plū-rĭt'ĭk), **Pleu-rit'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or diseased with, pleurisy. — **Pleu'ro-pneu-mo'ni-a** (plū'rō-nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* An inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

Pli'a-ble (plī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being plied or bent; easily yielding; flexible; limber. — **Pli'a-ble-ness, Pli'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pli'ant (plī'ant), *a.* Capable of plying or bending; easily bent; limber; docile; obsequious. — **Pli'ant-ness, Pli'an-cy** (-an-sȳ), *n.*

Pli'ers (plī'ẽrz), *n. pl.* Pinchers for holding and bending small objects.

Plight (plīt), *n.* Pledge; security; exposed condition; dangerous state. — *v. t.* To pledge (faith, honor, troth); to promise; to engage.



Pliers.

Plod (plŏd), *v. i.* [PLODDED; PLODDING.] To travel steadily; to toil; to drudge; to study hard. — *v. t.* To tread, with heavy step.

Plot (plŏt), *n.* Plat; small extent of ground; draught of a field or tract of land, drawn to scale; complot; complicated scheme, stratagem, or intrigue; plan of a play, novel, poem, etc. — *v. i.* & *t.* [PLOTTED; PLOTTING.] To devise; to plan; to delineate. — **Plot'ter**, *n.*

Plough (plou), *n.* See PLOW.

Plov'er (plŭv'ẽr), *n.* A game bird frequenting banks of rivers and the seashore; the sandpiper.

Plow (plou), **Plough**, *n.* Agricultural implement for turning up the soil; joiner's instrument for grooving; knife for trimming paper. — *v. t.* & *i.* [PLOWED (ploud) or PLOUGHED; PLOWING or PLOUGHING.] To trench and turn up with a plow. — **Plow'er** (plou'ẽr), **Plough'er**, *n.* — **Plow'a-ble, Plough'a-ble**, *a.* — **Plow'boy', Plough'-boy, Plow'man, Plough'man**, *n.* One who

plows; a rustic; a countryman. — **Plow'share'** (-shâr'), **Plough'share'** *n.* The part of a plow cutting the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

Pluck (plŭk), *v. t.* & *i.* [PLUCKED (plŭkt); PLUCKING.] To pull suddenly; to snatch; to twitch; to strip by plucking. — *n.* A plucking; pull; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; indomitableness; courage; fortitude; nerve. — **Pluck'er** (plŭk'ẽr), *n.* — **Pluck'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.

Plug (plŭg), *n.* A stopper of a hole; a stopple; a flat cake of pressed tobacco. — *v. t.* [PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUGGING.] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plum (plŭm), *n.* Edible stone fruit of a tree of many varieties; the tree itself; a raisin.

Plum'age (plūm'ĕj), *n.* The plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

Plumb (plŭm), *n.* A leaden weight attached to a line, used to indicate a vertical direction; plummet. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *adv.* Perpendicularly. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line; to examine by tests; to sound. — **Plumb line.** A plummet; a line directed to the center of gravity of the earth. — **Plumb rule.** A narrow board with a plumb line, used by builders. — **Plumb'er** (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* Worker in lead, esp. in pipes for drainage, etc. — **Plumb'er-y,** *n.* Work done by a plumber. — **Plumb'ing,** *n.* Work in lead, etc.; arrangement of pipes, etc. — **Plum-ba'go** (plŭm-bā'gō), *n.* Graphite. — **Plum-bag'i-nous** (-băj'ĭ-nŭs), *a.* Resembling or containing plumbago.

Plumb Rule.

Plume (plūm), *n.* Feather of a bird, esp. a large feather worn as an ornament; token of honor, stateliness, etc. — *v. t.* [PLUMED (plūmd); PLUMING.] To adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value; to boast.

Plum'met (plŭm'mĕt), *n.* Piece of lead attached to a line, for sounding the depth of water, or to determine a perpendicular or (with a square) a horizontal line.

Plump (plŭmp), *a.* Fat; sleek; full; blunt; unreserved; fleshy. — *v. i.* & *i.* [PLUMPED (plŭmt); PLUMPING.] To swell out; to fatten; to drop heavily. — *adv.* At once; suddenly.

Plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v. t.* [PLUNDERED (dẽrd); PLUNDERING.] To take the goods of by force; to pillage; to despoil; to sack; to strip; to rob. — *n.* Pillage; prey; spoil. — **Plun'der-er,** *n.*

Plunge (plŭnj), *v. t.* & *i.* [PLUNGED (plŭnjd); PLUNGING (plŭn'jĭng).] To dip suddenly, into water, etc.; to pitch headlong. — *n.* A plunging; a dive. — **Plun'ger** (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* One who plunges; a cylinder, used as a forcer in pumps.

Plu'per'fect (plū'pẽr'fẽkt), *a.* More than perfect; — said of a tense of a verb denoting that an action took place previous to another past action.

Plu'ral (plū'*ral*), *a.* Containing more than one. — **Plu'ral-ly,** *adv.* In a sense implying more than one. — **Plu'ral-ist,** *n.* A clergyman who holds more than one benefice. — **Plu-ral'i-ty** (plū-răl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A consisting of more than one; greater number.

Plus (plŭs), *a.* & *adv.* More, required to be added. — **Plus sign.** Mathematical sign [+] which denotes addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (plŭsh), *n.* Cloth with velvet nap or shag on one side.

Plu'vi-al (plū'vĭ-*al*), **Plu'vi-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in rain; rainy.

Ply (plī), *v. t.* [PLIED (plīd); PLYING.] To urge; to importune; to keep busy; to press; to force. — *v. i.* To work steadily or with pertinacity; to make regular trips. — *n.* A fold; plait; turn; direction; bias.

Pneu-mat'ic (nū-măt'ĭk), **Pneu-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, pertaining to, or moved by, air; fitted to contain air. — **Pneu-mat'ics** (-ĭks), *n.* Science of mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneu-mo'ni-a (nū-mō'nĭ-ȧ), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

Poach (pōch), *v. t.* [POACHED (pōcht); POACHING.] To cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water; to rob of game; to plunder. — *v. i.* To steal game. — **Poach'er** (pōch'ẽr), *n.*

Pock (pŏk), *n.* Pustule raised on the body by smallpox, etc. — **Pock hole** *or* **mark.** Pit made by smallpox. — **Pock'y,** *a.* Marked with pocks.

Pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* Small bag, esp. one inserted in a garment; pouch; body of ore deposited in a cavity by itself; hole containing water. — *v. t.* [POCKETED; POCKETING.] To put, or conceal, in the pocket; to take clandestinely. — **Pock'et-book'** (-bŏŏk'), *n.* Small case for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pod (pŏd), *n.* A capsule of a plant, esp. a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit. — *v. i.* [PODDED; PODDING.] To swell; to fill; to produce pods.

Pod.

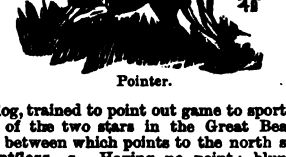
Po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* Metrical composition; — opposed to *prose.* — **Po'e-sy** (-ĕ-sȳ), *n.* Art of composing poems; metrical composition. — **Po'et** (-ĕt), *n.* Author of a poem; imaginative thinker or writer. — **Po'et-ess,** *n.* A female poet. — **Po-et'ic** (-ĕt'ĭk), **Po-et'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; having the beauties of poetry. — **Po-et'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Po'et-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* Expressions of thought and feeling suitable to the imagination when excited; metrical composition; verse.

Poh (pō), *interj.* Pish! pshaw! — an exclamation of disgust.

Poign'ant (poin'ant), *a.* Stimulating to the organs of taste; acutely painful; sharp; keen; satirical; bitter. — **Poign'an-cy** (-*an*-sȳ), *n.*

Point (point), *n.* That which pricks or pierces; sharp end; mark made by the end of a piercing instrument; indefinitely small space; mere spot; small promontory or cape; moment; instant; degree; rank; position in ar[illegible] discourse; pith or gist of an expre[illegible]

turn of thought; geometrical position, without length, breadth, or thickness; character marking the divisions of a sentence; object; end. — *v. t.* To give a point to; to sharpen; to aim; to direct attention toward; to mark (a sentence) with marks of punctuation; to punctuate; to indicate the aim or purpose of; to indicate (game) by a fixed look. — *v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to show distinctly; to fill joints of a wall with mortar. — **Point'ed** (point'ĕd), *a.* Having a point; keen; satirical; direct. — **Point'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **Point'er**, *n.* Anything that points; hand of a timepiece; variety



Pointer.

of dog, trained to point out game to sportsmen; one of the two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points to the north star. — **Point'less**, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid. — **Point'-blank'** (-blăngk'), *a.* Aimed directly toward the mark; direct; plain; express. — *adv.* Directly.

Poise (poiz), *n.* Weight; balance; equilibrium. — *v. t.* [POISED (poizd); POISING.] To make of equal weight; to balance; to weigh.

Poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* Any substance noxious to life or health; venom; ruin; malignity. — *v. t.* [POISONED (-z'nd); POISONING.] To infect with poison; to attack, injure, or kill, by poison; to corrupt the character or happiness of. — **Poi'son-er**, *n.* — **Poi'son-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

Poke (pōk), *n.* Bag; pocket; long, wide sleeve.

Poke (pōk), *v. t.* [POKED (pōkt); POKING.] To thrust against; to push with anything pointed; to feel for with a long instrument. — *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark; to dawdle; to move slowly. — *n.* A poking; thrust; a lazy or stupid person; a kind of yoke, to prevent unruly beasts from breaking through fences. — **Pok'er** (pōk'ẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, pokes; bar to stir a fire.

Poke (pōk), *n.* A North American herb, bearing purple, juicy berries.

Pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* A game of cards.

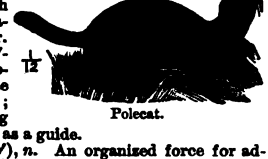
Pok'er (pōk'ẽr), *n.* Any frightful object; spook.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A citizen of Poland; Polander. — **Pol'ish** (pōl'ĭsh), *a.* Pertaining to Poland, its people, etc. — *n.* Language of the Poles.

Pole (pōl), *n.* Extremity of an axis, esp. of the earth's axis; sky. — **Po'lar** (pō'lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the poles.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A long, slender piece of wood; a rod; a measure of length of 5½ yards; a perch. — *v. t.* [POLED (pōld); POLING.] To support or move by poles.

Pole'cat' (pōl'-kăt'), *n.* A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor.



Polecat.

Pole'star' (pōl'-stär'), *n.* Polaris, or the north star; anything which serves as a guide.

Po-lice' (pō-lēs'), *n.* An organized force for administering civil order, government, etc. — *v. t.* To keep in order; to regulate. — **Po-lice'man** (-măn), *n.* One of the police.

Pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.; pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). Method by which the government and affairs of a nation or of any institution is administered; dexterity of management; prudence; wisdom.

Pol'i-cy (pŏl'ĭ-sĭ), *n.* Ticket or warrant for money in the public funds; a writing which embodies a contract of insurance.

Pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *a.* & *n.* See under POLE, a citizen of Poland.

Pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [POLISHED (-ĭsht); POLISHING.] To smooth; to refine. — *n.* Smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction; refinement; elegance of manners. — **Pol'ish-er**, *n.*

Po-lite' (pō-līt'), *a.* Elegant in manners; refined; well-bred; courteous; affable; civil.

Pol'i-tic (pŏl'ĭ-tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a policy; well devised; prudent; sagacious; discreet; wary; artful; cunning. — **Pol'i-tics**, *n.* Science of government; management of political parties; political trickery. — **Po-lit'ic-al** (pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to public policy or to state affairs; public. — **Po-lit'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pol'i-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in the science of government; one devoted to politics.

Pol'i-ty (pŏl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* POLITIES (-tĭz). Form or constitution of civil government by which a state or any institution is organized.

Pol'ka (pōl'kȧ), *n.* Dance of Polish origin, now popular everywhere, performed by two persons in common time; lively tune for such a dance.

Poll (pōl), *n.* A parrot.

Poll (pōl), *n.* The head, or back part of the head; register of heads, that is, of persons; entry of the names of electors for civil officers; election; place where an election is held. — *v. t.* [POLLED (pōld); POLLING.] To remove the poll or head of; to clip; to lop; to cut closely; to enter (polls or persons) in a list or register, for taxation, voting, etc.; to enroll; to deposit or call forth (votes or voters). — **Poll tax.** A tax levied by the head or poll; capitation tax.

Pol'lard (pŏl'lẽrd), *n.* A tree having its top cut off, that it may throw out branches; the chub fish; a hornless stag or beeve. — *v. t.* To lop; to poll (trees).

Pol'len (pŏl'lĕn), *n.* Fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Pol'li-wig (pŏl'ĭ-wĭg), *n.* A tadpole. [In U. S. called *polliwog.*]

Pol'lock (pŏl'lŭk), *n.* A marine food fish, akin to the cod.

Pollock.

Pol-lute' (pŏl-lūt'), *v. t.* To make foul or unclean; to defile; to soil; to corrupt; to taint. — **Pol-lut'er**, *n.* — **Pol-lu'tion** (-lū'shŭn), *n.* A polluting; impurity.

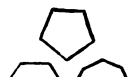
Po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* A game played by driving a ball with sticks, the players being mounted on skates or on ponies.

Pol-troon' (pŏl-trōōn'), *n.* An arrant coward; a craven; a dastard. — **Pol-troon'er-y** (-ĕr-ỹ), *n.* Cowardice; baseness.

Pol'y-an'thus (pŏl'ĭ-ăn'thŭs), *n.* Bulbous plant, producing flowers in clusters.

Po-lyg'a-my (pō-lĭg'ă-mỹ), *n.* Plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. — **Po-lyg'a-mous** (-mŭs), *a.* Pertaining to polygamy. — **Po-lyg'a-mist** (-mĭst), *n.* One who commits, or advocates, polygamy.

Pol'y-glot (pŏl'ĭ-glŏt), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, or versed in, several languages. — *n.* One acquainted with several languages; book, esp. the Scriptures, in several languages.


Polygons.

Pol'y-gon (pŏl'ĭ-gŏn), *n.* A plane figure of many angles and sides. — **Po-lyg'o-nal** (pō-lĭg'ō-năl), *a.* Having many angles.

Pol'yp (pŏl'ĭp), *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate type, including corals and sea anemones.

Polyp.

Pol'y-pus (pŏl'ĭ-pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* E. POLYPUSES (-ĕz), L. POLYPI (-pī). Something that has many feet or roots; a polyp; a tumor with a narrow base, resembling a pear. — **Pol'y-pous** (-pŭs), *a.* Having the nature of the polypus.

Pol'y-syl'la-ble (pŏl'ĭ-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* A word of many syllables, that is, of more than three. — **Pol'y-syl-lab'ic** (-lăb'ĭk), **Pol'y-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, many syllables.

Pol'y-tech'nic (pŏl'ĭ-tĕk'nĭk), *a.* Comprehending many arts; — applied particularly to schools of art or science.

Pol'y-the-ism (pŏl'ĭ-thē-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **Pol'y-the-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* An advocate of polytheism. — **Pol'y-the-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), **Pol'y-the-is'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.*

Pom'ace (pŭm'ăs), *n.* Substance of apples, etc., crushed by grinding. — **Po-ma'ceous** (pō-mā'shŭs), *a.* Consisting of apples; like pomace.

Po-made' (pō-mād'), **Po-ma'tum** (-mā'tŭm), *n.* Perfumed unguent for dressing the hair.

Pome'gran'ate (pŭm'grăn'ăt), *n.* A tree of Oriental origin, also its fruit, large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with many seeds; an ornament resembling a pomegranate.

Po-mif'er-ous (pō-mĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Apple-bearing; bearing large fruits, such as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc.

Pom'mel (pŭm'mĕl), *n.* A knob; a ball; knob on the hilt of a sword; protuberant part of a saddle-bow. — *v. t.* [POMMELED (-mĕld) or POMMELLED; POMMELING or POMMELLING.] To beat with something thick or bulky. [Written also *pummel*.]

Po-mol'o-gy (pō-mŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* Science of fruits, or of their cultivation. — **Po-mol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One interested in pomology. — **Po'mo-log'ic-al** (pō'mō-lŏj'ĭ-kal), *a.*

Pomp (pŏmp), *n.* Show of magnificence; parade; state; ostentation; pride. — **Pomp'ous** (pŏmp'ŭs), *a.* Displaying pomp; boastful; stately; lofty. — **Pomp'ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Pomp'ous-ness**, **Pom-pos'i-ty** (pŏm-pŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Pond (pŏnd), *n.* A small body of fresh water.

Pon'der (pŏn'dĕr), *v. t. & i.* [PONDERED (-dĕrd); PONDERING.] To weigh in the mind; to consider; to muse; to deliberate. — **Pon'der-er**, *n.*

Pon'der-ous (pŏn'dĕr-ŭs), *a.* Very heavy; weighty; momentous. — **Pon'der-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Pon'iard (pŏn'yĕrd), *n.* A small dagger.

Pon'tiff (pŏn'tĭf), *n.* A high priest; the pope. — **Pon-tif'ic** (-tĭf'ĭk), **Pon-tif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to a high priest or to the pope. — **Pon-tif'ic-al**, *n.* Book of forms used in ecclesiastical rites; *pl.* dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or the pope. — **Pon-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pon-tif'i-cate** (-ĭ-kāt), *n.* Dignity of a high priest; dignity or reign of a pope.

Po'ny (pō'nỹ), *n.*; *pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). Small horse; nag; student's translation or key; small glass of liquor. — *v. t. & i.* To pay (up) money; to use a key in translation.

Poo'dle (pōō'd'l), *n.* A curly-haired dog.

Pooh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — expression of scorn or contempt. — **Pooh'-pooh'** (pōō'-pōō'), *v. t. & i.* To reject with disgust.

Poodle.

Pool (pōōl), *n.* Small or still collection of water; a puddle.

Pool (pōōl), *n.* Stake played for at games; commercial venture by associated investors; combination of financial operators, or the stock invested by them; a common fund. — *v. t. & i.* To combine in a common fund or venture.

Poop (pōōp), *n.* A high deck at the stern of a ship. — *v. t.* To strike upon the stern.

Poor (pōōr), *a.* Destitute of property or of desirable qualities; of little worth; mean; paltry.

Pop (pŏp), *n.* Small, smart, quick sound or report. — *v. i. & t.* [POPPED (pŏpt); POPPING.] To start or burst suddenly. — *adv.* Su[illegible]

Pope (pōp), *n.* Bishop of Rome, the h[illegible]

Roman Catholic Church. — **Pope'dom** (pōp'-dŭm), *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of the pope. — **Pop'er-y** (pōp'ĕr-ȳ), *n.* Religion of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pop'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to, or taught by, the pope or the Roman Catholic Church. — **Pop'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A child's air gun.

Pop'in-jay (pŏp'ĭn-jā), *n.* A parrot; a mark to be shot at; a fop; a coxcomb.

Pop'lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* A rapidly growing tree, of several species, with soft wood.

Pop'py (pŏp'pȳ), *n.*; *pl.* POPPIES (-pĭz). A plant with showy flowers and milky juice, one species of which (white poppy) yields opium.

Pop'u-lace (pŏp'ū-lās), *n.* The common people; the vulgar; multitude; commonalty. — **Pop'u-lar** (-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining or suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; pleasing to people in general. — **Pop'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Pop'u-lar-ize** (-ū-lẽr-īz), *v. t.* To make common or popular; to spread among the people. — **Pop'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people. — *v. i.* To breed people; to propagate. — **Pop'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A peopling; multiplication of inhabitants; whole number of people in a country. — **Pop'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Containing many inhabitants.

Por'ce-lain (pôr'sĕ-lĭn), *n.* Fine translucent earthenware; china.

Porch (pôrch), *n.* A covered entrance way to a building.

Por'cine (pôr'sīn), *a.* Pertaining to swine.

Por'cu-pine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* A rodent quadruped, having quills which it can erect at pleasure.

Pore (pôr), *n.* Minute orifice in an animal membrane or other body. — **Por'ous** (pôr'ŭs), *a.* Full of pores, interstices, or passages for fluids. — **Por'ous-ness**, **Po-ros'i-ty** (pō-rŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pore (pôr), *v. i.* To look intently; to study (over or upon).

Por'gy (pôr'gȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PORGIES (-gĭz). A salt-water food fish of several species. [Written also *porgee*, *porgie*, and *paugy*.]

Pork (pôrk), *n.* Flesh of swine. — **Pork'er** (pôrk'-ẽr), *n.* A hog.

Po-ros'i-ty, **Por'ous**, etc. See under PORE, *n.*

Por'phy-ry (pôr'fĭ-rȳ), *n.* A variously colored compact rock, containing feldspar crystals.

Por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* A cetaceous mammal; a dolphin.

Por'ridge (pŏr'rĭj), *n.* Food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat.

Por'rin-ger (pŏr'rĭn-jẽr), *n.* A vessel for warming porridge or other liquids.

Port (pôrt), *n.* Harbor; haven; shelter for ships; dark astringent wine made in Portugal; passageway; gate; door; opening in the side of a ship, etc., or the lid closing such an opening. — **Por'ter** (pôr'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Port (pôrt), *n.* The larboard or left side of a ship. — *v. t.* To put (the helm) to the left.

Port (pôrt), *n.* Bearing; carriage; demeanor; behavior; deportment. — *v. t.* To hold (a musket, etc.) in a position crossing the body diagonally. — **Port'a-ble** (pôrt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being carried easily. — **Port'a-ble-ness**, **Port'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Por'ter**, *n.* A carrier; one who carries burdens, messages, etc.; a strong malt liquor. — **Por'ter-age** (-ĕj), *n.* Payment to a porter; business of a porter. — **Port'-age** (-ĕj), *n.* A carrying; price of carriage; place where boats, etc., are carried.

Por'tal (pôr'tal), *n.* A small door or gate; a passageway; an imposing entrance.

Porte (pôrt), *n.* The Turkish government.

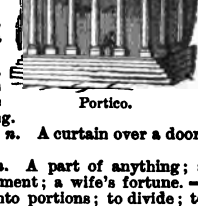
Porte'mon-naie' (pôrt'mŭn-nā'), *n.* A pocket book; wallet for carrying money.

Por-tend' (pôr-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To foreshow; to betoken; to forbode; to threaten. — **Por-tent'** (-tĕnt'), *n.* That which portends or foretokens; omen of ill. — **Por-tent'ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Serving to portend; foreshadowing ill; ominous.

Por'ter, *n.* See under PORT, harbor.

Por'ter, **Por'ter-age**, *n.* See under PORT, bearing.

Port-fo'li-o (pôrt-fō'lĭ-ō) *or* **-fōl'yō**, *n.* A portable case, for loose papers; the office of a minister of state.



Portico.

Port'hole' (pôrt'hōl'), *n.* An opening for a gun in a ship's side.

Por'ti-co (pôr'tĭ-kō), *n.* A colonnade; a covered space at the entrance of a building.

‖**Por'tière'** (pôr'tyâr'), *n.* A curtain over a doorway.

Por'tion (pôr'shŭn), *n.* A part of anything; a part assigned; allotment; a wife's fortune. — *v. t.* To separate into portions; to divide; to parcel; to supply with a portion; to endow. — **Por'tion-less**, *a.* Having no portion; poor.

Port'ly (pôrt'lȳ), *a.* Having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent. — **Port'li-ness**, *n.*

Port-man'teau (pôrt-măn'tō), *n.* A traveler's hand bag for clothes, etc.

Por-tray' (pôr-trā'), *v. t.* [PORTRAYED (-trād'); PORTRAYING.] To paint the likeness of; to describe in words. [Written also *pourtray*.] — **Por-tray'er**, *n.* — **Por-tray'al**, *n.* A portraying. — **Por'trait** (pôr'trāt), *n.* A likeness of a person. — **Por'trai-ture** (-trā-tūr), *n.* A portrait; the drawing of portraits.

Por'tress (pôr'trĕs), *n.* A female porter.

Pose (pōz), *n.* Attitude assumed for effect. — *v. t.* [POSED (pōzd); POSING.] To bring to a stand; to halt; to place (a model for a painting, statue, etc.) in an effective position. — *v. i.* To assume (a studied attitude, a fixed character, etc.); to attitudinize. — **Pos'er** (pōz'ẽr), *n.* — **Po-si'tion** (pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Manner or place in which a person or thing is placed; ground taken in argument, etc.; proposition to be reasoned out; thesis; place in society; social rank.

Pose (pōz), *v. t.* To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by scrutiny; to interrogate rigidly. — **Pos'er** (pōz'ẽr), *n.* One who puzzles by difficult questions; a question, statement, etc., which puzzles or silences.

Pos'i-tive (pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Certain; real; actual; explicit; decisive; confident. — *n.* Reality; a word that asserts existence; a picture corresponding in lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed.

Pos-sess' (pŏz-zĕs' *or* pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [POSSESSED (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); POSSESSING.] To occupy in person; to have; to hold; to own. — **Pos-sess'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A possessing; occupancy; ownership; thing which one owns or controls. — **Pos-sess'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, having, or expressing, possession or relation of one thing to another.

Pos'si-ble (pŏs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable to happen; likely; barely able to come to pass, but improbable. — **Pos'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Post (pōst), *n.* A piece of timber or other solid substance, set upright; a pillar; place at which anything is stayed or fixed; station; position of service, trust, or emolument; messenger who goes from station to station; letter carrier; postman; established conveyance for letters; mail; a size of writing paper. — *v. t.* To attach (a notice, etc.) to a post or public place; to placard; to advertise; to assign to a station; to set; to place; to send by the post; to put in the mail; to carry (an account) from the journal to the ledger, in bookkeeping; to acquaint with what has occurred; to inform. — **Post'er** (pōst'ẽr), *n.* One who posts; a courier; a placard posted in a public place. — **Post'age** (-ĕj), *n.* Price for conveying matter by post. — **Postage stamp.** Adhesive stamp attached to articles sent by mail, to pay the postal charge. — **Post'al** (-*al*), *a.* Belonging to the post office or mail service. — **Post'haste'** (pōst'hāst'), *n.* Rapid traveling. — *adv.* With speed; expeditiously. — **Post'man** (pōst'măn), *n.* A letter carrier. — **Post'mark'** (-märk'), *n.* A mark stamped on a letter, showing where and when it was mailed or posted. — *v. t.* To mark with such stamp. — **Post'mas'ter** (-mās'tẽr), *n.* One in charge of a post office. — **Post'paid'** (pōst'-pād'), *a.* Having the postage prepaid. — **Post card, Postal card.** Card issued by government, on which messages may be sent through the mails, at a lower rate of postage than a letter. — **Post office.** Governmental office where mail matter is received, forwarded, and delivered; system of forwarding mail matter.

Pos-te'ri-or (pŏs-tē'rĭ-ẽr), *a.* Later; subsequent; after. — **Pos-te'ri-ors** (-ẽrz), *n. pl.* Hinder parts of an animal's body.

Pos-ter'i-ty (pŏs-tĕr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A race proceeding from a progenitor; descendants.

Pos'tern (pŏs'tẽrn), *n.* A back door or gate.

Post'fix (pōst'fĭks), *n.* A letter or syllable added to a word. — **Post-fix'** (-fĭks'), *v. t.* To add a letter or syllable to the end of another.

Post'haste', *n.* & *adv.* See under POST, *n.*

Post'hu-mous (pŏst'hū-mŭs), *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease.

Pos-til'lion (pŏs-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* A rider of a horse in the team of a coach, etc.

Post'man, Post'mark, Post'mas-ter, etc. See under POST, *n.*

Post'me-rid'i-an (pōst'mē-rĭd'ĭ-*an*), *a.* Belonging to the afternoon. — *n.* Afternoon. (Abbr. P. M.)

‖**Post-mor'tem** (pōst-môr'tĕm), *a.* [L.] After death. — **Post-mortem examination.** Examination of a body after the death of the patient.

Post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.* [POSTPONED (-pōnd'); POSTPONING.] To defer to a later time; to put off; to adjourn; to delay; to retard; to hinder. — **Post-pone'ment** (-*m*ent), *n.* A deferring.

Post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* A paragraph added to a letter after it is signed; an addition to a book, etc., supposed to be finished.

Pos'ture (pŏs'tŭr), *n.* Attitude; position; situation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To pose; to attitudinize.

Po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.* A motto or verse; a nosegay.

Pot (pŏt), *n.* Deep vessel for many uses; mug; contents of such a vessel. — *v. t.* [POTTED; POTTING.] To put in pots. — **Pot'ter** (pŏt'tẽr), *n.* Maker of pottery. — **Pot hanger, Pot'-hook'** (-hŏŏk'), *n.* An S-shaped hook on which pots are hung over the fire. — **Pot'pie',** *n.* A boiled pie containing meat. — **Pot'sherd'** (-shĕrd'), *n.* Fragment of a broken pot. — **Pot'-ter-y** (-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Ware made by potters; place or business of making earthen vessels.

Pot'ash (pŏt'ăsh), *n.* Alkaline salt from ashes of plants; lye; pearlash.

Po-ta'to (pō-tā'tō), *n.; pl.* POTATOES (-tōz). A plant of the Nightshade family, and its edible tuberous root. — **Sweet potato.** A climbing plant, allied to the morning-glory, bearing farinaceous tubers, cooked for food.

Po'tent (pō'tent), *a.* Having great power; strong; efficient; cogent; influential. — **Po'tent-ly,** *adv* — **Po'tent-ness, Po'ten-cy** (-ten-sĭ), *n.* — **Po'ten-tate** (-tāt), *n.* One who is potent; prince; sovereign; monarch. — **Po-ten'tial** (pō-tĕn'shal), *a.* Existing in possibility, not in reality. — **Potential mode.** Form of the verb expressing the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action.

Pot hanger, etc. See under POT, *n.*

Poth'er (pŏth'ẽr), *n.* Bustle; confusion.

Po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* A draught; a dose.

Pot'tage (pŏt'tĭj), *n.* Food made of meat boiled to softness; thick soup.

Pot'ter, Pot'ter-y. See under POT, *n.*

Pot'ter (pŏt'tẽr), *v. i.* [POTTERED (-tẽrd); POTTERING.] To busy one's self with trifles; to labor purposelessly or inefficiently.

Pouch (pouch), *n.* A small bag; a purse; the crop of a bird; sac in which marsupials carry their young. — *v. t.* [POUCHED (pouchť); POUCHING.] To pocket; to save.

Pou-chong' (pōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Poult (pōlt), *n.* A young chicken, par

— **Poul'try** (pōl'trў), *n.* Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for eggs, feathers, etc. — **Poul'ter-er** (-tĕr-ĕr), *n.* One who deals in poultry.

Poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* A soft composition applied to sores, boils, etc.; cataplasm. — *v. t.* [Poulticed (-tĭst); Poulticing.] To cover or dress with a poultice.

Poul'try (pōl'trў), *n.* See under Poult, *n.*

Pounce (pouns), *n.* Fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper, or used by embroiderers in making designs on paper. — *v. t.* [Pounced (pounst); Pouncing.] To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

Pounce (pouns), *n.* Claw of a bird of prey. — *v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws.

Pound (pound), *n.* A weight; 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; British money of account, worth 20 shillings, or about $4.86. — **Pound'cake'** (pound'kāk'), *n.* Rich sweet cake, the ingredients of which are used by pounds, or in equal quantities.

Pound (pound), *n.* A public inclosure for stray animals. — *v. t.* To confine in a pound.

Pound (pound), *v. t.* To beat; to strike repeatedly; to pulverize by beating. — **Pound'er,** *n.*

Pour (pōr), *v. t.* [Poured (pōrd); Pouring.] To cause a liquid to flow in a stream; to emit; to utter. — *v. i.* To issue forth in a stream; to move impetuously; to flow.

Pout (pout), *n.* A sea-fish, of several varieties.

Pout (pout), *v. i.* To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; to look sullen; to protrude. — *n.* A fit of sullenness; protrusion of the lips. — **Pout'er** (pout'ĕr), *n.* One who pouts; a variety of pigeon, which can greatly dilate its throat and breast.

Pouter.

Pov'er-ty (pŏv'ĕr-tў), *n.* Want of means, resources, sentiment, or words; penury; need; lack; meagerness; pauperism.

Pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* Dry substance in minute particles; dust; explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder; perfumed dust, used as a cosmetic. — *v. t.* [Powdered (-dĕrd); Powdering.] To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize; to sprinkle with powder. — *v. i.* To separate into minute particles. — **Pow'der-y** (-ў), *a.* Easily crumbling to pieces; dusty.

Pow'er (pou'ĕr), *n.* Ability to act; faculty of doing; strength; force; energy; susceptibility; influence; command; an individual, institution, or government, which exercises control; military or naval force; army or navy; product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; mechanical agent by which force is applied, or mechanical advantage is gained; degree to which an optical instrument magnifies; legal authority. — **Pow'er-ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of power; strong; potent; energetic; intense. — **Pow'er-less,** *a.* Without power; weak.

Pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *a.* Indian priest, or conjurer; conjuration for cure of diseases, etc.; a noisy assembly or frolic. — *v. i.* To use conjuration; to assemble tumultuously.

Prac'ti-ca-ble (prăk'tĭ-kȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being practiced, performed, or accomplished; admitting of use, or of being traveled. — **Prac'ti-ca-bly,** *adv.* — **Prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Prac'ti-cal (prăk'tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to practice; capable of being turned to account; evincing practice or skill; derived from practice.

Prac'tice (prăk'tĭs), *n.* Customary or constant use; actual performance; action; art; stratagem; artifice; legal form of carrying on suits. — *v. t.* [Practiced (-tĭst); Practicing.] To do frequently; to use; to exercise. — *v. i.* To perform certain acts; to apply theory or knowledge (in law, medicine, etc.). — **Prac'ti-cer** (-tĭ-sĕr), *n.* — **Prac-ti'tion-er** (-tĭsh'ŭn-ĕr), *n.* One engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, esp. in law or medicine.

Prai'rie (prā'rĭ), *n.* Extensive tract of land destitute of trees, and covered with coarse grass. — **Prairie chicken** *or* **grouse.** A kind of grouse inhabiting the American prairies. — **Prairie dog** *or* **marmot.** A small burrowing rodent, found on the prairies, having a sharp bark like a dog. — **Prairie squirrel.** A ground squirrel inhabiting prairies; a gopher. — **Prairie wolf.** The coyote.

Praise (prāz), *n.* Commendation for worth; object or reason of praise; eulogy; applause. — *v. t.* [Praised (prāzd); Praising.] To express approbation of; to laud; to glorify. — **Prais'er,** *n.* — **Praise'wor'thy** (prāz'wûr'thў), *a.* Worthy of praise; commendable.

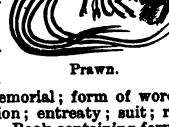
Prance (prȧns), *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to strut about in a showy manner.

Prank (prăṉk), *v. t.* To adorn in a showy manner; to dress ostentatiously. — *n.* Gay or sportive action; frolic; freak; sport.

Prate (prāt), *v. i. & t.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Talk to little purpose; babble.

Prat'tle (prăt't'l), *v. i. & t.* To prate; to babble. — *n.* Trifling or childish tattle. — **Prat'tler,** *n.*

Prawn (prȧn), *n.* An edible crustacean, allied to the shrimp.



Prawn.

Pray (prā), *v. i. & t.* [Prayed (prād); Praying.] To ask earnestly; to entreat; to supplicate; to beg; to implore. — **Pray'er** (prā'ĕr), *n.* One who prays; supplicant. — **Prayer** (prār), *n.* A praying or asking a favor; earnest memorial; form of words used in praying; petition; entreaty; suit; request. — **Prayer book.** Book containing forms of devotion, public or private.

Preach (prēch), *v. i.* & *t.* [PREACHED (prēcht); PREACHING.] To discourse publicly on a religious subject. — **Preach'er** (prēch'ĕr), *n.*

Pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l), *n.* Introduction; preface.

Pre-ca'ri-ous (prē-kā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Depending on the will of another; held by courtesy or by a doubtful tenure; unsettled; dubious; equivocal.

Pre-cau'tion (prē-kȧ'shŭn), *n.* Previous caution or care; measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure success. — **Pre-cau'tion-al** (*-al*), **Pre-cau'tion-a-ry** (-ā-rў), *a.* Preventive of mischief.

Pre-cede' (prē-sēd'), *v. t.* To go before. — **Pre-ced'ence** (*-ens*), **Pre-ced'en-cy** (*-en-sў*), *n.* Antecedence; priority; preference; superiority. — **Pre-ced'ent** (*-ent*), *a.* Going before; preceding; antecedent. — **Pre-ced'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prec'e-dent** (prĕs'ē-dent), *n.* Something done or said that may authorize a subsequent act of like kind; preceding circumstance; prognostic.

Pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* Commandment or order as an authoritative rule of action; injunction; mandate; law; doctrine; maxim. — **Pre-cep'tor** (-tĕr), *n.* Teacher; head of a school. — **Pre-cep'tress**, *n.* Female teacher. — **Pre'cep-to'ri-al** (prē'sĕp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. — **Pre-cep'to-ry** (prē-sĕp'tō-rў), *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive.

Pre'cinct (prē'sĭnkt), *n.* Outward limit; boundary; minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

Pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *a.* Of great price, value, or worth; highly esteemed; costly; worthless; contemptible. — **Pre'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Prec'i-pice (prĕs'ĭ-pĭs), *n.* A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; abrupt declivity. — **Pre-cip'i-tate** (prē-sĭp'ĭ-tāt), *v. t.* To throw headlong, or from a steep height; to urge eagerly; to hasten; to throw down, or to the bottom of a vessel. — **Pre-cip'i-tate** (-tāt), *a.* Headlong; rash; very hasty. — *n.* Substance in solution, chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel containing it. — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr), *n.* — **Pre-cip'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A precipitating; hurry; tumultuous haste; chemical deposit of a substance in solution. — **Pre-cip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* With great haste. — **Pre-cip'i-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Very steep; descending rapidly.

Pre-cise' (prē-sīs'), *a.* Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; accurate; exact; scrupulous; particular; formal; finical. — **Pre-cise'ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-cise'ness**, *n.* — **Pre-ci'sian** (-sĭzh'*an*), *n.* One rigidly or ceremoniously exact; a formalist. — **Pre-ci'sion** (-sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy; pedantry.

Pre-clude' (prē-klūd'), *v. t.* To prevent from entering; to shut off; to hinder. — **Pre-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A precluding; shutting out. — **Pre-clu'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Shutting out.

Pre-co'cious (prē-kō'shŭs), *a.* Ripe before the natural time; too forward; premature. — **Pre-co'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-co'cious-ness**, **Pre-coc'i-ty** (-kŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Pre'con-ceive' (prē'kŏn-sēv'), *v. t.* To conceive previously; to form a previous idea of. — **Pre'-con-cep'tion** (-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A preconceiving; an opinion previously formed.

Pre'con-cert' (prē'kŏn-sĕrt'), *v. t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement. — **Pre-con'cert** (prē-kŏn'sĕrt), *n.* Previous agreement.

Pre-con'tract (prē-kŏn'trăkt), *n.* Contract previous to another.

Pre-cur'sor (prē-kûr'sĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, precedes an event, indicating its approach; forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign. — **Pre-cur'so-ry** (prē-kûr'sŏ-rў), *a.* Forerunning.

Pre-da'ceous (prē-dā'shŭs), **Pred'a-to-ry** (prĕd'ȧ-tō-rў), *a.* Plundering; hungry; ravenous.

Pred'e-ces'sor (prĕd'ē-sĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who precedes; an ancestor.

Pre-des'ti-nate (prē-dĕs'tĭ-nāt), **Pre-des'tine** (-dĕs'tĭn), *v. t.* To appoint or ordain beforehand; to predetermine; to foreordain; to foredoom. — **Pre-des'ti-na'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A predestinating; purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

Pre'de-ter'mine (prē'dē-tĕr'mĭn), *v. t.* To determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree. — **Pre'de-ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Pre-dic'a-ment (prē-dĭk'ȧ-*ment*), *n.* A class described by definite marks; condition; plight.

Pred'i-cate (prĕd'ĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To assert to belong to something; to affirm one thing of another; to declare; to assert. — **Pred'i-cate** (-kāt), *n.* Quality affirmed of the subject; word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject. — **Pred'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A predicating; assertion.

Pre-dict' (prē-dĭkt'), *v. t.* To foretell; to prophesy; to presage; to foreshow; to bode. — **Pre-dict'or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Pre-dic'tion** (-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A foretelling; augury; soothsaying.

Pre'di-lec'tion (prē'dĭ-lek'shŭn), *n.* Prepossession of mind in favor of something; partiality.

Pre'dis-pose' (prē'dĭs-pōz'), *v. t.* To incline beforehand; to adapt previously. — **Pre-dis'po-si'tion** (prē-dĭs'pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A predisposing; previous inclination, fitness, or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Pre-dom'i-nate (prē-dŏm'ĭ-nāt), *v. i.* To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail; to rule. — **Pre-dom'i-nant** (*-nant*), *a.* Prevalent over others; superior; controlling; overruling. — **Pre-dom'i-nant-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-dom'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), **Pre-dom'i-nance** (*-nans*), **Pre-dom'i-nan-cy** (*-nan-sў*), *n.* Condition or quality of being predominant; ascendency.

Pre-ĕm'i-nent (prē-ĕm'ĭ-*nent*), *a.* Eminent above others; superior. — **Pre-ĕm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* — **Pre-ĕm'i-nence**, *n.* Distinction above others.

Pre-ĕmpt' (prē-ĕmt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To take up (land) with a right of preëmption. — **Pre-ĕmp'tion** (-ĕmp'shŭn), *n.* Act or right of purc[illegible] fore others.

Pre'ĕx-ist' (prē'ĕgz-*ĭst'*), *v. i.* To exist beforehand, or before something else. — **Pre'ĕx-ist'ence** (-*ens*), *n.* Existence previous to something else; existence of the soul before union with the body. — **Pre'ĕx-ist'ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Existing beforehand.

Pref'ace (prĕf'ĭs), *n.* Something introductory to a discourse, book, or essay; introduction; preamble; prelude; prologue. — *v. t.* [PREFACED (-ĭst); PREFACING (-ĭ-sĭng).] To introduce by preliminary remarks. — **Pref'a-cer** (-ĭ-sẽr), *n.* — **Pref'a-to-ry** (-ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Introductory.

Pre'fect (prē'fĕkt), *n.* A governor; a commander; a chief officer. — **Pre'fec-ture** (-fĕk-tŭr), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Pre-fer' (prē-fẽr'), *v. t.* [PREFERRED (-fẽrd'); PREFERRING.] To set forth; to offer; to advance; to raise; to set above something else; to choose; to elect; to select. — **Pre-fer'rer** (-rẽr), *n.* — **Pre-fer'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A preferring or advancing; promotion; exaltation. — **Pref'er-a-ble** (prĕf'ẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable. — **Pref'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Pref'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Pref'er-ence** (-*ens*), *n.* A preferring; predilection; choice.

Pre-fig'ure (prē-fĭg'ŭr), *v. t.* To announce or suggest by types and similitudes; to foreshadow. — **Pre-fig'ure-ment** (-*ment*), **Pre-fig'u-ra'tion** (-ŭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A prefiguring.

Pre-fix' (prē-fĭks'), *v. t.* [PREFIXED (-fĭkst'); PREFIXING.] To put or fix before. — **Pre'fix** (prē'fĭks), *n.* Letter, syllable, or word, set before a word to vary its signification.

Pre-hen'sion (prē-hĕn'shŭn), *n.* A seizing, as with the hand or other limb. — **Pre-hen'si-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being seized. — **Pre-hen'sile** (-sĭl), *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp.

Pre-judge' (prē-jŭj'), *v. t. & i.* To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand. — **Pre-judg'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* A prejudging.

Prej'u-dice (prĕj'ŭ-dĭs), *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession for or against anything; adverse opinion formed without proper grounds; mischief; damage; harm; hurt; disadvantage. — *v. t.* [PREJUDICED (-dĭst); PREJUDICING (-dĭ-sĭng).] To bias unduly; to injure by prejudices; to hurt. — **Prej'u-di'cial** (-dĭsh'-*al*), *a.* Tending to obstruct; hurtful.

Prel'ate (prĕl'ĭt), *n.* A high dignitary of the church. — **Prel'a-cy** (-ă-sў), *n.* Dignity of a prelate; government by prelates; order of prelates collectively.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (prē-lĭm'ĭ-nă-rў), *a.* Preceding the main business; introductory; prior; precedent. — *n. ; pl.* PRELIMINARIES (-rĭz). Something previous or preparatory; preface.

Pre'lude (prē'lūd *or* prĕl'ūd), *n.* Introductory performance, preceding the principal matter; a preliminary. — **Pre-lude'** (prē-lūd'), *v. t. & i.* To introduce; to precede.

Pre'ma-ture' (prē'mă-tūr'), *a.* Ripe before the natural or proper time; too early. — **Pre'ma-ture'ness**, **Pre'ma-tu'ri-ty** (-tŭ'rĭ-tў), *n.*

Pre-med'i-tate (prē-mĕd'ĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To plan or arrange beforehand. — **Pre-med'i-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A meditating beforehand; previous contrivance.

Pre'mi-er (prē'mĭ-ẽr), *a.* First; chief; principal. — **Pre'mi-er** (prē'mĭ-ẽr *or* prĕm'yẽr), *n.* First minister of state; prime minister.

Pre-mise' (prē-mĭz'), *v. t. & i.* [PREMISED (-mĭzd'); PREMISING.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to a subject; to lay down (premises) on which rest subsequent reasonings. — **Prem'ise** (prĕm'ĭs), *n. ; pl.* PREMISES (-ĭ-sĕz). Proposition admitted, or from which a conclusion is drawn; *pl.* land or thing granted by deed; a building and its adjuncts.

Pre'mi-um (prē'mĭ-ŭm), *n. ; pl.* PREMIUMS (-ŭmz). Recompense; advance; bounty; amount paid for a loan of money or for insurance.

Pre-mon'ish (prē-mŏn'ĭsh), *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand. — **Pre'mo-ni'tion** (prē'mō-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. — **Pre-mon'i-to-ry** (prē-mŏn'ĭ-tō-rў), *a.* Giving previous notice.

Pre-oc'cu-py (prē-ŏk'kŭ-pī), *v. t.* To take possession of before another; to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. — **Pre-oc'cu-pan-cy** (-*pan-sў*), **Pre-oc'cu-pa'tion** (-pā'shŭn), *n.* A preoccupying; anticipation of objections.

Pre'or-dain' (prē'ŏr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

Pre-pare' (prē-pār'), *v. t. & i.* [PREPARED (-pārd'); PREPARING.] To make ready; to qualify; to equip; to provide. — **Pre-par'er**, *n.* — **Prep'a-ra'tion** (prĕp'ă-rā'shŭn), *n.* A preparing or fitting; preparatory act or measure; anything prepared for a particular purpose. — **Pre-par'a-tive** (prē-păr'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready. — *n.* That which has power of preparing; preparation. — **Pre-par'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Preparative.

Pre-pay' (prē-pā'), *v. t.* [PREPAID (-pād'); PREPAYING.] To pay in advance. — **Pre-pay'ment** (-*ment*), *n.* Payment in advance.

Pre-pon'der-ate (prē-pŏn'dẽr-āt), *v. t. & i.* To outweigh. — **Pre-pon'der-ance** (-*ans*), *n.*

Prep'o-si'tion (prĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A particle governing a substantive or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word. — **Prep'o-si'tion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a preposition.

Pre-pos'i-tive (prē-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Put before; prefixed. — *n.* A word, or particle, put before another word.

Pre'pos-sess' (prē'pŏz-zĕs' *or* -pŏs-sĕs'), *v. t.* [PREPOSSESSED (-zĕst' *or* -sĕst'); PREPOSSESSING.] To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice. — **Pre'pos-sess'ing**, *a.* Tending to invite favor or to secure favor or love. — **Pre'pos-ses'sion** (-zĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession; preconceived opinion; bias; inclination.

Pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pŏs'tẽr-ŭs), *a.* Contrary to nature or reason; utterly foolish; absurd.

Pre-req'ui-site (prē-rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something necessary to an end proposed.

Pre-rog'a-tive (prē-rŏg'ă-tĭv), *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a right.

Pre'sage (prĕs'ăj *or* prē-sāj'), *n.* Something which foreshows a future event; prognostic; omen; foreknowledge; presentiment. — **Pre-sage'** (prē-sāj'), *v. t.* To have a presentiment of; to forebode; to predict; to prophesy.

Pres'by-ter (prĕz'bĭ-tẽr *or* prĕs'-), *n.* An elder in the church; a priest. — **Pres'by-ter-y** (-tẽr-ĭ), *n.* Body of elders in the Christian church; a judicatory in the Presbyterian church. — **Pres'-by-te'ri-al** (-tē'rĭ-ăl), **Pres'by-te'ri-an** (-an), *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter, or to government by presbyters; consisting of presbyters. — **Pres'-by-te'ri-an,** *n.* One who favors ordination and government by presbyters, or who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Pre'sci-ent (prē'shĭ-ent *or* -shent), *a.* Having knowledge of events before they take place. — **Pre'sci-ence** (-shĭ-ens *or* -shens), *n.* Foreknowledge; foresight.

Pre-scribe' (prē-skrīb'), *v. t.* [PRESCRIBED (-skrībd'); PRESCRIBING.] To direct; to appoint; to dictate; to establish. — **Pre-scrip'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A prescribing or directing; that which is prescribed; direction of remedies for a disease, and manner of using them; legal title to a thing from long use and enjoyment. — **Pre-scrip'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use.

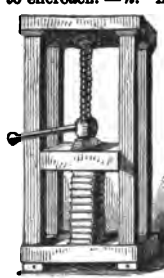
Pres'ent (prĕz'ent), *a.* Being at hand, or within reach; now existing, or in process; now in view, or under consideration; instant; propitious. — *n.* Present time. — **Pres'ent-ly,** *adv.* At the present time; at once; instantly; soon; by and by. — **Pres'ence** (-ens), *n.* State or condition of being present; nearness; the person of a superior; mien; air; personal appearance. — **Pre-sent'** (prē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To put or place in the presence of some one; to introduce; to exhibit to view or notice; to set forth; to offer; to make a gift of; to bestow; to give; to grant; to confer. — **Pre-sent'er,** *n.* One who presents. — **Pres'en-tee'** (prĕz'en-tē'), *n.* One presented to a benefice. — **Pre-sent'a-ble** (prē-zĕnt'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented; properly prepared. — **Pres'ent** (prĕz'ent), *n.* A thing presented or given; a gift; a donation; a benefaction. — **Pres'ents,** *n. pl.* Writings. — **Pres'en-ta'tion** (-ĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A presenting; an offering; exhibition; a representation. — **Pre-sent'ment** (prē-zĕnt'ment), *n.* A presenting; presentation; accusation by a grand jury.

Pre-sen'ti-ment (prē-zĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* Previous conception or conviction of something about to happen; anticipation of evil.

Pre-serve' (prē-zẽrv'), *v. t.* [PRESERVED (-zẽrvd'); PRESERVING.] To keep or save from injury, destruction, or decay, by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, etc.; to maintain or keep (appearances); to uphold; to sustain; to spare; to shield. — *n.* Fruit, etc., kept by suitable preparation; place for shelter of game, fish, etc. — **Pre-serv'er** (prē-zẽrv'ẽr), *n.* — **Pre-serv'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being preserved. — **Pres'er-va'tion** (prĕz'ẽr-vā'shŭn), *n.* A keeping safe; security. — **Pre-serv'a-tive** (prē-zẽrv'ă-tĭv), **Pre-serv'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Having power to preserve. — *n.* Anything which preserves.

Pre-side' (prē-zīd'), *v. i.* To hold the place of ruler; to exercise superintendence. — **Pre-sid'-er,** *n.* — **Pres'i-dent** (prĕz'ĭ-dent), *n.* One appointed to preside; chief officer of a corporation, company, etc.; chief executive of a republic. — **Pres'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a president. — **Pres'i-den-cy** (prĕz'ĭ-den-sў), **Pres'i-dent-ship** (-dent-shĭp), *n.* The office of president; term for which a president holds office.

Press (prĕs), *v. t.* [PRESSED (prĕst); PRESSING.] To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush, in order to extract the juice or contents of; to make smooth, by squeezing; to urge earnestly; to compel. — *v. i.* To exert pressure; to move on; to crowd; to encroach. — *n.* An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, or printing; business of printing or publishing; publications collectively; case or closet; urgency; crowd; throng. — **Press'er** (prĕs'ẽr), *n.* — **Press'ing,** *a.* Urgent; exacting; importunate. — **Press'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **Press'man,** *n.* One who tends a press, esp. a printing press. — **Pres'sure** (prĕsh'ŭr), *n.* A pressing; urgency; a constraining force; severe affliction or difficulty.



Bookbinders' Press.

Pre-sume' (prē-zūm'), *v. i.* [PRESUMED (-zūmd'); PRESUMING.] To suppose or assume something on grounds deemed valid; to act in a forward manner; to take liberties. — **Pre-sum'er,** *n.* — **Pre-sum'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Such as may be presumed, or supposed to be true. — **Pre-sum'-a-bly,** *adv.* — **Pre-sump'tion** (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* A taking for granted; strong probability; thing believed on satisfactory evidence; overconfident or arrogant opinion or conduct. — **Pre-sump'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Taken by presumption or previous supposition; grounded upon probable evidence. — **Pre-sump'tu-ous** (-tū-ŭs), *a.* Full of presumption; beyond modesty; foolhardy; rash; forward; insolent.

Pre'sup-pose' (prē'sŭp-pōz'), *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted; to presume; to assume. — **Pre'sup-pos'al** (-al), **Pre-sup'po-si'-tion** (prē-sŭp'pō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A presupposing; presumption; previous surmise.

Pre-tend' (prē-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To simulate; to hold out falsely; to feign; to assume; to claim. — *v. i.* To lay claim; to strive after some

Pre-tense (prē-tĕns′), **Pre-tence′**, *n.* A holding something false; simulation; false or hypocritical show; assumption. — **Pre-ten′sion** (-tĕn′-shŭn), *n.* A pretending or laying claim; right assumed. — **Pre-ten′tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Full of pretension; disposed to claim more than one's due.

Pret′er-it (prĕt′ĕr-ĭt *or* prē′tĕr-ĭt), *or* **Pret′er-ite**, *a.* Past; — applied to the grammatical tense expressing action perfectly past or finished, — called also the *perfect* tense.

Pre′ter-nat′u-ral (prē′tĕr-năt′ū-ral), *a.* Beyond what is natural. — **Pre′ter-nat′u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Pre′ter-per′fect (prē′tĕr-pĕr′fĕkt), *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

Pre′ter-plu′per-fect (prē′tĕr-plū′pĕr-fĕkt), *a.* Expressing action or being past at another past time; pluperfect.

Pre-text′ (prē-tĕkst′ *or* prē′tĕkst), *n.* Ostensible reason assumed as a color for the real motive; semblance; appearance.

Pret′ty (prĭt′tĭ), *a.* [Prettier; Prettiest.] Pleasing by delicacy or grace; foppish; petty; despicable; contemptible. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; quite. — **Pret′ti-ly**, *adv.*

Pret′zel (prĕt′sĕl), *n.* A brittle cake, twisted, and salted on the outside.

Pre-vail′ (prē-vāl′), *v. i.* To overcome; to gain superiority; to have effect, power, or influence. — **Pre-vail′ing**, *a.* Superior in power or efficacy; most general in reception or extension; predominant; successful. — **Prev′a-lent** (prĕv′-ā-lĕnt), *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; generally received or current; predominant; efficacious; powerful. — **Prev′a-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Prev′a-lence** (-lĕns), *n.* Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, efficacy, existence, or extension.

Pre-var′i-cate (prē-văr′ĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To evade telling the truth; to equivocate; to quibble. — **Pre-var′i-ca′tor** (-kā′tĕr), *n.* — **Pre-var′i-ca′tion** (-kā′shŭn), *n.* A shuffling or quibbling.

Pre-vent′ (prē-vĕnt′), *v. t.* To be beforehand with; to intercept and thwart; to hinder; to preclude; to obstruct; to anticipate. — **Pre-vent′a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being prevented. — **Pre-ven′tion** (-vĕn′shŭn), *n.* A preventing; hindrance. — **Pre-vent′ive** (-vĕnt′ĭv), *a.* Tending to prevent. — *n.* That which prevents; an antidote to prevent an attack of disease.

Pre′vi-ous (prē′vĭ-ŭs), *a.* Going or happening before something else; preceding; former.

Prey (prā), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. — *v. i.* [Preyed (prād); Preying.] To collect spoil; to take food by violence. — **Prey′er** (prā′ĕr), *n.*

Price (prīs), *n.* Equivalent for which a thing is bought or sold; value; recompense. — *v. t.* [Priced (prīst); Pricing.] To set a price on. — **Price′less**, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.

Prick (prĭk), *n.* That which penetrates or punctures; sharp, stinging pain; mark made by a point. — *v. t.* [Pricked (prĭkt); Pricking.] To pierce; to mark or trace by pricking; to spur; to incite; to erect (the ears of an animal); — hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen sharply. — *v. i.* To be pricked or feel penetration. — **Prick′er** (prĭk-ĕr), *n.* — **Prick′le** (prĭk′k'l), *n.* A little prick; a small projection. — *v. t.* To prick slightly. — **Prick′ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Full of, or armed with, prickles. — **Prick′li-ness**, *n.*

Pride (prīd), *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; conceit; loftiness; elevation of character; arrogance of demeanor; ornament; show; ostentation. — *v. t.* To indulge (one's self) in self-esteem.

Priest (prēst), *n.* One who officiates at an altar or performs sacrifice; clergyman; ecclesiastic.

Prig (prĭg), *n.* A pert, pragmatical fellow; a thief. — *v. t.* To filch or steal. — **Prig′gish** (prĭg′-gĭsh), *a.* Affected; coxcombical; conceited.

Prim (prĭm), *a.* Formal; affectedly nice.

Pri′ma-cy, Pri′ma-ry, etc. See under Prime, *a.*

Prime (prīm), *a.* Primitive; primary; first in rank, importance, or excellence; of highest quality; early blooming. — *n.* The first part; the beginning or opening (of the day, year, etc.); dawn; spring; youth; full health or beauty; best portion. — *v. t.* [Primed (prīmd); Priming.] To charge (a gun) with powder or other device for communicating fire to the charge; in painting, to lay the first color upon. — **Pri′mal** (prī′mal), **Pri′ma-ry** (-mā-rĭ), *a.* First; original; chief. — **Pri′mate** (-māt), *n.* Chief ecclesiastic in a church; archbishop.

Prim′er (prĭm′ĕr), *n.* An elementary book for teaching children to read; a kind of type, of two sizes, *long primer*, and *great primer*, which is larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books.

Long primer type.

Great primer type.

Pri-me′val (prī-mē′văl), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive.

Prim′i-tive (prĭm′ĭ-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to the beginning or origin; primary; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned. — *n.* An original word.

Prim′rose′ (prĭm′rōz′), *n.* An early flowering plant allied to the cowslip.

Prince (prĭns), *n.* Person of highest place and authority; sovereign; monarch; son of a king or emperor, or issue of a royal family. — **Prin′-cess** (prĭn′sĕs), *n.* Female prince; consort of a prince; king's daughter. — **Prince′ly** (prĭns′-lĭ), *a.* Belonging to, or becoming, a prince; grand; noble; magnificent.

Prin′ci-pal (prĭn′sĭ-pal), *a.* Highest in rank, authority, or importance; chief. — *n.* A chief or head; a capital sum of money, placed at interest. — **Prin′ci-pal-ly**, *adv.* Chiefly; mainly.

Prin′ci-pal′i-ty (prĭn′sĭ-păl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Sovereignty; supreme power; territory of a prince.

Prin′ci-ple (prĭn′sĭ-p'l), *n.* Source or origin; fundamental truth or tenet; settled rule of action; right rule of conduct; original chemical element characterizing some substance, from which it may be obtained by analysis.

Print (prĭnt), *v. t.* & *i.* To mark by impression; to publish a book. — *n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; anything produced by printing; a stamped likeness; engraving; newspaper; fabric figured by stamping; calico. — **Print'er** (prĭnt'ẽr), *n.* — **Print'ing**, *n.* An impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, etc.; typography.

Pri'or (prī'ẽr), *a.* Preceding in time; anterior; precedent. — *n.* Superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot. — **Pri'or-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* Female superior of a convent of nuns. — **Pri-or'i-ty** (prī-ŏr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being prior; preference. — **Pri'o-ry** (prī'ō-rȳ), *n.* A convent.

Prism (prĭz'm), *n.* A solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and its sides parallelograms. — **Pris-mat'ic** (prĭz-măt'ĭk), **Pris-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Resembling or formed by a prism. — **Pris-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Prism.

Pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* Place for confinement of debtors, criminals, or those accused of crime; a jail. — *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — **Pris'on-er**, *n.* One in custody; a captive.

Prith'ee (prĭth'ē), *interj.* [I] pray thee.

Pri'vate (prī'vāt), *a.* Belonging to one's self only; not open; secret. — *n.* A common soldier. — **Pri'va-cy** (-vā-sȳ), *n.* State of retirement; place of seclusion; retreat; secrecy.

Pri'va-teer' (prī'vā-tēr'), *n.* An armed private vessel commissioned by a state to cruise against an enemy's commerce.

Pri-va'tion (prī-vā'shŭn), *n.* A depriving; destitution; need; absence. — **Priv'a-tive** (prĭv'ā-tĭv), *a.* Causing privation; depriving; giving negative force to; not positive. — *n.* Prefix or suffix to a word, giving it a contrary sense.

Priv'et (prĭv'ĕt), *n.* An ornamental shrub, used in hedges.

Priv'i-lege (prĭv'ĭ-lĕj), *n.* A peculiar benefit, right, or immunity; franchise; liberty. — *v. t.* To grant some right or exemption to; to deliver; to excuse.

Priv'y (prĭv'ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to some person exclusively; private; secret; clandestine. — **Priv'i-ly** (-ĭ-lȳ), *adv.* Privately; secretly. — **Priv'i-ty** (prĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; a secret.

Prize (prīz), *n.* Something taken from another; thing seized by force, or as the result of a contest; anything worth striving for.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* [Prized (prīzd); Prizing.] To set or estimate the value of; to rate; to value.

Prize (prīz), *v. t.* To raise with a lever; to pry. — *n.* A lever.

Pro (prō), *adv.* For or in behalf of the affirmative side. — **Pro and con.** For and against; *pl.* things which may be said for or against a thing.

Prob'a-ble (prŏb'ā-b'l), *a.* Having more evidence for than against; likely. — **Prob'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Prob'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being probable; credibleness; likelihood; chance.

Pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* Official proof; proof of the validity of a will; jurisdiction of proving wills. — **Pro-ba'tion** (prō-bā'shŭn), *n.* Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, determine character, etc.; examination; trial.

Probe (prōb), *v. t.* [Probed (prōbd); Probing.] To examine (a wound, ulcer, etc.), by an instrument thrust into the part; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly. — *n.* Instrument for examining a wound, etc.

Prob'i-ty (prŏb'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Tried virtue or integrity; uprightness; sincerity.

Prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm), *n.* A question proposed for solution; a matter difficult of settlement; a thing required to be done. — **Prob'lem-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Prob'lem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Questionable; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Pro-bos'cis (prō-bŏs'ĭs), *n.*; *pl.* Proboscides (-sĭ-dēz). A hollow organ or tube connected with the head or mouth of various animals, usually for taking food; a snout; a trunk.

Pro-ceed' (prō-sēd'), *v. i.* To move or go forward; to issue; to arise; to flow. — **Pro'ceeds** (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; yield; issue; product. — **Pro-ce'dure** (-sē'dūr), **Pro-ceed'ing**, *n.* Transaction; course; conduct.

Proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs), *n.* A proceeding; progress; transaction; regular manner of activity; projecting part of any surface.

Pro-ces'sion (prō-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A proceeding; a regular or ceremonious progress; a train of individuals advancing in order; a retinue.

Pro-claim' (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [Proclaimed (prō-klāmd'); Proclaiming.] To make known by public announcement; to give publicity to; to publish; to declare. — **Pro-claim'er**, *n.* — **Proc'la-ma'tion** (prŏk'lā-mā'shŭn), *n.* A publishing abroad; an official or general notice.

Pro-cliv'i-ty (prō-klĭv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* An inclination; propensity; tendency.

Pro-cras'ti-nate (prō-krăs'tĭ-nāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To put off from day to day; to postpone; to delay. — **Pro-cras'ti-na'ter**, *n.* — **Pro-cras'ti-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A putting off; dilatoriness.

Proc'tor (prŏk'tẽr), *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; in colleges, one who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces regulations.

Pro-cure' (prō-kūr'), *v. t.* [Procured (-kūrd'); Procuring.] To acquire; to provide for one's self or for another; to contrive and effect; to bring about; to get; to obtain; to earn; to effect; to cause. — *v. i.* To pimp. — **Pro-cure'ment** (-ment), *n.* A procuring; agency. — **Pro-cur'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being procured. — **Proc'u-ra'tion** (prŏk'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* A procuring; management of another's affairs; authorization to transact the affairs of another. — **Proc'u-ra'tor** (prŏk'ū-rā'tẽr), *n.*

Prod'i-gal (prŏd'ĭ-gal), *a.* Given to extravagant expenditures; profuse; lavish; extravagant. — *n.* A spendthrift. — **Prod'i-gal-ly**, *adv.* — **Prod'i-gal'i-ty** (-găl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Prod'i-gy (prŏd'ĭ-jȳ), *n.*; *pl.* Prodigies

Something extraordinary, wonderful, or out of the ordinary course of nature; portent; marvel; monster. — **Pro-di'gious** (prō-dĭj'ŭs), *a.* Of the nature of a prodigy; enormous in size, quantity, extent, etc.; amazing; extraordinary.

Pro-duce' (prō-dūs'), *v. t.* [PRODUCED (-dūst'); PRODUCING.] To bring forth; to give birth to; to propagate; to furniah; to exhibit; to manufacture; to lengthen out; to extend. — **Pro-du'cer** (-dū'sĕr), *n.* — **Pro-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being produced. — **Pro-du'ci-ble-ness, Pro-du'ci-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Prod'uce** (prŏd'ūs), *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; proceeds; agricultural products. — **Prod'uct** (prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* Thing produced; fruit; a number resulting from multiplication of other numbers. — **Pro-duc'tile** (prō-dŭk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being prolonged; extensible. — **Pro-duc'tion**, *n.* A producing; thing produced or made; product; prolongation; work; performance. — **Pro-duc'tive** (prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Having power of producing; efficient; producing good crops.

Pro-fane' (prō-fān'), *a.* Not holy; relating to matters other than sacred; secular; worldly; treating sacred things with irreverence; unhallowed; unholy; wicked; impious. — *v. t.* [PROFANED (-fānd'); PROFANING.] To treat with irreverence; to put to a wrong use; to desecrate; to defile. — **Pro-fane'ness, Pro-fan'i-ty** (-făn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Prof'a-na'tion** (prŏf'ă-nā'shŭn), *n.* A violating sacred things.

Pro-fess' (prō-fĕs'), *v. t.* [PROFESSED (-fĕst'); PROFESSING.] To confess publicly; to avow. — **Pro-fess'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* By profession; by avowal. — **Pro-fes'sion** (-fĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A professing; declaration; avowal; occupation (not mechanical, agricultural, etc.) one pursues; vocation; office; collective body of persons engaged in a calling. — **Pro-fes'sion-al** (-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a profession; being by profession; avowed. — *n.* One who follows a trade, art, sport, etc., for a livelihood, and not as an amateur. — **Pro-fess'or** (-fĕs'ĕr), *n.* One who makes profession, esp. formal profession of religion; teacher of any science or branch of learning.

Prof'fer (prŏf'ĕr), *v. t.* [PROFFERED (-fĕrd); PROFFERING.] To offer for acceptance; to tender; to propose. — *n.* Offer made; attempt.

Pro-fi'cient (prō-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Well advanced in knowledge or skill; versed. — *n.* One skilled in any business, art, science, etc.; an expert.

Pro'file (prō'fĭl *or* -fēl), *n.* Outline; contour; portrait represented in a side view.

Prof'it (prŏf'ĭt), *n.* Acquisition beyond expenditure; useful consequences; avails; advancement; gain; emolument. — *v. t. & i.* [PROFITED; PROFITING.] To benefit; to improve. — **Prof'it-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Yielding or bringing profit; useful; advantageous. — **Prof'it-less**, *a.*

Prof'li-gate (prŏf'lĭ-gāt), *a.* Abandoned to vice; openly immoral; corrupt; dissolute; wicked. — *n.* Vicious person. — **Prof'li-ga-cy** (-gă-sȳ), *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; exuberance.

Pro-found' (prō-found'), *a.* Descending far below the surface; deep; learned; thorough; penetrating. — *n.* The deep; the ocean. — **Pro-found'ness, Pro-fun'di-ty** (-fŭn'dĭ-tȳ), *n.* The condition or quality of being profound; depth.

Pro-fuse' (prō-fūs'), *a.* Very liberal; bountiful; prodigal; extravagant. — **Pro-fuse'ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-fuse'ness, Pro-fu'sion** (-fū'zhŭn), *n.*

Pro-gen'i-tor (prō-jĕn'ĭ-tĕr), *n.* An ancestor; a forefather. — **Prog'e-ny** (prŏj'ĕ-nȳ), *n.* Descendants; offspring.

Prog-no'sis (prŏg-nō'sĭs), *n.* The foretelling of a disease by particular symptoms. — **Prog-nos'tic** (-nŏs'tĭk), *a.* Indicating something by symptoms. — *n.* A sign by which a future event may be foretold; a prediction; symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. — **Prog-nos'ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate as future; to betoken; to forebode; to prophesy.

Pro'gram (prō'grăm), **Pro'gramme**, *n.* A brief outline of the order to be pursued, or subjects embraced, in any public exercise.

Prog'ress (prŏg'rĕs), *n.* A moving forward; advancement; improvement; proficiency; motion. — **Pro-gress'** (prō-grĕs'), *v. i.* [PROGRESSED (prō-grĕst'); PROGRESSING.] To make progress; to move forward; to advance; to go on; to improve. — **Pro-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A moving forward; course; passage; advance. — **Pro-gres'sive** (-grĕs'ĭv), *a.* Moving forward; advancing; improving.

Pro-hib'it (prō-hĭb'ĭt), *v. i.* [PROHIBITED; PROHIBITING.] To forbid; to prevent; to preclude. — **Pro-hib'it-er**, *n.* — **Pro'hi-bi'tion** (prō'hĭ-bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A forbidding, esp. legal interdiction of the sale of intoxicating liquor. — **Pro'hi-bi'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce, or prohibition of the sale of intoxicants. — **Pro-hib'it-ive** (prō-hĭb'ĭt-ĭv), **Pro-hib'it-o-ry** (-ĕ-rȳ), *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude.

Proj'ect (prŏj'ĕkt), *n.* That which is projected, intended, or devised; an idle scheme; a design; a plan; a purpose. — **Pro-ject'** (prō-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To throw out; to cast forward; to devise; to draw or exhibit (the form of anything); to design; to delineate. — *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut. — **Pro-ject'or** (-jĕkt'ĕr), *n.* One who projects designs or schemes, esp. impracticable schemes. — **Pro-ject'ile** (-tĭl), *a.* Impelling or impelled forward. — *n.* A body projected through the air, as a cannon ball. — **Pro-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A throwing or shooting forward; part jutting out (of a building, etc.); plan; scheme; delineation of an object on a perspective plane.

Pro-lif'ic (prō-lĭf'ĭk), *a.* Producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive; active.

Pro-lix' (prō-lĭks' *or* prō'lĭks), *a.* Extending to a great length; diffuse; protracted; tedious. — **Pro-lix'ness, Pro-lix'i-ty** (-lĭks'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Pro'lo-cu'tor (prō'lō-kū'tĕr *or* prō-lŏk'ū-tĕr), *n.* One who speaks for another; speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Pro'logue (prō'lŏg), *n.* Introduction to a discourse or to a dramatic performance.

Pro-long' (prō-lŏng'), *v. t.* To lengthen; to extend; to postpone. — **Pro'lon-ga'tion** (prō'lŏn-gā'shŭn), *n.* A lengthening.

Prom'e-nade' (prŏm'ē-nād' *or* -näd'), *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

Prom'i-nent (prŏm'ĭ-nent), *a.* Standing out beyond other things; conspicuous. — **Prom'i-nence** (-nens), **Prom'i-nen-cy** (-nen-sy), *n.*

Pro-mis'cu-ous (prō-mĭs'kū-ŭs), *a.* Mixed; confused. — **Pro-mis'cu-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Prom'ise (prŏm'ĭs), *n.* A declaration, written or verbal, binding the person who makes it to do a specified act; basis of hope; fulfillment of what is promised. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Promised (-ĭst); Promising.] To give assurance by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations.

Prom'on-to-ry (prŏm'ŭn-tō-ry), *n.*; *pl.* Promontories (-rĭz). A high point of land projecting into the sea; a headland.

Pro-mote' (prō-mōt'), *v. t.* To contribute to the growth or excellence of; to forward; to advance; to exalt in station or honor. — **Pro-mo'tion** (-mō'shŭn), *n.* A promoting or exalting; encouragement; elevation.

Prompt (prŏmt), *a.* Ready to act as occasion demands; cheerfully performed; quick; alert. — *v. t.* To excite to action or exertion; to suggest to the mind; to assist (a speaker or learner) when at loss; to instigate; to dictate. — **Prompt'ness, Prompt'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.*

Prone (prōn), *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclined; disposed.

Prong (prŏng), *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument; the tine of a fork, etc.; a pointed projection. — **Prong'horn'** (prŏng'hôrn'), *n.* Americas antelope of the Rocky Mountain region.

Pronghorn.

Pro'noun (prō'noun), *n.* Word used instead of a noun. — **Pro-nom'i-nal** (prō-nŏm'ĭ-nal), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

Pro-nounce' (prō-nouns'), *v. t.* [Pronounced (-nounst'); Pronouncing.] To speak distinctly; to utter formally or solemnly. — **Pro-nounce'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being pronounced. — **Pro-nounced'** (-nounst'), *a.* Strongly marked; decided. — **Pro-nun'ci-a'tion** (-nŭn'-sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance.

Proof (prōōf), *n.* Any process or operation to establish a fact or truth; a test; a degree of strength; trial impression from type, an engraved plate, etc., taken for correction. — *a.* Firm or successful in resisting.

Prop (prŏp), *v. t.* [Propped (prŏpt); Propping.] To support by placing something under or against; to uphold. — *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; a staff; a pillar.

Prop'a-gate (prŏp'ă-gāt), *v. t.* To generate; to increase; to spread; to disseminate; to promote. — *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be multiplied. — **Prop'a-ga'tor** (-gā'tẽr), *n.* — **Prop'a-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A propagating; extension of anything; generation; spread; increase.

Pro-pel' (prō-pĕl'), *v. t.* [Propelled (-pĕld'); Propelling.] To drive, urge, or press onward. — **Pro-pel'ler**, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a contrivance for propelling a steam vessel, being usually a revolving screw placed in the stern; a steamer thus propelled.

Pro-pense' (prō-pĕns'), *a.* Inclined; disposed; prone. — **Pro-pen'si-ty** (-pĕn'sĭ-tỹ), *n.* Disposition; bias; proclivity; proneness.

Prop'er (prŏp'ẽr), *a.* One's own; natural; fit; adapted; just; right; accurate.

Prop'er-ty (prŏp'ẽr-tỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Properties (-tĭz). That which is proper to anything or peculiar to any person; thing owned; ownership; estate; goods; riches; wealth.

Proph'et (prŏf'ĕt), *n.* One who prophecies, or foretells events. — **Proph'et-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female prophet. — **Pre-phet'ic** (prē-fĕt'ĭk), **Pro-phet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Containing or pertaining to prophecy. — **Pre-phet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Pro-phet'ic-al-ness**, *n.* — **Proph'e-cy** (-ē-sỹ), *n.*; *pl.* Prophecies (-sĭz). Declaration of something to come; inspired foretelling; a book of prophecies; interpretation of Scripture. — **Proph'e-sy** (-sī), *v. t.* & *i.* [Prophesied (-sīd); Prophesying (-sī'ĭng).] To foretell; to preach.

Pro-pi'tious (prō-pĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Favorable; kind. **Pre-pi'ti-ate** (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appease and render favorable; to make propitious. — **Pre-pi'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A propitiating; atonement; atoning sacrifice.

Pro'po-lis (prŏ'pō-lĭs *or* prŏp'ō-), *n.* A resinous substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, etc.

Pro-por'tion (prō-pōr'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement of parts; comparative relation; share; equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in suitable proportion. — **Pro-por'tion-al**, *a.* Having a due proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio. — *n.* A number or quantity in a proportion.

Pro-pose' (prō-pōz'), *v. t.* [Proposed (-pōzd'); Proposing.] To offer for consideration; to purpose; to intend. — *v. t.* To lay schemes; to offer one's self in marriage. — **Pro-pos'er**, *n.* — **Pre-pos'al** (-pōz'al), *n.* Proposition; offer. — **Prop'o-si'tion** (prŏp'ō-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Thing proposed, for consideration or adoption; complete sentence; subject and predicate united by a copula; statement of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.

Pro-pound' (prō-pound'), *v. t.* To lay before; to offer for consideration. — **Pre-pound'er**, *n.*

Pro-pri'e-tor (prō-prī'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* One who has legal right to anything; an owner. — **Pro-**

n. A female proprietor. — **Pro-pri'e-ta-ry** (prō-prī'ē-tā-rȳ), *n.* A proprietor; body of proprietors collectively. — *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

Pro-pri'e-ty (prō-prī'ē-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* PROPRIETIES (-tĭz). Fitness; suitableness; accuracy.

Pro-pul'sion (prō-pŭl'shŭn), *n.* A propelling. — **Pro-pul'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to propel.

Pro-sa'ic (prō-zā'ĭk), **Pro-sa'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or in the form of, prose; dull; uninteresting; prosy. — **Pro-sa'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-sce'ni-um (prō-sē'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* The front part of a theater stage.

Pro-scribe' (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.* [PROSCRIBED (prō-skrībd'); PROSCRIBING.] To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to doom. — **Pro-scrib'er**, *n.* — **Pro-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Outlawry; condemnation; denunciation. — **Pro-scrip'tive** (prō-skrĭp'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prose (prōz), *n.* Natural language of man; language not in verse; dull and commonplace discourse. — *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; dull. — *v. i.* To write prose; to talk in a prosy, tedious manner. — **Pros'er**, *n.* — **Pros'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like prose; dull; flat.

Pros'e-cute (prŏs'ē-kūt), *v. t.* To follow or pursue; to seek by legal process; to accuse of crime; to criminate. — *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution. — **Pros'e-cu'tor**, *n.* — **Pros'e-cu'tion** (-kū'shŭn), *n.* A prosecuting.

Pros'e-lyte (prŏs'ē-līt), *n.* A convert to a sect, opinion, system, or party. — *v. t.* To convert.

Pros'o-dy (prŏs'ō-dȳ), *n.* The part of grammar which treats of quantity of syllables, accent, and laws of versification.

Pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* View; landscape; lookout; ground for hoping; expectation. — *v. t.* & *i.* To look over; to explore (land, for gold, etc.). — **Pros'pect-or** (prŏs'pĕkt-ŏr), *n.* — **Pro-spec'tion** (prō-spĕk'shŭn), *n.* A looking forward, or providing for future wants. — **Pro-spec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Looking forward; acting with foresight; relating to the future. — **Pro-spec'tus** (-tŭs), *n.* Plan of a work, containing the general subject or design, cost, etc.

Pros'per (prŏs'pĕr), *v. t.* [PROSPERED (-pĕrd); PROSPERING.] To favor; to render successful. — *v. i.* To be successful; to thrive; to advance. — **Pros-per'i-ty** (-pĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Success; welfare; happiness. — **Pros'per-ous** (prŏs'pĕr-ŭs), *a.* Fortunate; successful; auspicious; lucky.

Pros'ti-tute (prŏs'tĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To devote to base purposes. — *n.* — **Pros'ti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* A setting to sale (one's self, one's abilities, etc.).

Pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *a.* Lying at length; occupying a humble or suppliant position. — **Pros'trate** (-trāt), *v. t.* To lay or fall flat; to throw down; to deprive of strength; to reduce. — **Pros-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* A prostrating; depression; oppression of natural strength and vigor.

Pros'y, *a.* See under PROSE, *n.*

Pro-tect' (prō-tĕkt'), *v. t.* To shield from danger; to defend; to guard; to preserve; to secure. — **Pro-tect'or**, *n.* — **Pro-tect'ress**, *n.* A female protector. — **Pro-tec'tion** (-tĕk'shŭn), *n.* A protecting; defense; guard; security; safety. — **Pro-tec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors the protection of industry by legal enactments. — **Pro-tect'ive** (-tĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Affording protection.

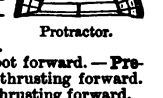
‖**Pro'té'gé'** (prō'tā'zhā'), *n. m.*, **Pro'té'gée'**, *n. f.* One under the protection of another.

Pro-test' (prō-tĕst'), *v. i.* To affirm solemnly; to aver; to declare; to profess. — *v. t.* To make declaration of or against; to disown; to disclaim. — **Pro'test** (prō'tĕst), *n.* Formal declaration of dissent. — **Prot'es-tant** (prŏt'ĕs-*tant*), *a.* Making a protest; pertaining to those who disagree with the Church of Rome. — *n.* One who dissents from the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. — **Prot'es-tant-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Protestant religion. — **Prot'es-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A making protest; solemn declaration, esp. of dissent.

Pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-plăz'm), *n.* Viscid material in vegetable and animal cells, which furnishes the beginning of nutrition and growth in all living organisms.

Pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* Original or model after which anything is copied; pattern.

Pro-tract' (prō-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw out or lengthen; to prolong; to defer; to retard. — **Pro-tract'er**, *n.* One who protracts; a protractor. — **Pro-tract'or** (-ŏr), *n.* Mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper; surgical instruments for extracting foreign matter from a wound. — **Pro-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A drawing out.



Protractor.

Pro-trude' (prō-trūd'), *v. i.* & *t.* To thrust out; to shoot forward. — **Pro-tru'sion** (-trū'zhŭn), *n.* A thrusting forward. — **Pro-tru'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Thrusting forward.

Pro-tu'ber-ance (prō-tū'bĕr-*ans*), *n.* Anything swelled beyond the adjacent surface; projection. — **Pro-tu'ber-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Prominent. — **Pro-tu'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A swelling.

Proud (proud), *a.* Feeling or manifesting pride; conceited; arrogant; lofty; splendid.

Prove (prōv), *v. t.* & *i.* To try or ascertain by experiment, test, or standard; to verify; to establish; to show; to demonstrate.

Prov'en-der (prŏv'ĕn-dĕr), *n.* Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, oats, etc.

Prov'erb (prŏv'ĕrb), *n.* An old and common saying; sentence briefly expressing some practical truth; paradoxical assertion; maxim; adage; a saw. — **Pro-ver'bi-al** (prō-vĕr'bĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or comprised in, a proverb; universally acknowledged. — **Pro-ver'bi-al-ly**, *adv.*

Pro-vide' (prō-vīd'), *v. t.* To look out for in advance; to make ready for future use; to prepare; to supply. — *v. i.* To procure supplies; to furnish; to stipulate previously. — **Pro-vid'ed**, *conj.* On condition; if; — followed by *that*. — **Pro-vid'er**, *n.* — **Prov'i-dent** (prŏv'ĭ-dent), *a.* Foreseeing; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal. — **Prov'i-dence** (-dens), *n.* A providing or

preparing for future use; foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures. — **Prov'i-den'tial** (-dĕn'shal), *a.* Effected by, or referable to, providence. — **Prov'i-den'tial-ly**, *adv.*

Prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* A district or portion of an empire, or state, remote from the capital; a region of country; tract; division in any department of knowledge; business; duty; calling. — **Pro-vin'cial** (prō-vĭn'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a province; exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; not cosmopolitan; unpolished; rude; narrow; illiberal. — *n.* One belonging to a province; one having direction of religious houses of a fraternity in a given district. — **Pro-vin'cial-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Manner of speech or thought characteristic of a province; narrowness; illiberality.

Pro-vi'sion (prō-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A providing; measures taken beforehand; stock of food collected or stored; condition; previous agreement; proviso; temporary arrangement. — *v. t.* To supply with food. — **Pro-vi'sion-al** (-al), *a.* Provided for present need; temporary.

Pro-vi'so (prō-vī'zō), *n.*; *pl.* **Provisos** (-zōz), Conditional stipulation. — **Pro-vi'so-ry** (-zō-rў). *a.* Containing a proviso; conditional.

Pro-voke' (prō-vōk'), *v. t.* [**Provoked** (-vōkt'); **Provoking.**] To call forth; to stimulate; to offend. — **Prov'o-ca'tion** (prŏv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A provoking; that which excites anger. — **Pro-vo'ca-tive** (prō-vŏ'kă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to provoke or stimulate. — *n.* A stimulant.

Prow (prou), *n.* The fore part of a ship; the bow.

Prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* Distinguished bravery.

Prowl (proul), *v. i.* & *t.* [**Prowled** (prould); **Prowling.**] To rove, esp. for prey; to plunder.

Prox'i-mate (prŏks'ĭ-mĭt), *a.* Next preceding or following; closest; direct. — **Prox'i-mate-ly**, *adv.* — **Prox-im'i-ty** (prŏks-ĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Prox'i-mo** (prŏks'ĭ-mō), *n.* [Lat., on the next.] The next month.

Prox'y (prŏks'ў), *n.*; *pl.* **Proxies** (-ĭz). Agency of one who acts as substitute for another; one deputed to act for another; writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

Pru'dence (prų'dens), *n.* State of being prudent; judiciousness; discretion; judgment. — **Pru'dent** (-dent), *a.* Practically wise; careful; economical; judicious; provident. — **Pru-den'tial** (prų-dĕn'shal), *a.* Proceeding from, or prescribed by, prudence; discretionary; advisory.

Prune (prųn), *v. t.* [**Pruned** (prųnd); **Pruning.**] To lop or cut off (superfluous branches of trees); to trim; to dress, as a bird its feathers. — *v. i.* To dress; to prink.

Prune (prųn), *n.* A dried plum; sometimes, a fresh plum.

Prus'sian (prŭsh'an *or* prų'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia. — *n.* Citizen of Prussia. — **Prussian blue.** Coloring substance obtained from cyanides of ferrous iron, — used in dyeing, making ink, etc. — **Prus'sic** (prŭs'sĭk *or* prų'sĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue. — **Prussic acid.** Hydrocyanic acid, a virulent poison.

Pry (prī), *v. i.* [**Pried**; **Prying.**] To inspect closely; to peep. — *n.* Curious inspection; impertinent peeping. — **Pry'ing**, *a.* Inquisitive.

Pry (prī), *n.* A lever. — *v. t.* To raise with a lever; to prize.

Psalm (säm), *n.* A sacred song; hymn. — **Psalm'ist** (säm'ĭst), *n.* A writer of sacred songs.

Psal'ter (sal'tĕr), *n.* The Book of Psalms, esp. as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Pshaw (shą), *interj.* Pish! pooh! — exclamation of contempt or dislike.

Ptar'mi-gan (tär'mĭ-gan), *n.* Bird of the Grouse family, having feathered feet, most species being brown in summer, and white in winter.

Pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the people; relating to a nation or community; open to the knowledge of all or to common use; notorious. — *n.* The body of the people. — **Pub-lic'i-ty** (-lĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being public; notoriety.

Pub'li-can (pŭb'lĭ-kan), *n.* The keeper of an inn or public house.

Pub'li-ca'tion (pŭb'lĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A publishing or making known; the offering a work to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution; work offered for public circulation.

Pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v. t.* [**Published** (-lĭsht); **Publishing.**] To make public; to divulge; to proclaim (a law or edict); to make known by posting, or by reading in a church; to put forth (a book or other work); to put into circulation.

Puck'er (pŭk'ĕr), *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate. — *n.* Fold; wrinkle; state of perplexity; bother.

Pud'ding (pud'dĭng), *n.* Soft food variously made, but often a compound of flour, with milk and eggs; anything resembling pudding in softness, consistency, etc.

Pud'dle (pŭd'd'l), *n.* A small quantity of dirty standing water; mixture of clay and sand, worked together with water, until it is impervious to water. — *v. t.* To make foul or muddy; to make thick or close (with clay, sand, water, etc.) and impervious to water; to deprive (iron) of carbon and other impurities.

Pudg'y (pŭj'ў), *a.* Short and fat; dumpy.

Pu'er-ile (pū'ĕr-ĭl), *a.* Boyish; trifling; childish; juvenile. — **Pu'er-il'i-ty** (-ĭl'ĭ-tў), *a.* Childishness; a silly or insipid expression.

Puff (pŭf), *n.* A sudden or short blast of wind; a whiff; anything light and filled with air; a dry, fungous ball containing dust; light pastry; exaggerated praise, esp. in a public journal. — *v. t.* & *t.* [**Puffed** (pŭft); **Puffing.**] To blow with whiffs; to swell with air; to inflate with pride, flattery, etc.

Puffin.

Puf'fin (pŭf'fĭn), *n.* An Arctic diving bird, allied to the auk.

Pug (pŭg), *n.* A monkey; a small kind of dog, having a deformed nose and head.

Pugh (pōō), *interj.* Pshaw! pish! — used in contempt or disdain.

Pu'gil (pū'jĭl), *n.* As much as can be taken up between the thumb and first two fingers. — **Pu'gil-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Boxing or fighting with fists. — **Pu'gil-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A boxer. — **Pu'gil-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

Pug-na'cious (pŭg-nā'shŭs), *a.* Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. — **Pug-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quarrelsomeness.

Pug' nose' (pŭg' nōz'), *n.* A short, thick nose; a snub nose.

Pule (pūl), *v. i.* To cry like a chicken or a complaining child; to whimper; to whine.

Pull (pŭl), *v. t. & i.* [Pulled (pŭld); Pulling.] To draw; to drag; to haul; to pluck; to tug. — *n.* A drawing forcibly; contest; struggle; handle; advantage.

Pul'let (pŭl'ĕt), *n.* A young hen.

Pul'ley (pŭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* Pulleys (-ĭz). A wheel for transmitting, imparting, or changing the direction of, power in machinery, by means of a belt, cord, or rope.

Pulleys.

Pull'man car' (pŭl'man kär'). Sleeping car or parlor car.

Pul'mo-na-ry (pŭl'mŏ-nā-rȳ), **Pul-mon'ic** (-mŏn'-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs. — **Pul-mon'ic**, *n.* Medicine for the lungs.

Pulp (pŭlp), *n.* A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter, as the succulent part of fruit, material of which paper is made, etc. — **Pulp'y** (-ȳ), **Pulp'ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like pulp; soft; succulent.

Pul'pit (pŭl'pĭt), *n.* Elevated desk for a preacher.

Pul'sate (pŭl'sāt), *v. i.* To beat or throb. — **Pul'sa-tile** (-sā-tĭl), *a.* Capable of being struck; played by beating. — **Pul-sa'tion** (-sā'shŭn), *n.* A beating; throb; stroke.

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, esp. of the arteries; measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration. — *v. i.* [Pulsed (pŭlst); Pulsing (pŭl'sĭng).] To beat, as the arteries; to pulsate.

Pulse (pŭls), *n.* Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, etc.

Pul'ver-ize (pŭl'vẽr-ĭz), *v. t.* To reduce to fine powder by beating, grinding, etc. — *v. i.* To turn to powder; to fall to dust. — **Pul'ver-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A reducing to powder.

Pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* An American carnivorous animal; the catamount; cougar; panther.

Pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* Porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low, thin-soled shoe.

Pump (pŭmp), *n.* An engine for raising or transferring fluids. — *v. t.* [Pumped (pŭmt); Pumping.] To raise (water, etc.) with a pump; to draw out by artful interrogatories; to examine by questions to elicit secrets from. — *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

Pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn), *n.* A vine; also, its fruit, edible when cooked.

Pun (pŭn), *n.* Word or expression capable of different meanings; quibble. — *v. i.* [Punned (pŭnd); Punning.] To play upon words; to use the same word in two senses.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Drink composed of spirituous liquors, variously flavored.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* A buffoon of a puppet show.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* Tool for stamping, perforating holes in metal, etc.; a blow; a thrust. — *v. t.* [Punched (pŭncht); Punching.] To perforate; to strike. — **Punch'er**, *n.*

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* A heavy draught horse.

Punch'eon (pŭnch'ŭn), *n.* A tool for piercing, stamping, etc.; a punch; a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Punc'tu-al (pŭnk'tū-*al*), *a.* Observant of nice points; prompt. — **Punc'tu-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Punc'tu-ate (pŭnk'tū-āt), *v. t.* To separate (into sentences, clauses, etc.) by points. — **Punc'tu-a'tion**, *n.* The punctuating a writing.

Punc'ture (pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* A perforating or perforation; a small hole made by a point. — *v. t.* To pierce; to prick.

Pun'dit (pŭn'dĭt), *n.* A learned Brahmin.

Pung (pŭng), *n.* A one-horse sleigh.

Pun'gent (pŭn'jent), *a.* Pricking; piercing; biting; keen; severe. — **Pun'gen-cy** (-jen-sȳ), *a.*

Pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [Punished (-ĭsht); Punishing.] To afflict with pain for a crime or a fault; to chastise; to castigate; to whip; to discipline. — **Pun'ish-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Liable to punishment; capable of being punished. — **Pun'ish-er**, *n.* — **Pun'ish-ment**, *n.* A punishing; pain inflicted because of offense.

Punk (pŭnk), *n.* Fungus or decayed wood, used as tinder; touchwood; artificial tinder.

Pun'ka (pŭn'kȧ), **Pun'kah**, *n.* Suspended frame for fanning a room, — used in India, etc.

Pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who makes puns.

Punt (pŭnt), *n.* A flat-bottomed boat. — *v. t.* To propel (a boat) by a pole thrust against the bottom of a stream, pond, etc.; to kick (a dropped football) before it touches the ground.

Pu'ny (pū'nȳ), *a.* [Punier; Puniest.] Small and feeble; inferior; petty.

Pup (pŭp), *n.* A puppy; a young seal. — *v. i. & t.* [Pupped (pŭpt); Pupping.] To bring forth (puppies).

Pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.* An insect in a stage of development before maturity; a chrysalis.

Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly.

Pu'pil (pū'pĭl), *n.* Small opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina; scholar under the care of an instructor. — **Pu'pil-age** (-ăj), *n.* State of being a pupil.

Pup'pet (pŭp'pĕt), *n.* A doll; a figure moved by a wire in a mock drama.

Pup'py (pŭp'pĭ), *n.; pl.* PUPPIES (-pĭz). A pup; a young dog; a whelp; a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit. — **Pup'py-ish**, *a.* Like a puppy. — **Pup'py-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit.

Pur (pûr), *v. i.* [PURRED (pûrd); PURRING.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat. — *v. t.* To express by purring. — *n.* Sound made by a contented cat. [Written also *purr*.]

Pur'blind' (pûr'blīnd'), *a.* Nearsighted or dimsighted; seeing obscurely. — **Pur'blind'ness**, *n.*

Pur'chase (pûr'chās), *v. t.* [PURCHASED (-chăst); PURCHASING.] To buy; to obtain by outlay; to procure. — *n.* Acquisition of anything for a price; thing bought; property; acquisition; mechanical hold or force applied to the moving of heavy bodies, as by a lever, capstan, etc.

Pure (pūr), *a.* Separate from that which defiles or blemishes; unmixed; clear; real; genuine; clean; fair; chaste; innocent; holy. — **Pu'ri-fy** (pū'rĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* To cleanse; to refine. — **Pu'ri-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A purifying; cleansing from sin.

Pur-ga'tion (pûr-gā'shŭn), *n.* A purging or purifying; a cleansing from imputation of guilt. — **Pur'ga-tive** (pûr'gă-tĭv), *a.* Having power of purging; cathartic. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

Pur'ga-to-ry (pûr'gă-tō-rĭ), *a.* Tending to purge or cleanse. — *n.* Place or state in which (as taught by the Roman Catholic Church) the souls of persons expiate such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation.

Purge (pûrj), *v. t.* [PURGED (pûrjd); PURGING (pûr'jĭng).] To render pure; to purify; to cleanse; to clear from accusation or from guilt. — *v. i.* To become pure; to have excessive evacuations from the intestines. — *n.* A purging; medicine that evacuates the intestines.

Pu'ri-tan (pū'rĭ-tăn), *n.* A dissenter from the Church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries; one strict in his religious life. — *a.* Pertaining to or characterizing the Puritans. — **Pu'ri-tan'ic** (pū'rĭ-tăn'ĭk), **Pu'ri-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or their practice; overscrupulous; rigid.

Pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* Outer portion of a place; environs.

Pur'lin (pûr'lĭn), **Pur'line**, *n.* Horizontal timber supporting rafters.

Pur-loin' (pûr-loin'), *v. t.* [PURLOINED (-loind'); PURLOINING.] To steal; to filch; to pilfer.

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* A color composed of red and blue; royal rank; exalted station. — *a.* Of the color called purple; regal; imperial; bloody. — *v. t.* To make purple; to dye of a deep red.

Pur'port (pûr'pōrt), *n.* Design or tendency; meaning. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify.

Pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *n.* An object to be reached; end; aim. — *v. t.* [PURPOSED (-pŭst); PURPOSING.] To design; to intend; to mean. — **Pur'pose-ly**, *adv.* By design; intentionally.

Purr, *v. i.* See PUR.

Purse (pûrs), *n.* A bag to carry money in; treasury; sum of money offered as a prize or present. — *v. t.* To put in a purse; to contract (the brow, mouth, etc.) into wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse. — **Purse'proud'** (-proud'), *a.* Proud of wealth; elated by riches.

Purs'er (pûrs'ẽr), *n.* A paymaster of a ship.

Pur-sue' (pûr-sū'), *v. t.* [PURSUED (-sūd'); PURSUING.] To follow; to chase; to seek. — *v. i.* To go on; to proceed. — **Pur-su'er**, *n.* — **Pur-su'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued. — **Pur-su'ance** (-ans), *n.* A pursuing or prosecuting; consequence. — **Pur-su'ant** (-ant), *a.* Done in consequence; according. — **Pur-suit'** (-sūt'), *n.* A following with haste; chase; business; occupation; prosecution.

Pur'sy (pûr'sĭ), *a.* Inflated; swelled; fat, short, and thick; short-breathed.

Pu'ru-lent (pū'rụ-lent), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

Pur-vey' (pûr-vā'), *v. t. & i.* [PURVEYED (-vād'); PURVEYING.] To furnish; to provide; to cater.

Pus (pŭs), *n.* Matter; a yellowish-white liquid produced by suppuration of a sore, ulcer, etc.

Push (push), *v. t. & i.* [PUSHED (pusht); PUSHING.] To press or urge; to drive. — *n.* A thrust; impulse; emergency. — **Push'er**, *n.*

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous (pū'sĭl-lăn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Without manly courage; cowardly; feeble. — **Pu'sil-la-nim'i-ty** (-lă-nĭm'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Puss (pus), **Puss'y** (-ĭ), *n.* A cat; a hare.

Pus'tule (pŭs'tūl), *n.* A pimple containing pus.

Put (pŭt), *v. t.* [PUT; PUTTING.] To place; to lay; to set; to apply; to express; to urge. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.

Pu'ta-tive (pū'tă-tĭv), *a.* Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

Put'-off' (pŭt'ôf'), *n.* A shift for delay; an evasion; an excuse.

Put'-out' (pŭt'out'), *a.* Vexed; annoyed; angry.

Pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *a.* Tending to decay; decomposed; rotten. — **Pu-trid'i-ty** (pū-trĭd'ĭ-tĭ), **Pu'trid-ness** (pū'trĭd-nĕs), *n.* — **Pu'tre-fy** (pū'trĕ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [PUTREFIED (-fid); PUTREFYING.] To foul; to rot. — **Pu'tre-fac'tion** (pū'trĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A putrefying; that which is putrefied.

Put'ty (pŭt'tĭ), *n.* Paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil. — *v. t.* [PUTTIED (-tĭd); PUTTYING.] To cement or stop up with putty.

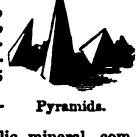
Puz'zle (pŭz'z'l), *n.* Perplexity; toy or problem taxing one's ingenuity. — *v. t.* [PUZZLED (-z'ld); PUZZLING.] To perplex; to embarrass; to bewilder; to confound.

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.; pl.* PYGMIES (-mĭz). A dwarf; insignificant person. — **Pyg'my, Pyg-me'an** (pĭg-mē'an), *a.* Dwarfish; very small or contemptible.

‖**Py-ja'ma** (pĭ-jä'mȧ), *n.* Oriental loose trousers; a nightdress with legs. [Written also *pajama*.]

‖**Py-lo'rus** (pĭ-lō'rŭs), *n.; pl.* PYLORI (-rī). Opening from the stomach to the intestine. **lor'ic** (-lŏr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the

Pyr'a-mid (pĭr'ă-mĭd), *n.* A solid having a rectilinear base, and terminating in a point at the top. — **Pyram'i-dal** (pĭ-răm'ĭ-dal), **Pyr'a-mid'ic** (pĭr'ă-mĭd'ĭk), **Pyr'a-mid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.


Pyramids.

Pyre (pir), *n.* A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

Pyr'i-form (pĭr'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a pear.

Py-ri'tes (pĭ-rī'tēz), *n.* Metallic mineral, combining sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Pyr'o-tech'nic (pĭr'ō-tĕk'nĭk), **Pyr'o-tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to fireworks. — **Pyr'o-tech'nics** (-nĭks), *n.* Art of making fireworks.

Py'thon (pī'thŏn), *n.* A large snake of the boa kind; diviner by spirits. — **Pyth'o-ness** (pĭth'ō-nĕs), *n.* Priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece; a witch. — **Py-thon'ic** (pĭ-thŏn'ĭk), *a.* Oracular.

Pyxidium.

Pyx (pĭks), *n.* Box, in Roman Catholic churches, containing the Host; box containing standard coins in a mint; box containing the magnetic compass on ships. — *v. t.* To test (purity of coins).

Pyx.

‖**Pyx-id'i-um** (pĭks-ĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.* A seed pod which divides into halves, of which the upper serves as a lid.

Q.

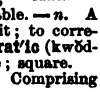
Quack (kwăk), *v. i.* [QUACKED (kwăkt); QUACKING.] To cry like a duck; to boast. — *n.* Cry of the duck; boastful pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a charlatan. — *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks. — **Quack'er-y** (-ĕr-ĭ), *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

‖**Quad'ra-ges'i-ma** (kwŏd'rā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent. — **Quad'ra-ges'i-mal** (-mal), *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

Quad'ran-gle (kwŏd'răn-g'l), *n.* Any geometrical plane figure of 4 angles and 4 sides. — **Quad-ran'gu-lar** (kwŏd-răn'gŭ-lĕr), *a.* Having four angles.

Quadrangle.

Quad'rant (kwŏd'rant), *n.* Quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°; an instrument for measuring altitudes. — **Quad-ran'tal** (kwŏd-răn'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

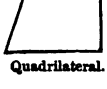

a a Quadrants.

Quad'rat (kwŏd'rat), *n.* A piece of type metal, lower than the letters, to leave a blank space on the paper, when printed. [Abbrev. *quad.*]

Quad'rate (kwŏd'rāt), *a.* Square; divisible by four; suited; applicable. — *n.* A square. — *v. i.* To agree; to suit; to correspond; to square; to fit. — **Quad-rat'ic** (kwŏd-răt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a square; square.

Quad-ren'ni-al (kwŏd-rĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Comprising or occurring once in four years.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwŏd'rĭ-lăt'ĕr-*al*), *a.* Having four sides and four angles. — *n.* A plane figure having four sides and four angles.


Quadrilateral.

Qua-drille' (kwă-drĭl' *or* kă-drĭl'), *n.* Game played by four persons with forty cards; a dance having four couples in each set.

Quad-ril'lion (kwŏd-rĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the 4th power of a million, or a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; by French notation, the 5th power of a thousand, or a unit with 15 ciphers.

Quad'ri-syl'la-ble (kwŏd'rĭ-sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* A word of four syllables.

Quad-roon' (kwŏd-rōōn'), *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quad-ru'ma-nous (kwŏd-rų'mă-nŭs), *a.* Having four hands.

Quad'ru-ped (kwŏd'rų-pĕd), *a.* Having four feet. — *n.* A four-footed animal.

Quad'ru-ple (kwŏd'rų-p'l), *a.* Fourfold; four times told. — *n.* Four times the sum or number. — *v. t.* [QUADRUPLED (-p'ld); QUADRUPLING.] To multiply by four; to double twice; to increase fourfold. — **Quad-ru'pli-cate** (kwŏd-rų'plĭ-kāt), *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To quadruple.

‖**Quæ're** (kwē'rē), *v. impera.* Inquire; see.

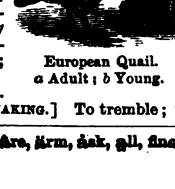
Quaff (kwăf), *v. t.* & *i.* [QUAFFED (kwăft); QUAFFING.] To drink copiously. — **Quaff'er**, *n.*

Quag'gy (kwăg'gĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot; soft; spongy. — **Quag'mire'** (-mīr'), *n.* Soft, wet land.

Qua'haug, Qua'hog (kwą'hŏg), *n.* An edible American clam; the round clam.

Quail (kwāl), *v. i.* [QUAILED (kwāld); QUAILING.] To become quelled; to shrink; to cower.

Quail (kwāl), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the partridge kind; bobwhite.



European Quail.
a Adult; *b* Young.

Quaint (kwānt), *a.* Characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; antique; fanciful; odd; whimsical; unusual.

Quake (kwāk), *v. i.* [QUAKED (kwākt); QUAKING.] To tremble; to

quiver; to shudder. — *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder. — **Quak'er**, *n.* One who quakes; one of the religious sect of Friends.

Qual'i-fy (kwŏl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [QUALIFIED (-fīd); QUALIFYING.] To fit; to prepare; to adapt; to modify; to restrict; to restrain. — *v. i.* To become qualified. — **Qual'i-fi'er** (-fī'ẽr), *n.* — **Qual'i-fi'a-ble** (-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable. — **Qual'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A qualifying; condition or acquirement which qualifies; a limiting; diminution.

Qual'i-ty (kwŏl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Nature; character; characteristic or attribute; station; rank.

Qualm (kwäm), *n.* Sudden attack of illness, faintness, etc.; a scruple of conscience. — **Qualm'ish**, *a.* Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea.

Quan'da-ry (kwŏn'dȧ-rȳ *or* kwŏn-dā'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* QUANDARIES (-rĭz). State of difficulty or perplexity; a dilemma.

Quan'ti-ty (kwŏn'tĭ-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTITIES (-tĭz). Property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease; certain portion or part; considerable amount.

Quan'tum (kwŏn'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTA (-tȧ). Quantity; amount.

Quar'an-tine (kwŏr'ȧn-tēn), *n.* Enforced isolation of a ship arriving in port, and thought to be infected with contagious disease; inhibition of intercourse. — (-tēn'), *v. t.* [QUARANTINED (-tēnd); QUARANTINING.] To put in quarantine.

Quar'rel (kwŏr'rĕl), *n.* An angry contest; a broil; a feud; a dispute; contention. — *v. i.* [QUARRELED (-rĕld) or QUARRELLED; QUARRELING or QUARRELLING.] To dispute violently; to wrangle. — **Quar'rel-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Apt to quarrel; irascible.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rȳ), *n.* An object of chase; game hunted for by hawking. — *v. t.* To prey.

Quar'ry (kwŏr'rȳ), *n.* A place where stones are cut or dug from the earth for building, etc. — *v. t.* To take from a quarry.

Quart (kwąrt), *n.* The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. — **Quar'tan** (kwąr'tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fourth. — *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day.

Quar'ter (kwąr'tẽr), *n.* One of four equal parts into which a thing is divided; fourth of a hundredweight, being 28 or 25 pounds; fourth of a ton, or eight bushels; fourth part of the year; region; territory; locality; assigned position; station; *pl.* encampment occupied by troops; merciful treatment of an enemy. — *v. t.* [QUARTERED (-tẽrd); QUARTERING.] To divide into four equal parts; to furnish with shelter. — *v. i.* To lodge. — **Quar'ter-ly**, *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year. — *n.* A periodical published four times during a year. — *adv.* By quarters; once in each quarter of a year. — **Quarter day.** A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; one on which rent is due. — **Quar'ter-deck'** (-dĕk'), *n.* The part of a ship's deck from stern to mainmast. — **Quar'ter-mas'ter** (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* An officer who provides quarters, provisions, etc., for the army; a petty naval officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, etc.

Quar'tern (kwąr'tẽrn), *n.* Fourth part of a pint; a gill; a loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quar-tet' (kwąr-tĕt'), **Quar-tette'**, *n.* A musical composition in four parts; a set of four persons performing a piece of music; a stanza of four lines.

Quar'to (kwąr'tō), *n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). Book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; book of a nearly square form. — *a.* *Having the form or size of a quarto.*

Quartz (kwąrts), *n.* A crystalline form of **silica**; rock crystal.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* [QUASHED (kwŏsht); QUASHING.] To crush; to annul; to make void.

Qua'si (kwā'sī). [L.] As if; as it were.

Quas'sia (kwŏsh'ĭ-ȧ *or* kwĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), *n.* The bitter medicinal wood of a tropical American tree.

Qua-ter'na-ry (kwȧ-tẽr'nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Consisting of four; by fours. — *n.* The number four.

Qua-ter'ni-on (kwȧ-tẽr'nĭ-ŭn), *n.* The number four; a set of four parts or objects.

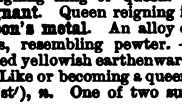
Qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v. i.* [QUAVERED (-vẽrd); QUAVERING.] To tremble; to shake. — *n.* A shake of the voice; in music, an eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* A mole or bank beside the water; a wharf; a key.

Queach'y (kwēch'ȳ), *a.* Yielding under the feet; boggy.

Queen (kwēn), *n.* The consort of a king; a woman sovereign of a kingdom; the female of social bees, ants, etc. — **Queen consort.** Wife of a reigning king. — **Queen dowager.** Widow of a king. — **Queen mother.** A queen dowager who is mother of the reigning king or queen. — **Queen regent** *or* **regnant.** Queen reigning in her own right. — **Queen's metal.** An alloy of tin and other metals, resembling pewter. — **Queen's ware.** Glazed yellowish earthenware. — **Queen'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like or becoming a queen.

Queen'-post' (kwēn'pōst'), *n.* One of two suspending posts in a truss.



Queen-post Roof.

Queer (kwēr), *a.* Odd; singular; quaint; whimsical. — *n.* Counterfeit money. [*Slang*] — **Queer'ly**, *adv.* — **Queer'ness**, *n.*

Quell (kwĕl), *v. t.* [QUELLED (kwĕld); QUELLING.] To subdue; to crush; to quiet; to calm. — **Quell'er**, *n.*

Quench (kwĕnch), *v. t.* [QUENCHED (kwĕnchť); QUENCHING.] To extinguish; to put out (fire, etc.); to stifle; to cool; to check.

Que'rist (kwē'rĭst), *n.* One who asks questions.

Quer'u-lous (kwĕr'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* Apt to repine; complaining; whining; dissatisfied.

Que'ry (kwē'rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* QUERIES (-rĭz). A question; an inquiry to be answered or re[illegible]

v. i. & *t.* To ask; to doubt; to qu[illegible]

Quest (kwĕst), *n.* A seeking; a search.

Ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* An asking; interrogation; debate; thing asked; query; a subject of investigation. — *v. t.* To ask; to doubt. — **Ques'tion-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Doubtful; suspicious. — **Ques'tion-less**, *adv.* Doubtless.

Queue (kū), *n.* [F.] A cue; a pigtail.

Quib'ble (kwĭb'b'l), *n.* An evasion; cavil; pun; low conceit. — *v. i.* [QUIBBLED (-b'ld); QUIBBLING.] To evade the point in question by artifice; to play upon words; to pun.

Quick (kwĭk), *a.* Alive; living; animated; sprightly; hasty; swift; brisk; nimble; lively. — *adv.* In a quick manner; rapidly; without delay. — *n.* A living animal or plant; part of the body sensitive to pain; sensitive point. — **Quick'ly**, *adv.* — **Quick'ness**, *n.* — **Quick'en** (kwĭk''n), *v. t.* [QUICKENED (-'nd); QUICKENING.] To make alive; to hasten. — *v. i.* To become enlivened; to move rapidly. — **Quick'en-er**, *n.*

Quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* Unslacked lime.

Quick'sand' (kwĭk'sănd'), *n.* Sand mixed with water, and unable to support weight.

Quick'sil'ver (kwĭk'sĭl'vẽr), *n.* Mercury.

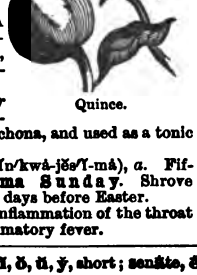
Quid (kwĭd), *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud.

Qui-es'cence (kwĭ-ĕs'sens), **Qui-es'cen-cy** (-sen-sy), *n.* State of being quiescent; rest; repose. — **Qui-es'cent** (-sĕnt), *a.* Being in repose; still; quiet; mute.

Qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *a.* Being in rest; tranquil; calm; placid; mild; contented. — *n.* Rest; repose; tranquillity. — *v. t.* [QUIETED; QUIETING.] To stop motion in; to calm; to pacify. — **Qui'et-ness**, **Qui'e-tude** (-ĕ-tūd), *n.*

Quill (kwĭl), *n.* A large, strong feather; a pen; a spine or prickle. — *v. t.* [QUILLED (kwĭld); QUILLING.] To plait, or to form with ridges like quills; to wind on a quill, as yarn. — **Quil'ling**, *n.* Narrow border or trimming, plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

Quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* Cover made by sewing wool, cotton, etc., between two cloths. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between. — **Quilt'er**, *n.*



Quince.

Quince (kwĭns), *n.* A small tree, of the apple kind, and its fruit, of acid taste and pleasant flavor.

Qui'nine (kwĭ'nĭn *or* kwĭ-nīn'), *n.* Alkaloid obtained from cinchona, and used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quin'qua-ges'i-ma (kwĭn'kwȧ-jĕs'ĭ-mȧ), *a.* Fiftieth. — **Quinquagesima Sunday.** Shrove Sunday, which is fifty days before Easter.

'n'sy (kwĭn'zy), *n.* Inflammation of the throat tonsils, with inflammatory fever.

Quin'tal (kwĭn'tal), *n.* A weight of 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used.

Quin-tes'sence (kwĭn-tĕs'sens), *n.* Fifth or highest essence; pure essence; best part.

Quin-tet' (kwĭn-tĕt'), **Quin-tette'**, *n.* A musical composition for five voices or instruments.

Quin-til'lion (kwĭn-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the fifth power of a million, or a unit and 30 ciphers annexed; by French notation, the sixth power of a thousand, or a unit and 18 ciphers.

Quin'tu-ple (kwĭn'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t.* [QUINTUPLED (-p'ld); QUINTUPLING (-plĭng).] To multiply by five.

Quip (kwĭp), *n.* A smart, sarcastic taunt; gibe; jeer. — *v. t.* & *i.* To taunt; to scoff.

Quire (kwīr), *n.* A bundle of 24 sheets of paper.

Quirk (kwẽrk), *n.* A sudden turn; a retort.

Quit (kwĭt), *v. t.* [QUIT or QUITTED; QUITTING.] To release from obligation, penalty, etc.; to acquit; to depart from; to forsake; to give up. — *a.* Clear; free; released.

Quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* Release or relinquishment of a claim. — *v. t.* [QUITCLAIMED (-klāmd'); QUITCLAIMING.] To relinquish a claim to by deed.

Quite (kwīt), *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; to a great extent or degree; very.

Quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* A rent whose payment frees the tenant from all other service.

Quit'tance (kwĭt'tans), *n.* Discharge from a debt; acquittance; repayment.

Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *n.* A case for arrows.

Quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* [QUIVERED (-ẽrd); QUIVERING.] To shake; to quake; to shiver; to tremble.

Quiz (kwĭz), *n.* Riddle; enigma; one who quizzes others. — *v. t.* [QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZZING.] To puzzle; to question sharply; to peer at. — **Quiz'zic-al** (-zĭ-kal), *a.*

Quod (kwŏd), *n.* A quadrangle; a court; a prison.

Quoit (kwoit *or* koit), *n.* Ring of iron, etc., to pitch at a mark. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.

Quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former.

Quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* Bench of justices; number of members of any body sufficient to transact business.

Quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *n.* Proportional part; share or proportion assigned to each.

Quote (kwōt), *v. t.* To cite (a passage from some author); to name the price of. — **Quot'er**, *n.* — **Quot'a-ble** (kwōt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of being quoted or cited. — **Quo-ta'tion** (kwō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A quoting; anything quoted or cited; enumeration of the price of commodities.

Quoth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. i.* Said; spoke; — used in the first and third persons in past tenses.

Quo-tid'i-an (kwō-tĭd'ĭ-an), *a.* Occurring daily. — *n.* Anything returning daily; a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quo'tient (kwō'shent), *a.* Number resulting from the division of one matter by another.

Qu-ran' (kų-răn'), *n.* The Koran, or sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

R.

Rab'bit (răb'bĭt), *n.* A small burrowing animal, resembling the hare, but smaller.

Rabbit.

Rab'ble (răb'b'l), *n.* A crowd of noisy people; a mob.

Rab'id (răb'ĭd), *a.* Furious; raging; mad. — **Rab'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rab'id-ness**, *n.*

‖**Ra'bi-es** (rā'bĭ-ēz), *n.* [L.] Hydrophobia; canine madness.

Rac-coon' (răk-kōōn'), *n.* A small American animal, of the bear kind.

Race (rās), *n.* A root.

Race (rās), *n.* The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, or nation, of the same stock; characteristic flavor or disposition.

Race (rās), *n.* A movement or progression; a method or course of action; process; swift progress; rapid course or motion; trial of speed; rapid current of water; canal from a dam to a water wheel which it drives. — *v. i.* [Raced (rāst); Racing.] To run swiftly; to contend in running. — *v. t.* To cause (a horse, etc.) to run in a race. — **Ra'cer** (rā'sẽr), *n.*

Ra-ceme' (rȧ-sēm'), *n.* A cluster of flowers or fruit on a stem.

Ra'ci-ness (rā'sĭ-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being racy; peculiar flavor.

Rack (răk), *n.* Neck of veal or mutton.

Rack (răk), *n.* A wreck; destruction. — **Rack and ruin.** Utter destruction.

Rack (răk), *n.* Thin, broken clouds, or floating vapor in the sky.

Rack (răk), *v. t.* [Racked (răkt); Racking.] To amble rapidly, swaying the body; — said of a horse. — *n.* A fast amble. — **Rack'er**, *n.* A horse having this gait.

Rack (răk), *v. t.* To draw off (wine) from the lees.

Rack (răk), *n.* An instrument for stretching or extending anything; an engine of torture, for stretching the body; an open wooden frame, to hold food for horses and cattle; framework on which articles are deposited; a bar in a machine, having teeth arranged to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it. — *v. t.* [Racked (răkt); Racking.] To extend by force; to strain; to torture; to harass.

Rack (răk), *n.* Arrack, — a spirituous liquor.

Rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* Netted frame for striking the ball in certain games; a snowshoe.

Rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* A confused, clattering noise; din; noisy sport. — *v. i.* To make a clamor.

Ra'cy (rā'sy̆), *a.* [Racier (rā'sĭ-ẽr); Raciest (-sĭ-ĕst).] Having a strong flavor indicating origin; tasting of the soil; fresh; piquant.

Ra'di-al (rā'dĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to a radius or ray. — **Ra'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

Ra'di-ant (rā'dĭ-ant), *a.* Emitting or proceeding from a center; radiating; darting rays of light or heat; emitting light or splendor. — **Ra'di-ant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ra'di-ance** (-ans), **Ra'di-an-cy** (-an-sy̆), *n.* Luster; splendor; glare; glitter.

Ra'di-ate (rā'dĭ-āt), *v. i.* To emit rays; to be radiant; to shine; to proceed or issue in rays. — *v. t.* To send out in direct lines from a point or surface. — **Ra'di-ate** (-ȧt), *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center; having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center; belonging to the *Radiata* or invertebrate animals having the parts arranged radially about the vertical axis of the body, — as starfishes. — *n.* One of the *Radiata*. — **Ra'di-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A radiating; emission of rays of light; divergence of anything from a point or surface. — **Ra'di-a'tor** (rā'dĭ-ā'tẽr), *n.* That which radiates; an apparatus for diffusing heat.

Radiata. *b* Coral; *d* Starfish.

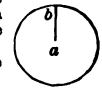
Rad'i-cal (răd'ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the root or origin; original; natural; primitive; entire; thoroughgoing; extreme. — *n.* A primitive, or underived and uncompounded, word; a radical quantity in algebra; one who advocates radical changes in government, esp. changes which will level class distinctions. — **Rad'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Rad'i-cal-ness**, *n.* — **Rad'i-cal-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Quality or state of being radical; doctrines of radicals as to social or political reform.

Rad'i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* A little root.

Rad'i-cle (răd'ĭ-k'l), *n.* The part of a seed which becomes a root.

Rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* A plant, and its pungent root which is eaten raw as a salad.

Ra'di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.; pl.* L. Radii (rā'dĭ-ī), E. Radiuses (-ŭs-ĕz). Half the diameter of a circle, or a line from its center to the periphery; the exterior bone of the forearm.



ab Radius.

Ra'dix (rā'dĭks), *n.* A primitive word; a radical; a root.

Raf'fle (răf'f'l), *n.* A lottery in which several persons contribute the value of something, and de[illegible]

chance which shall become sole possessor. — *v. i.* To engage in a raffle. — *v. t.* To dispose of by a raffle.

Raft (răft), *n.* A float of boards, planks, etc. — *v. t.* To carry on or in a raft.

Raft'er (răft'ẽr), *n.* A roof timber of a building.

Rag (răg), *n.* A torn piece of cloth; a tattered fragment; a bit; a patch; *pl.* mean attire.

Rage (rāj), *n.* Violent excitement; vehemence; fury; a thing eagerly sought for. — *v. i.* [RAGED (rājd); RAGING (rā'jĭng).] To be furious with anger; to prevail without restraint; to storm.

Rag'ged (răg'gĕd), *a.* Rent or worn into tatters; uneven; rough; jagged; dressed in rags.

Rail (rāl), *n.* A piece of timber, iron, etc., extending from one support to another; in railroads, a bar of iron, on which the wheels of the cars roll; a plank on a ship's upper works. — *v. t.* [RAILED (rāld); RAILING.] To inclose with rails. — **Rail'ing**, *n.* A series of rails; a fence; material for fencing.

Rail (rāl), *n.* A game bird of America and Europe.

Rail.

Rail (rāl), *v. t.* To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff. — **Rail'er**, *n.* — **Rail'ing**, *a.* Reproachful; insulting. — **Rail'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **Rail'ler-y** (rāl'lẽr-ў *or* rāl'lẽr-ў), *n.* Good-humored satire; banter.

Rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), **Rail'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A road with iron rails, for wheeled vehicles to run on.

Rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* Clothing; garments.

Rain (rān), *n.* Water falling from the clouds; descent of water from the clouds in drops. — *v. i.* [RAINED (rānd); RAINING.] To fall in drops from the clouds, or drop like water from the clouds. — *v. t.* To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds. — **Rain'bow'** (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the colors of the spectrum, formed by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain. — **Rain'y** (rān'ў), *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

Raise (rāz), *v. t.* [RAISED (rāzd); RAISING.] To cause to rise; to elevate; to lift; to excite; to give life to; to create; to constitute.

Rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* A dried grape.

Ra'jah (rä'jä *or* rā'já), *n.* In India, a native prince or king; a large landholder.

Rake (rāk), *n.* An implement for collecting hay or other light things spread over a large surface, or for smoothing the earth. — *v. t.* [RAKED (rākt); RAKING.] To collect with a rake; to scrape together; to search; to ransack; to scratch across; to enfilade. — *v. i.* To scrape; to search closely; to pass violently or rapidly.

Rake (rāk), *n.* A dissolute man; a libertine.

Rake (rāk), *n.* Inclination from a perpendicular direction, as of a staircase, a ship's mast not perpendicular to the keel, etc. — *v. i.* To incline from the perpendicular.

Ral'ly (răl'ў), *v. t. & i.* [RALLIED (-lўd); RALLYING.] To collect in order; to reassemble; to renew wasted strength. — *n.*; *pl.* RALLIES (-lўz). A rallying; a political mass meeting.

Ral'ly (răl'ў), *v. t. & i.* To banter; to ridicule; to mock. — *n.* Good-humored raillery.

Ram (răm), *n.* The male of the sheep kind; an engine of war, used for butting or battering; a steel beak on the prow of a war ship, for piercing an enemy's vessel; an hydraulic ram, or pump; the plunger of a pile driver, stamp mill, hydraulic press, etc. — *v. t.* [RAMMED (rămd); RAMMING.] To strike against; to cram; to compact by pounding.

Ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v. i.* [RAMBLED (-b'ld); RAMBLING (-blĭng).] To walk, ride, or sail about, without determinate object; to expand without constraint; to roam; to wander. — *n.* A going from place to place without object.

Ram'ie (răm'ē), *n.* The grass-cloth plant, and its strong, fine fiber; China grass; rhea.

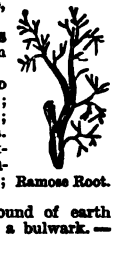
Ram'i-fi-ca'tion (răm'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* Process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem; mode of their arrangement; division proceeding from a main stock or channel; division into principal and subordinate classes or heads.

Ram'i-fy (răm'ĭ-fī), *v. t. & i.* [RAMIFIED (-fīd); RAMIFYING.] To divide into branches or parts.

Ram'mer (răm'mẽr), *n.* One who, or that which, rams or drives.

Ra-mose' (rā-mōs'), **Ra'mous** (rā'mŭs), *a.* Branched, as a stem or root; branchy.

Ramp (rămp), *v. i.* [RAMPED (rămt); RAMPING.] To spring; to frolic; to romp. — *n.* A leap; a bound. — **Ramp'age** (-āj), *n.* Violent behavior; a state of excitement or passion. — **Ramp'an-cy** (rămp'ăn-sў), *n.* Exuberance; extravagance.



Ramose Root.

Ram'part (răm' pärt), *n.* A mound of earth round a place, for its defense; a bulwark. — *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Ram'rod' (răm'rŏd'), *n.* A rod for loading a gun.

Ran (răn), *imp.* of RUN.

Ranch (rănch), *n.* Tract of land for grazing, for rearing horses, cattle, sheep, etc. — **Ranch'man**, ‖**Ran-che'ro** (răn-chā'rō), *n.* A herdsman; person employed on a ranch.

Ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *a.* Having a rank smell; sour; musty. — **Ran-cid'i-ty** (-sĭd'ĭ-tў), **Ran'cid-ness**, *n.*

Ran'cor (răn'kẽr), *n.* Deep malignity or spite; ill will; malice; grudge. — **Ran'cor-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Malignant; bitter; malevolent; virulent.

Ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *n.* A roving motion; hazard; chance; range; reach. — *a.* Done at hasard; left to chance.

Range (rānj), *v. t.* [RANGED (rānjd); RANGING.] To set in rows; to dispose in order; to rove over. — *v. i.* To wander without direction; to be placed in order; to have a particular direction; to be in line. — *n.* A series of things

in line; a row; a class; a cooking apparatus; compass of knowledge; scope; distance to which a shot is carried; region of country in which cattle may pasture; a row of townships between meridian lines six miles apart. — **Ran'ger** (rān'jēr), *n.* One who ranges; a dog that beats the ground; a mounted soldier who ranges over the country; a keeper of a park.

Rank (răngk), *n.* A row or line; a range; a tier; a line of soldiers; — opposed to *file;* official standing; degree; grade; high social position; class; order; dignity. — *v. t.* [RANKED (răngkt); RANKING.] To place abreast, or in a line; to range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; to dispose methodically; to take precedence of. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade or dignity.

Rank (răngk), *a.* Luxuriant in growth; exuberant; very rich and fertile; strong to the smell; rancid; sour; high-tasted; excessive; coarse.

Ran'kle (răng'k'l), *v. i.* [RANKLED (-k'ld); RANKLING (-klĭng).] To grow rank; to be inflamed; to become violent; to rage.

Ran'sack (răn'săk), *v. t.* [RANSACKED (-săkt); RANSACKING.] To search thoroughly; to plunder; to pillage.

Ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* Release from captivity; price paid for redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy. — *v. t.* [RANSOMED (-sŭmd); RANSOMING.] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit.

Rant (rănt), *v. i.* To rave in violent language. — *n.* Boisterous declamation; bombast.

Rap (răp), *n.* A skein of 120 yards of yarn.

Rap (răp), *v. t. & i.* [RAPPED (răpt); RAPPING.] To strike sharply; to knock. — *n.* A quick, smart blow; a knock.

Ra-pa'cious (rā-pā'shŭs), *a.* Given to plunder; subsisting on prey; ravenous; voracious. — **Ra-pa'cious-ness, Ra-pac'i-ty** (-păs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rape (rāp), *n.* A seizing by violence; robbery.

Rape (rāp), *n.* A plant of the turnip kind, whose seeds yield oil, and serve as food for cage birds.

Rap'id (răp'ĭd), *a.* Swift; quick; violent; hurried. — *n.; pl.* A steep descent of a stream without actual waterfall. — **Rap'id-ly,** *adv.* — **Rap-id-ness, Ra-pid'i-ty** (rā-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ra'pi-er (rā'pĭ-ēr), *n.* A straight, pointed sword.

Rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* A plundering; spoliation.

Rapt (răpt), *a.* Snatched away; transported with admiration; enraptured. — **Rap-to'ri-al** (răp-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Rapacious; living upon prey.

Rap'ture (răp'tūr), *n.* Condition of being rapt; ecstacy; exultation. — **Rap'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.*

Rare (rār), *a.* Of loose texture; thin; scattered; scarce; extraordinary; incomparable.

Rare (rār), *a.* Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked.

Rar'e-fac'tion (rār'ē-făk'shŭn), *n.* A making rare, or expanding by separating the parts.

Rar'e-fy (rār'ē-fī), *v. t. & i.* [RAREFIED (-fīd); RAREFYING.] To make or become rare, thin, porous, or less dense.

Rar'i-ty (rār'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Rareness; thinness; infrequency; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Ras'cal (răs'*kal*), *n.* A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a rogue. — *a.* Low; mean; base. — **Ras'cal-ly,** *a. & adv.* — **Ras-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rase (rāz), *v. t.* [RASED (rāzd); RASING.] To erase; to cancel; to destroy; to ruin.

Rash (răsh), *a.* Hasty; quick; sudden; headlong; heedless; thoughtless; adventurous.

Rash (răsh), *n.* A slight eruption on the body.

Rash'er (răsh'ēr), *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a California rockfish.

Rasp (răsp), *n.* A coarse file, with distinct, cutting prominences. — *v. t.* [RASPED (răspt); RASPING.] To rub with a rasp; to grate upon.

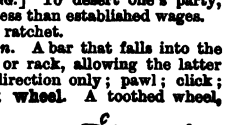
Rasp'ber-ry (răz'bĕr-rȳ), *n.* The thimbleshaped fruit of a bramble; also, the shrub bearing it.

Ra'sure (rā'zhūr), *n.* A scraping, shaving, or erasing; obliteration.

Rat (răt), *n.* An animal of the mouse kind; one who deserts his party or associates. — *v. i.* [RATTED; RATTING.] To desert one's party, etc.; to work for less than established wages.

Ratch (răch), *n.* A ratchet.

Ratch'et (răch'ĕt), *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent. — **Ratchet wheel.** A toothed wheel, with a lever and ratchet, moving it forward.



a Ratchet Wheel; *b* Reciprocating Lever; *c* Click, Pawl, or Ratchet, for communicating motion; *d* Pawl, for preventing backward motion.

Rate (rāt), *n.* Established portion or measure; allowance; proportion; ratio; value; price; rank; movement; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to appraise; to estimate; to reckon. — *v. i.* To have rank; to make an estimate. — **Rat'er,** *n.*

Rate (rāt), *v. t. & i.* To chide; to scold.

Rath'er (răth'ēr), *adv.* More readily; preferably.

Rat'i-fy (răt'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [RATIFIED (-fīd); RATIFYING.] To sanction; to make valid. — **Rat'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A confirmation.

Ra'ti-o (rā'shĭ-ō *or* rā'shō), *n.* Proportion; rate; quota.

Ra'tion (rā'shŭn *or* răsh'ŭn), *n.* Allowance of provisions.

Ra'tion-al (răsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Relating to, or endowed with, reason; intelligent; reasonable; wise; judicious. — **Ra'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Ra'tion-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.; pl.* -TIES (-tĭz).

Rat'lines (răt'lĭnz), **Rat'lins,** *n.* Small lines traversing the shrouds of a ship, making steps of a ladder.

Ra-toon' (rā-tōōn'), *n. & v.* See RATTOON.

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), *n.* Poison for rats; white arsenic.

Rat-tan' (răt-tăn'), *n.* Tough stem of a palm of East India, also of Africa and Australia, used for wicker work, seats of chairs, canes, cordage, etc.

Rat'ten (răt't'n), *v. t.* To destroy or steal the tools of (a mechanic, etc.), to stop his working.

Rat'tle (răt't'l), *v. i. & t.* [RATTLED (-t'ld); RATTLING.] To make quick, sharp noises, by collision; to clatter; to jabber. — *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rapid talk; a toy or instrument making a clattering sound. — **Rat'tle-snake,** *n.* A venomous American snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound.

Rattlesnake.

Rat-toon' (răt-tōōn'), *n.* A stem or shoot of sugar cane of the second year's growth from the root. — *v. i.* To sprout from a root of a previous year's planting.

Rav'age (răv'ĭj), *n.* Desolation by violence; violent devastation; pillage; spoil; waste; ruin. — *v. t.* [RAVAGED (-ĭjd); RAVAGING (-ĭ-jĭng).] To lay waste; to plunder; to ruin.

Rave (rāv), *v. i.* [RAVED (rāvd); RAVING.] To wander in mind; to talk excitedly.

Rave (rāv), *n.* A side piece of a wagon body or sleigh.

Rav'el (răv''l), *v. t.* [RAVELED (-'ld) or RAVELLED; RAVELING or RAVELLING.] To undo the texture of; to take apart; to unsew; to disentangle; to pull apart (a texture) so that the threads fall into a tangled mass; to entangle; to involve. — *v. i.* To be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled.

Ra'ven (rā'v'n), *n.* A bird of the crow kind. — *a.* Jet black.

Rav'en (răv'ĕ'n), *n.* Rapine; rapacity; prey; plunder. — *v. t. & i.* [RAVENED (-'nd); RAVENING.] To seize or devour greedily. — **Rav'en-er,** *n.* — **Rav'en-ing,** *n.* Eagerness for plunder; rapacity. — *a.* Greedy; rapacious. — **Rav'en-ous** (-'n-ŭs), *a.* Furiously voracious; eager for prey or gratification.

Rav'in (răv'ĭn), **Rav'ine,** *n.* Raven; plunder. — *v. t. & i.* To raven.

Ra-vine' (rā-vēn'), *n.* A deep, narrow hollow, usually worn by a torrent of water; a gorge.

Rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v. t.* [RAVISHED (-ĭsht); RAVISHING.] To seize and carry away by violence, or with joy or delight.

Raw (rą), *a.* [RAWER; RAWEST.] Not cooked; unprepared for use; unfinished; immature; unpracticed; unwrought; not covered; bare; deprived of skin; galled; sore; chilly; bleak. — **Raw'ly,** *adv.* In a raw manner; unskillfully. — **Raw'boned'** (-bōnd'), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; hide-bound. — **Raw'hide'** (-hīd'), *n.* A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

Ray (rā), *n.* One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center; a radiating part of a plant; one of the bony spines forming the framework of the fins of fishes; a line of light or heat proceeding from a point; one of the colored portions of the spectrum. — *v. t.* [RAYED (rād); RAYING.] To send forth or shoot out; to beam.

Ray (rā), *n.* A genus of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo.

Ray.

Raze (rāz), *v. t.* [RAZED (rāzd); RAZING.] To erase; to efface; to demolish; to ruin.

Ra-zee' (rā-zē'), *n.* A ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate. — *v. t.* [RAZEED (-zēd'); RAZEEING (-zē'-ĭng).] To cut down to an inferior rate; to prune or abridge by cutting off parts.

Ra'zor (rā'zĕr), *n.* An instrument for removing the beard or hair; a boar's tusk.

Ra'zure (rā'zhūr), *n.* An erasing or effacing.

Re- (rē-). [L.] A prefix signifying *back, against, again, anew;* as, *recall,* to call back; *rejoin,* to join again. [Combinations containing the prefix *re-* are for the most part of obvious signification, and are not inserted here.]

Reach (rēch), *v. t.* [REACHED (rēcht); REACHING.] To extend; to stretch; to hand over; to attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend to; to arrive at; to gain. — *v. i.* To stretch after something; to touch, attain to, or be equal with, something. — *n.* A stretching or extending; capacity; result.

Reach (rēch), *v. t.* To retch.

Re-act' (rē-ăkt'), *v. t.* To act a second time; to do over again. — *v. i.* To resist by an opposite force; to exercise a reverse effect. — **Re-act'-ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to react; of the nature of reaction. — **Re-ac'tion** (rē-ăk'shŭn), *n.* Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency; opposition. — **Re-ac'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rў), *a.* For or implying reaction. — *n.* One who favors reaction.

Read (rēd), *v. t.* [READ (rĕd); READING.] To peruse; to know fully; to comprehend. — *v. i.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious; to appear in print or writing. — **Read'er,** *n.* — **Read'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being read; fit, legible, or suitable to be read; worth reading. — **Read'ing,** *n.* Act of one who reads; study; way in which anything reads; version.

Read'i-ly, Read'i-ness. See under READY.

Read'y (rĕd'ў), *a.* [READIER (-ĭ-ĕr); READIEST.] Prepared; not behindhand or backward; prompt; apt; skillful; handy; easy; willing; cheerful. — *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay. — **Read'i-ly,** *adv.* — **Read'i-ness,** *n.* — **Read'y-made'** (-mād'), *a.* Already provided; not made to order.

Re'al (rē'*a*l), *a.* Actually being or existing; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; true; genuine; authentic. — **Re'al-ly,** *adv.* In fact; truly. — **Re-al'i-ty** (rē-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* State or quality of being real; fact; certainty.

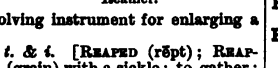
Re'al-i'za-ble (rē'*al*-ī'zȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being realized. — **Re'al-i-za'tion** (rē'*al*-ī-zā'shŭn), *n.* A realizing or making real. — **Re'al-ize** (rē'*al*-iz), *v. t.* [REALIZED (-izd); REALIZING.] To make real; to convert into real property; to gain; to get. — *v. i.* To receive value or property, esp. in money.

Realm (rĕlm), *n.* A royal jurisdiction; kingdom; region; department.

Re'al-ty (rē'*al*-tȳ), *n.* Real property.

Ream (rēm), *n.* A package of twenty quires of paper.

Ream (rēm), *v. t.* [REAMED (rēmd); REAMING.] To enlarge or dress out (a hole). — **Ream'er**, *n.* One that reams; a revolving instrument for enlarging a round hole.



Reamer.

Reap (rēp), *v. t. & i.* [REAPED (rēpt); REAPING.] To cut (grain) with a sickle; to gather; to obtain; to clear of a crop by reaping.

Rear (rēr), *n.* The back or hindmost part; part of an army or fleet which comes last. — *a.* Hindmost; last.

Rear (rēr), *v. t.* [REARED (rērd); REARING.] To bring up, or to raise, to maturity; to lift; to erect; to establish. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

Rear'ward (rēr'wĕrd), *a. & adv.* At or toward the rear.

Rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* A thought or a consideration; the faculty of the human mind by which it judges; exercise of the reasoning faculty; propriety; justice; motive; ground; sake; object; purpose; design. — *v. t.* [REASONED (-z'nd); REASONING.] To exercise the rational faculty; to discuss; to argue; to prove. — *v. i.* To examine by arguments; to discuss; to persuade by reasoning or argument. — **Rea'son-er**, *n.* — **Rea'son-a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Having the faculty of reason; governed by reason; within due limits; just; fair; suitable; moderate; tolerable. — **Rea'son-ing**, *n.* A deriving conclusions from premises; reasons arranged and developed; argument.

Re'as-sure' (rē'ȧ-shu̇r'), *v. t.* To assure anew; to free from fear; to obtain insurance from another of what one has already insured.

Reb'el (rĕb'ĕl), *a.* Pertaining to rebels or rebellion; insurgent. — *n.* One who rebels or revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance. — **Re-bel'** (rē-bĕl'), *v. i.* [REBELLED (-bĕld'); REBELLING.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government. — **Re-bel'lion** (-bĕl'yŭn), *n.* A resistance to lawful authority; sedition; revolt; mutiny. — **Re-bel'lious** (-yŭs), *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion. — **Re-bel'lious-ly**, *adv.*

Re-bound' (rē-bound'), *v. i.* To spring back; to start back. — *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate. — *n.* A flying back upon collision with another body.

Re-buff' (rē-bŭf'), *n.* A beating back; a quick resistance; sudden check; defeat; refusal. — *v. t.* [REBUFFED (rē-bŭft'); REBUFFING.] To beat back; to repel violently or harshly.

Re-build' (rē-bĭld'), *v. t.* [REBUILT (-bĭlt'); REBUILDING.] To build (something which has been demolished).

Re-buke' (rē-būk'), *v. t.* [REBUKED (-būkt'); REBUKING.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend; to chide; to check. — *n.* A direct reproof; a punishment.

Re'bus (rē'bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES (-ĕz). A riddle representing words by figures.

Re-but' (rē-bŭt'), *v. t.* [REBUTTED; REBUTTING.] To drive back; to repel; to oppose by argument or countervailing proof. — *v. i.* To make an answer (to a plaintiff's surrejoinder).

Re-cal'ci-trant (rē-kăl'sĭ-trant), *a.* Kicking back; showing opposition.

Re-call' (rē-kal'), *v. t.* [RECALLED (-kȧld'); RECALLING.] To call back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to recollect; to remember. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.

Re-cant' (rē-kănt'), *v. t.* To contradict (a former declaration); to retract; to recall; to abjure; to disown. — **Re'can-ta'tion** (rē'kăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A recanting; retraction.

Re'ca-pit'u-late (rē'kȧ-pĭt'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To give a summary of the principal points or arguments of; to relate in brief; to reiterate; to repeat; to recite. — *v. i.* To sum up what has been previously said. — **Re'ca-pit'u-la'tion** (-pĭt'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A recapitulating; a summary.

Re-cap'ture (rē-kăp'tūr), *n.* A retaking; the retaking of goods from a captor; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake.

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), *v. i.* To move back; to retreat; to withdraw a claim or pretension; to retire; to desist. — *v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor.

Re-ceipt' (rē-sēt'), *n.* A receiving; reception; power of receiving or containing; capacity; a plan according to which things are to be combined; a recipe; a written acknowledgment of payment; anything received. — *v. t.* To give a receipt for. — *v. i.* To give a receipt.

Re-ceive' (rē-sēv'), *v. t.* [RECEIVED (-sēvd'); RECEIVING.] To take (a thing offered, paid, etc.); to accept; to suffer. — **Re-ceiv'er** (rē-sēv'ẽr), *n.* — **Re-ceiv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being received.

Re'cent (rē'sent), *a.* Of late origin or occurrence; modern; new; late. — **Re'cent-ly**, *adv.* — **Re'cent-ness**, **Re'cen-cy** (rē'sen-sȳ), *n.*

Re-cep'ta-cle (rē-sĕp'tȧ-k'l), *n.* A place to receive things; a holder; a reservoir.

Re-cep'tion (rē-sĕp'shŭn), *n.* A receiving; admission; entertainment; ceremony of receiving guests. — **Re-cep'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having the quality of receiving.

Re-cess' (rē-sĕs'), *n.* A withdrawing; retirement; intermission; an alcove; a niche. — *v. t.* To make a recess in (a wall, etc.).

Re-ces'sion (rē-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A receding or withdrawing; a ceding back; restoration.

Re-cher'ché' (*re-shĕr'shā'*), *a.* Sought out with care; rare; choice; elegant.

Rec'i-pe (rĕs'ĭ-pē), *n.; pl.* RECIPES (-pēz). A prescription for some combination, esp. for preparing medicine.

Re-cip'i-ent (rē-sĭp'ĭ-ent), *a.* Receiving. — *n.* A receiver; person or thing that receives.

Re-cip'ro-cal (rē-sĭp'rō-kal), *a.* Done by each to the other; mutually interchangeable. — *n.* Thing reciprocal to another thing; quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity. — **Re-cip'ro-cate** (-kāt), *v. i.* To act interchangeably; to alternate. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually; to interchange. — **Re-cip'ro-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A reciprocating; alternation. — **Rec'i-proc'i-ty** (rĕs'ĭ-prŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Mutual action and reaction; reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights; interchange.

Re-cite' (rē-sīt'), *v. t.* To repeat (something prepared, written down, etc.); to tell over; to rehearse; to describe; to detail; to count. — *v. i.* To repeat something prepared. — **Re-cit'al** (-al), *n.* A reciting; thing recited; narrative. — **Rec'i-ta'tion** (rĕs'ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A reciting; public reading or reproduction.

Reck (rĕk), *v. t.* To make account; to take heed; to care. — **Reck'less**, *a.* Rashly negligent; careless; inattentive; remiss.

Reck'on (rĕk''n), *v. t. & i.* [RECKONED (-'nd); RECKONING.] To count; to number; to value; to esteem. — **Reck'on-er**, *n.* — **Reck'on-ing** (rĕk''n-ĭng), *n.* Calculation; adjustment of claims and accounts; penalty incurred; account; estimation; calculation of a ship's position from observations.

Re-claim' (rē-klām'), *v. t.* To call back; to recover; to reform; to restore (land, etc.) to use. — *v. i.* To exclaim against anything; to contradict. — **Re-claim'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.*

Re-cline' (rē-klīn'), *v. t. & i.* [RECLINED; RECLINING.] To lean back or sidewise.

Re-cluse' (rē-klūs'), *a.* Shut up; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in seclusion; a religious devotee.

Rec'og-nize (rĕk' ŏg-nīz), *v. t.* [RECOGNIZED (-nizd); RECOGNIZING.] To know again; to recall knowledge of; to admit formally; to confess; to own; to concede. — **Rec'og-ni'tion** (rĕk'ŏg-nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A recognizing; acknowledgment; knowledge confessed or avowed. — **Re-cog'ni-zance** (rē-kŏg'nĭ-zans *or* rē-kŏn'ĭ-), *n.* Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; a legal obligation of record to do some particular act; the verdict of a jury upon assize; a badge; a token.

Re-coil' (rē-koil'), *v. i.* [RECOILED (-koild'); RECOILING.] To start, roll, bound, or fall back; to draw (from a thing repugnant or alarming); to shrink. — *n.* A starting back; the reaction of firearms when discharged. — **Re-coil'er**, *n.*

Rec'ol-lect' (rĕk'ŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To recover knowledge of; to bring back to memory; to remember. — **Rec'ol-lec'tion** (-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A recollecting; remembrance; reminiscence.

Re'-col-lect' (rē'kŏl-lĕkt'), *v. t.* To collect again; to gather (something that has been scattered).

Re'com-mence' (rē'kŏm-mĕns'), *v. t.* To commence again; to begin anew.

Rec'om-mend' (rĕk'ŏm-mĕnd'), *v. t.* To commend to favorable notice; to make acceptable; to praise; to advise (an action, measure, remedy, etc.). — **Rec'om-men-da'tion** (-mĕn-dā'shŭn), *n.* A recommending; that which recommends; advice.

Re'com-mit' (rē'kŏm-mĭt'), *v. t.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee. — **Re'-com-mit'ment, Re'com-mit'tal** (-tal), *n.*

Rec'om-pense (rĕk'ŏm-pĕns), *v. t.* [RECOMPENSED (-pĕnst); RECOMPENSING.] To make a return to; to make up to any one; to repay; to requite; to compensate. — *n.* An equivalent returned for anything given or suffered; amends.

Rec'on-ci'la-ble (rĕk'ŏn-sī'lā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reconciled, or of being made to agree or be consistent. — **Rec'on-ci'la-ble-ness**, *n.* — **Rec'on-ci'la-bly**, *adv.* — **Rec'on-cile'** (-sīl'), *v. t.* [RECONCILED (-sīld'); RECONCILING.] To conciliate anew; to bring to acquiescence, content, or submission; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle. — **Rec'on-ci'ler**, *n.* — **Rec'on-cile'ment, Rec'on-cil'i-a'tion** (rĕk'ŏn-sĭl'ĭ-ā'shŭn), *n.* A reconciling; restoration to harmony or consistency; reunion; atonement.

Rec'on-noi'ter (rĕk'ŏn-noi'tĕr), **Rec'on-noi'tre**, *v. t.* To examine by the eye; to survey.

Re'con-sid'er (rē'kŏn-sĭd'ĕr), *v. t.* To consider again; to review. — **Re'con-sid'er-a'tion** (-sĭd'-ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A reconsidering; review.

Re'con-struct' (rē'kŏn-strŭkt'), *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild. — **Re'con-struc'tion** (-strŭk'shŭn), *n.* A constructing again.

Re-cord' (rē-kord'), *v. t.* To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, printing, inscription, etc.; to make note of. — **Re-cord'er**, *n.* — **Rec'ord** (rĕk'ĕrd), *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing; a memorial of facts entered in a book for preservation.

Re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To count or reckon again. — *n.* A counting a second time.

Re-count' (rē-kount'), *v. t.* To relate in detail; to tell the particulars of; to describe.

Re-course' (rē-kōrs'), *n.* Return; recurrence; a going for help; resort.

Re-cov'er (rē-kŭv'ĕr), *v. t.* [RECOVERED (-ĕrd); RECOVERING.] To get or obtain again; to win back; to repair the loss or injury of; to bring back to life or health; to obtain in return for injury or debt. — *v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to regain a former condition after misfortune; to succeed in a lawsuit. — **Re-cov'er-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being recovered or restored. — **Re-cov'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A recovering or obtaining possession; restoration from sickness, misfortune, etc.; the obtaining of a right by a legal judgment.

Rec're-an-cy (rĕk'rē-an-sȳ), *n.* Quality of being recreant. — **Rec're-ant** (-ant), *a.* Crying for mercy; cowardly; craven; false; unfaithful.

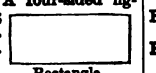
Re'-cre-ate' (rē'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To create or form anew. — **Re'-cre-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A forming anew; a new creation. — **Re'-cre-a'tive** (-ā'tĭv), *a.* Creating anew.

Rec're-ate (rĕk'rē-āt), *v. t.* To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; to refresh; to amuse; to divert; to cheer. — *v. i.* To take recreation. — **Rec're-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A recreating; refreshment; amusement; sport. — **Rec're-a'tive** (rĕk'rē-ā'tĭv), *a.* Refreshing; amusing.

Re-crim'i-nate (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nāt), *v. t. & i.* To accuse in return. — **Re-crim'i-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Re-crim'i-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A recriminating; return of one accusation with another. — **Re-crim'i-na-tive** (rē-krĭm'ĭ-nā-tĭv), **Re-crim'i-na-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Recriminating; retorting accusation.

Re-cruit' (rē-krūt'), *v. t.* To repair by fresh supplies (anything wasted); to supply deficiency in; to renew in strength or health; to supply (an army, etc.) with new men. — *v. i.* To gain new supplies; to gain flesh, health, spirits, etc., or new supplies of men for service. — *n.* Supply of anything wasted; a newly enlisted soldier. — **Re-cruit'ment**, *n.* A recruiting.

Rec'tan'gle (rĕk'tăn'g'l), *n.* A four-sided figure, having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram. — **Rec-tan'gu-lar** (-gū-lẽr), *a.* Right-angled.



Rectangle.

Rec'ti-fi-ca'tion (rĕk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A rectifying, amending, or setting right; process of refining or purifying.

Rec'ti-fy (rĕk'tĭ-fī), *v. t.* [RECTIFIED (-fīd); RECTIFYING.] To make straight or right; to correct; to refine; to better; to regulate.

Rec'ti-lin'e-al (rĕk'tĭ-lĭn'ē-al), **Rec'ti-lin'e-ar** (-ẽr), *a.* Right-lined; consisting of right lines; bounded by right lines.

Rec'ti-tude (rĕk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; honesty.

Rec'tor (rĕk'tẽr), *n.* A clergyman in charge of a parish; a pastor; head master of a public school; officer of a university, convent, or religious house. — **Rec'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *n.* A parish church; parsonage.

Re-cum'bence (rē-kŭm'bens), **Re-cum'ben-cy** (-ben-sў), *n.* The state of being recumbent; resting. — **Re-cum'bent** (-bent), *a.* Leaning; reclining; inactive; idle.

Re-cu'per-ate (rē-kū'pẽr-āt), *v. i.* To recover health. — **Re-cu'per-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), **Re-cu'per-a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to recovery.

Re-cur' (rē-kûr'), *v. i.* [RECURRED (-kûrd'); RECURRING.] To come back; to return again or occur at a stated interval; to resort; to have recourse. — **Re-cur'rent** (-rĕnt), *a.* Returning.

Re-cur'vate (rē-kûr'vāt), *a.* Bent backward or outward. — **Re'cur-va'tion** (rē'kŭr-vā'shŭn), *n.* A recurving; a bending backward.

Red (rĕd), *a.* [REDDER; REDDEST.] Of the color of blood. — *n.* The color of blood; a red pigment; a Red Republican, or extreme radical in social reform.

Red'breast' (rĕd'brĕst'), *n.* The robin; a kind of snipe; a pondfish.

Red'den (rĕd'd'n), *v. t. & i.* [REDDENED (-d'nd); REDDENING.] To make or become red; to blush. — **Red'dish**, *a.* Somewhat red.

Re-deem' (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [REDEEMED (-dēmd'); REDEEMING.] To purchase back; to ransom or rescue from captivity, or from the bondage of sin and its penalties; to free; to deliver; to save. — **Re-deem'a-ble**, *a.* — **Re-deem'er**, *n.* One who redeems. — **Re-demp'tion** (-dĕmp'shŭn), *n.* A redeeming; repurchase; ransom; deliverance from sin and the penalties of violated law. — **Re-demp'tive** (-tĭv), **Re-demp'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Serving to redeem.

Red'-gum' (rĕd'gŭm'), *n.* An eruption of red pimples in infancy; tooth rash; a disease of grain.

Red'-hot' (rĕd'hŏt'), *n.* Red with heat; heated; excited; violent.

Red'ness (rĕd'nĕs), *n.* Quality of being red.

Red'o-lence (rĕd'ō-lens), **Red'o-len-cy** (-len-sў), *n.* Quality of being redolent. — **Red'o-lent** (-lent), *a.* Diffusing odor or fragrance; scented.

Re-dou'ble (rē-dŭb'l), *v. t. & i.* To double again or repeatedly; to multiply.

Re-doubt'a-ble (rē-dout'ā-b'l), *a.* Formidable; valiant.

Re-dound' (rē-dound'), *v. i.* To roll back as a wave; to come back as a consequence or result; to be in excess; to be redundant.

Red'ow-a (rĕd'ō-ā), *n.* A dance in triple time.

Re-dress' (rē-drĕs'), *v. t.* [REDRESSED (-drĕst'); REDRESSING.] To set right (a wrong); to remedy; to make amends to. — *n.* Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; remedy.

Red'top' (rĕd'tŏp'), *n.* An American pasture grass; herd's grass.

Re-duce' (rē-dūs'), *v. t.* [REDUCED (-dūst'); REDUCING.] To bring to a specified condition; to convert; to diminish; to lessen; to bring into subjection; to change (numbers) from one denomination into another without altering their value. — **Re-du'cer** (-dū'sẽr), *n.* — **Re-du'ci-ble** (-sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible. — **Re-duc'tion** (-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* A reducing; conversion; conquest; a changing numbers from one denomination to another, or the form of a quantity or expression, without altering its value.

Re-dun'dance (rē-dŭn'dans), **Re-dun'dan-cy** (-dan-sў), *n.* Quality of being redundant; anything superfluous. — **Re-dun'dant** (-dant), *a.* Exceeding what is natural or necessary; using more words than are useful; excessive.

Re-ĕch'o (rē-ĕk'ō), *v. t. & i.* To echo back; to reverberate again. — *n.* The echo of an echo.

Reed (rēd), *n.* A grasslike plant with hollow, jointed stems; a musical pipe. — **Reed organ.** A wind instrument in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, as the melodeon. — **Reed'y** (rēd'ў), *a.* Abounding with reeds; shrill in tone.

Reef (rēf), *n.* A chain of rocks near the surface of the water.

Reef (rēf), *n.* Part of a sail which may be taken in or let out, according to the force of the wind. — *v. t.* [REEVED (rēft); REEFING.] To reduce the extent of (sail) by rolling or folding.

Reek (rēk), *n.* Vapor; steam; smoke. — *v. i.* [REEKED (rēkt); REEKING.] To steam; to fume.

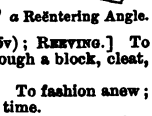
Reel (rēl), *n.* A lively Scotch dance.

Reel (rēl), *n.* A frame on which yarn, thread, lines, etc., are wound; an attachment to a harvesting machine, to hold grain while the knives cut it. — *v. t.* [REELED (rēld); REELING.] To wind (thread) upon a reel. — *v. i.* To move unsteadily in walking; to stagger; to be giddy.

Re'ĕn-act' (rē'ĕn-ăkt'), *v. t.* To enact again. — **Re'ĕn-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), **Re'ĕn-act'ment** (-ăkt'ment), *n.* The enacting a law a second time; renewal of a law.

Re'ĕn-force' (rē'ĕn-fōrs'), *v. t.* To strengthen with new force or support. — *n.* Something which strengthens; part of a gun near the breech stronger than the rest of the piece; an additional thickness of cloth round a buttonhole, etc. — **Re'ĕn-force'ment** (-ment), *n.* A reënforcing; additional force.

Re-ĕn'ter (rē-ĕn'tĕr), *v. t.* & *i.* To enter again or anew. — **Reëntering angle.** An angle of a polygon pointing inward.



a Reëntering Angle.

Re'ĕs-tab'lish (rē'ĕs-tăb'lĭsh), *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix again. — **Re'ĕs-tab'lish-ment**, *n.* An establishing again; restoration.

Reeve (rēv), *n.* The female of the ruff.

Reeve (rēv), *v. t.* [ROVE (rōv); REEVING.] To pass (the end of a rope) through a block, cleat, cringle, etc.

Re-fash'ion (rē-făsh'ŭn), *v. t.* To fashion anew; to form into shape a second time.

Re-fec'tion (rē-fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a lunch. — **Re-fec'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *n.* A room for refreshment.

Re-fer' (rē-fĕr'), *v. t.* & *i.* [REFERRED (-fĕrd'); REFERRING.] To carry or send back; to pass over; to allude; to appeal. — **Ref'er-a-ble** (rĕf'ĕr-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; imputable. — **Ref'er-ee'** (rĕf'ĕr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; a judge; an arbitrator; an umpire. — **Ref'er-ence** (rĕf'ĕr-ens), *n.* A referring; heed; allusion; intimation. — **Re-fer'ri-ble** (rē-fĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

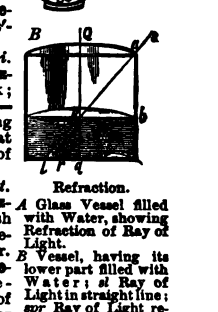
Re-fine' (rē-fīn'), *v. t.* [REFINED (-fīnd'); REFINING.] To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to purify; to clarify; to polish. — *v. i.* To become pure. — **Re-fined'** (-fīnd'), *a.* Freed from extraneous matter; purified; cultured; polite; delicate. — **Re-fine'ment**, *n.* A refining; culture; elegance; over-nicety. — **Re-fin'er**, *n.* — **Re-fin'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* Place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, etc.

Re-flect' (rē-flĕkt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To bend or throw back; to return after striking upon any surface; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; to consider; to contemplate; to ponder. — **Re-flec'tion** (-flĕk'shŭn), *n.* [Written also *reflexion*.] A reflecting; the return of rays, sound, etc., from a surface; attentive consideration; thinking; reproach; censure. — **Re-flect'ive** (-flĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Reflecting; prone to meditation; reciprocal. — **Re-flect'or** (-ĕr), *n.*

Re'flex (rē'flĕks; *formerly* rē-flĕks'), *a.* Directed back; retroactive; introspective; produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return. — **Re-flex'ive** (-flĕks'ĭv), *a.* Bending or turned backward.

Re-form' (rē-fōrm'), *v. t.* To form again; to create or shape anew; to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good. — *v. i.* To return to a good state; to be corrected. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, corrupt, or depraved; rectification; correction. — **Re-form'er**, *n.* — **Re'-for-ma'tion** (rē'fŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A forming anew; a second forming (of troops, etc.) in order. — **Ref'er-ma'tion** (rĕf'ŏr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A reforming; amendment; rectification. — **Re-form'a-tive** (rē-fōrm'ă-tĭv), **Re-form'a-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to reform.

Re-fract' (rē-frăkt'), *v. t.* To bend abruptly back; to turn (rays of light) from a direct course. — **Re-frac'tion** (-frăk'shŭn), *n.* A refracting; change in direction. — **Re-frac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Serving to refract; pertaining to refraction. — **Re-fract'or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Re-frac'to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Perverse; obstinate; stubborn. — **Re-frac'to-ri-ly**, *a.* — **Re-frac'to-ri-ness**, *n.*



Refraction.

A Glass Vessel filled with Water, showing Refraction of Ray of Light.
B Vessel, having its lower part filled with Water; *si* Ray of Light in straight line; *spr* Ray of Light refracted; *Qq* Perpendicular; *spQ* Angle of Incidence; *rpq* Angle of Refraction.

Re-frain' (rē-frān'), *v. t.* & *i.* [REFRAINED (-frānd'); REFRAINING.] To hold back; to restrain; to forbear. — *n.* The burden of a song or a phrase recurring at the end of each division of a poem.

Re-fresh' (rē-frĕsh'), *v. t.* [REFRESHED (-frĕsht'); REFRESHING.] To make fresh again; to invigorate; to revive; to renovate; to cheer. — **Re-fresh'er**, *n.* — **Re-fresh'ment**, *n.* A refreshing; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; food taken for fresh strength or vigor.

Re-frig'er-ant (rē-frĭj'ĕr-ant), *a.* Cooling. — *n.* That which abates heat, or cools. — **Re-frig'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To allay the heat of; to refresh. — **Re-frig'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A cooling. — **Re-frig'er-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), *a.* Allaying heat. — *n.* A cooling medicine. — **Re-frig'er-a'tor** (-ā'tĕr), *n.* That which cools; a box for keeping articles cool by means of ice; apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, etc.

Ref'uge (rĕf'ūj), *n.* Shelter from danger or distress; a place inaccessible to an enemy; retreat; cover. — **Ref'u-gee'** (rĕf'ū-jē'), *n.* One who flies to a place of safety.

Re-ful'gence (rē-fŭl'jens), **Re-ful'gen-cy** (-jen-sy), *n.* Quality of being refulgent. — **Re-ful'-gent** (-jent), *a.* Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; splendid. — **Re-ful'gent-ly**, *adv.*

Re-fund' (rē-fŭnd'), *v. t.* To return for what has been taken; to repay; to restore.

Re-fus'al (rē-fūz'al), *n.* A refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; the right of taking in preference to others; option; preference.

Re-fuse' (rē-fūz'), *v. t. & i.* [Refused (-fūzd'); Refusing.] To deny; to reject. — **Re-fus'or**, *n.* — **Ref'use** (rĕf'ūs), *a.* Refused; rejected; worthless. — *n.* Waste matter; dregs; trash.

Re-fute' (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to repel. — **Re-fut'er**, *n.* — **Re-fut'a-ble** (-à-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being refuted. — **Ref'u-ta'tion** (rĕf'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A refuting or disproving.

Re-gain' (rē-gān'), *v. t.* To gain anew; to recover (what has been lost); to retrieve.

Re'gal (rē'gal), *a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal. — **Re'gal-ly**, *adv.*

Re-gale' (rē-gāl'), *v. t.* [Regaled (-gāld'); Regaling.] To entertain sumptuously; to refresh. — *v. i.* To feast. — *n.* A banquet. — **Re-gale'-ment**, *n.* Refreshment; gratification.

Re-ga'li-a (rē-gā'lĭ-à), *n. pl.* Insignia of royalty; regal symbols; decorations of an office or order.

Re-gal'i-ty (rē-găl'ĭ-ty), *n.* Royalty; sovereign jurisdiction.

Re-gard' (rē-gärd'), *v. t.* To observe; to notice particularly; to pay respect to; to look upon; to esteem; to value. — *n.* Look; aspect; heed; care; esteem; attachment; reverence. — **Re-gard'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Mindful; heedful; observant. — **Re-gard'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **Re-gard'less**, *a.* Not looking or attending; negligent; careless.

Re-gat'ta (rē-găt'tà), *n.* A boat race.

Re'gen-cy (rē'jen-sy), *n.* The office of a regent or ruler; authority; government; body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jĕn'ĕr-āt), *v. t.* To produce anew; to convert to holiness; to make a radical change for the better. — **Re-gen'er-ate** (-ăt), *a.* Reproduced; spiritually renewed. — **Re-gen'er-a-cy** (-à-sy), **Re-gen'er-ate-ness**, *n.* — **Re-gen'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A regenerating; reproduction; the entering into a new spiritual life.

Re'gent (rē'jent), *a.* Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority. — *n.* One who rules, or who governs a kingdom in the minority or disability of the sovereign; a trustee.

Reg'i-cide (rĕj'ĭ-sīd), *n.* A killer, or the killing, of a king.

‖**Ré'gime'** (rā'zhēm'), *n.* Mode of rule; administration.

Reg'i-men (rĕj'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* Orderly government; a course of diet; administration.

Reg'i-ment (rĕj'ĭ-ment), *n.* A body of troops commanded by a colonel, consisting usually of ten companies. — **Reg'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

Re'gion (rē'jŭn), *n.* A space or territory; district; tract.

Reg'is-ter (rĕj'ĭs-tĕr), *n.* A written account; list; record; keeper of a record; musical compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice; a set of pipes in an organ. — *v. t.* [Registered; Registering.] To enter in a register; to enroll. — **Reg'is-trar** (-trär), *n.* One who registers; a keeper of records. — **Reg'is-tra'tion** (-trā'shŭn), *n.* An inserting in a register. — **Reg'is-try** (rĕj'ĭs-trỳ), *n.* A recording in a register; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded.

Reg'nant (rĕg'nant), *a.* Exercising regal authority; reigning; dominant; prevalent.

Re'gress (rē'grĕs), *n.* Passage back; return; liberty of returning or passing back.

Re-gret' (rē-grĕt'), *v. t.* [Regretted; Regretting.] To grieve over; to look back at with longing. — *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; concern; sorrow; remorse. — **Re-gret'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of regret.

Reg'u-lar (rĕg'ū-lĕr), *a.* Conformed to a rule, law, principle, or mode; uniform in course or occurrence; normal; orderly; periodical. — *n.* A duly qualified member of a religious order; a soldier of a standing army. — **Reg'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tỳ), *n.* Condition of being regular.

Reg'u-late (rĕg'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to put in good order; to direct; to govern. — **Reg'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A regulating; prescribed rule or order; a method; a principle. — **Reg'u-la'tor** (rĕg'ū-lā'tĕr), *n.*

Re-hearse' (rē-hĕrs'), *v. t.* [Rehearsed (-hĕrst'); Rehearsing.] To repeat (what has been already said); to recount; to relate; to recite in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation. — **Re-hears'or**, *n.* — **Re-hears'al** (-al), *n.* A recital; narration.

‖**Reichs'rath'** (rīks'rät'), *n.* The Austrian parliament.

‖**Reichs'stadt'** (rīks'stät'), *n.* A free city of the old German Empire.

‖**Reichs'tag'** (rīks'täg'), *n.* The German house of representatives, or diet.

Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority; supreme power; time during which a sovereign possesses the authority; empire; dominion; influence; prevalence. — *v. i.* [Reigned (rānd); Reigning.] To possess or exercise sovereign power; to be predominant; to prevail.

Re'im-burse' (rē'ĭm-bûrs'), *v. t.* [Reimbursed (-bûrst'); Reimbursing.] To pay back; to indemnify; to make up; to restore.

Rein (rān), *n.* The strap of a bridle, which restrains a horse, etc.; an instrument of curbing or governing. — *v. t.* [Reined (rānd); Reining.] To govern by a bridle; to control.

Rein'deer (rān'dēr'), *n.* A large deer, found in the colder part of both hemispheres.

Re'in-force', *n.* See REINFORCE.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* The kidneys; the loins; the affections and passions.

Re'in-state' (rē'ĭn-stāt'), *v. t.* To place again in possession, or in a former state.

Re'in-sure' (rē'ĭn-shụr'), *v. t.* To insure again, after a former insurance has ceased; to insure property in favor of one who has previously insured it.

Re-is'sue (rē-ĭsh'ū), *v. t.* To issue a second time. — *n.* A repeated issue.

Re-it'er-ate (rē-ĭt'ẽr-āt), *v. t.* To repeat again and again; to recapitulate; to rehearse.

Re-ject' (rē-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To cast from one; to throw away; to decline harshly; to repel; to repudiate. — **Re-ject'or**, *n.* — **Re-jec'tion** (-jĕk'-shŭn), *n.* A rejecting; a refusal; a repulse.

Re-joice' (rē-jois'), *v. i.* [REJOICED (-joist'); REJOICING.] To feel joy; to delight; to triumph. — *v. t.* To give joy to; to please; to delight.

Re-join' (rē-join'), *v. t.* [REJOINED (-joind'); REJOINING.] To join again; to unite after separation. — *v. i.* To answer to a reply. — **Re-join'der** (rē-join'dẽr), *n.* An answer to a reply.

Re-ju've-nate (rē-jū'vē-nāt), *v. t.* To render young again. — **Re-ju've-nes'cence** (-nĕs'ens), *n.* A growing young again.

Re-lapse' (rē-lăps'), *v. i.* [RELAPSED (-lăpst'); RELAPSING.] To slip or slide back; to return to a former state. — *n.* A falling back, esp. into a former bad state of body or morals.

Re-late' (rē-lāt'), *v. t.* To recount; to narrate; to ally by connection or kindred. — *v. i.* To pertain; to refer. — **Re-lat'or** (-ẽr), **Re-lat'or**, *n.* — **Re-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A relating or telling; narrative of facts; relative condition; kindred; affinity; kinsman. — **Re-la'tion-ship**, *n.* State of being related.

Rel'a-tive (rĕl'ā-tĭv), *a.* Having relation; respecting; not absolute. — *n.* One who, or that which, relates to something else; a relation by blood or affinity.

Re-lax' (rē-lăks'), *v. t.* [RELAXED (-lăkst'); RELAXING.] To make less close, firm, rigid, etc.; to relieve from effort; to remit; to abate; to divert. — *v. i.* To become loosened, feeble, or lax; to abate; to remit. — **Re'lax-a'tion** (-ā'-shŭn), *n.* A relaxing.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *n.* A supply (of horses, dogs, men, etc.) to relieve those who are tired; an auxiliary electric current.

Re-lay' (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [RELAYED (-lād'); RELAYING.] To lay again, or a second time.

Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* To lease again; to let back.

Re-lease' (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [RELEASED (-lēst'); RELEASING.] To set free from restraint, obligation, or oppression; to let go (a legal claim); to free; to acquit. — *n.* A letting loose or freeing; discharge from obligation or responsibility; a quitclaim. — **Re-leas'er**, *n.*

Rel'e-gate (rĕl'ē-gāt), *v. t.* To remove; to consign; to remand; to banish. — **Rel'e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A relegating; removal; exile.

Re-lent' (rē-lĕnt'), *v. i.* To become less harsh, hard, cruel, etc.; to feel compassion. — **Re-lent'less**, *a.* Unmoved by sympathy or forgiveness; unpitying; unmerciful; cruel.

Rel'e-vant (rĕl'ē-vant), *a.* Bearing upon the case in hand; pertinent; applicable. — **Rel'e-vance** (-vans), **Rel'e-van-cy** (-van-sy), *n.*

Re-li'a-ble (rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. — **Re-li'a-ble-ness**, **Re-li'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Re-li'ance (rē-lī'ans), *n.* Trust; confidence.

Rel'ic (rĕl'ĭk), *n.* That which remains after loss or decay; a corpse; a memorial.

Rel'ict (rĕl'ĭkt), *n.* A widow.

Re-lief' (rē-lēf'), *n.* A relieving, or state of being relieved; removal of anything oppressive; whatever gives aid or comfort; in art, prominence of a figure above the ground; projection.

Re-lieve' (rē-lēv'), *v. t.* [RELIEVED (-lēvd'); RELIEVING.] To cause to rise or seem to rise; to set off by contrast; to free from burden, evil, distress, etc., or from the discharge of a duty.

Re-li'gion (rē-lĭj'ŭn), *n.* A system of faith and worship; piety; sanctity. — **Re-li'gious** (-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or concerned with, religion; pious; holy; devout; strict; rigid.

Re-lin'quish (rē-lĭn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [RELINQUISHED (-kwĭsht); RELINQUISHING.] To withdraw from; to leave behind; to quit; to abandon; to forego. — **Re-lin'quish-ment**, *n.* A relinquishing; renunciation.

Rel'i-qua-ry (rĕl'ĭ-kwē-rỹ), *n.* A depositary; a casket for relics.

Rel'ish (rĕl'ĭsh), *v. t.* [RELISHED (-ĭsht); RELISHING.] To taste with pleasure; to enjoy; to give a pleasing flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste or flavor. — *n.* A pleasing taste or quality; flavor; fondness; something taken with food to render it more palatable.

Re-luct' (rē-lŭkt'), *v. i.* To strive against anything; to make resistance. — **Re-luc'tance** (-lŭk'tans), **Re-luc'tan-cy** (-tan-sy), *n.* Aversion; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike. — **Re-luc'tant** (-tant), *a.* Averse; loth; disinclined; backward. — **Re-luc'tant-ly**, *adv.*

Re-ly' (rē-lī'), *v. i.* [RELIED (-līd'); RELYING.] To confide; to rest satisfied; to trust.

Re-main' (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [REMAINED (-mānd'); REMAINING.] To stay behind while others withdraw; to continue fixed or unchanged; to stay; to last; to endure. — **Re-mains'** (-mānz'), *n. pl.* That which is left; relic; remainder; a corpse; literary works of one who is dead. — **Re-main'der** (-mān'dẽr), *n.* Anything that remains; rest; residue; remnant.

Re-mark' (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [REMARKED (-märkt'); REMARKING.] To take notice of; to observe; to say. — *n.* An observation; a note; a comment. — **Re-mark'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy or capable of being remarked; extraordinary; unusual; wonderful; strange; famous.

Re-me'di-a-ble (rē-mē'dĭ-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being remedied.

Re-me'di-al (rē-mē'dĭ-al), *a.* Affording a remedy.

Rem'e-dy (rĕm'ĕ-dȳ), *n.*; *pl.* REMEDIES (-dȳz). That which cures a disease or counteracts an evil; cure; relief; aid; help. — *v. t.* [REMEDIED (-dȳd); REMEDYING.] To apply a remedy or cure to; to heal; to redress; to counteract.

Re-mem'ber (rē-mĕm'bẽr), *v. t.* [REMEMBERED (-bẽrd); REMEMBERING.] To bring to mind again; to recall; to preserve in the memory. — **Re-mem'brance** (-*brans*), *n.* A remembering; recollection; a memorial; a memento.

Re-mind' (rē-mīnd'), *v. t.* To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance or to the notice of. — **Re-mind'er**, *n.*

Rem'i-nis'cence (rĕm'ĭ-nĭs'*sens*), *n.* That which is recalled to mind; remembrance; recollection. — **Rem'i-nis'cent** (-*sent*), *a.* Able or inclined to call to mind.

Re-miss' (rē-mĭs'), *a.* Slack in discharging duty or business; negligent; careless; inattentive.

Re-mis'sion (rē-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A remitting; discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; temporary subsidence of disease or pain; abatement; release.

Re-mit' (rē-mĭt'), *v. t.* [REMITTED; REMITTING.] To send back; to give up; to surrender; to relax in intensity; to forgive; to transmit to a distance (money, bills, etc.). — *v. i.* To abate; to become moderated. — **Re-mit'ter** (-tẽr), **Re-mit'tor** (-tŏr), *n.* — **Re-mit'ment**, **Re-mit'tal** (-*tal*), *n.* A remitting; a surrender. — **Re-mit'tance** (-*tans*), *n.* A transmitting money, etc., to a distant place; sum or thing remitted. — **Re-mit'tent** (-*tent*), *a.* Temporarily ceasing.

Rem'nant (rĕm'*nant*), *a.* Remaining; still left. — *n.* Residue; rest; a small portion.

Re-mod'el (rē-mŏd'ĕl), *v. t.* To model anew.

Re-mold' (rē-mōld'), **Re-mould'**, *v. t.* To mold or shape anew; to make over.

Re-mon'strance (rē-mŏn'*strans*), *n.* A remonstrating; expostulation; earnest advice or reproof. — **Re-mon'strant** (-*strant*), *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory.

Re-mon'strate (rē-mŏn'strāt), *v. i.* To exhibit reasons against an act, measure, etc.

Re-morse' (rē-mōrs'), *n.* Keen pain excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret; compassion. — **Re-morse'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of remorse or compunction. — **Re-morse'less**, *a.* Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; pitiless; savage.

Re-mote' (rē-mōt'), *a.* Removed to a distance; foreign; alien; slight; inconsiderable.

Re-mov'al (rē-mōv'*al*), *n.* A removing or taking away; change of place; dismission; death.

Re-move' (rē-mōv'), *v. t.* & *i.* [REMOVED; REMOVING.] To change place; to move away. — *n.* A removing; removal; thing removed; interval; step; distance.

Re-mu'ner-ate (rē-mū'nẽr-āt), *v. t.* To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, etc.; to reward; to compensate; to repay. — **Re-mu'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A remunerating; a reward; repayment; satisfaction; requital. — **Re-mu'ner-a-tive** (-ā-tĭv), **Re-mu'ner-a-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Affording recompense.

Ren'ard (rĕn'ẽrd), *n.* A fox.

Ren-coun'tre (rĕn-kŏn'tẽr; *F.* rän'kôn'tr'), *n.* Same as RENCOUNTER, *n.*

Ren-coun'ter (rĕn-koun'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* To meet unexpectedly; to encounter. — *n.* A meeting of two persons or bodies; action or engagement; conflict; collision; clash.

Rend (rĕnd), *v. t.* [RENT (rĕnt); RENDING.] To separate into parts suddenly or violently; to tear asunder; to split. — **Rend'er**, *n.*

Ren'der (rĕn'dẽr), *v. t.* [RENDERED (-dẽrd); RENDERING.] To return; to pay back; to restore; to inflict as retribution; to surrender; to contribute; to state; to interpret; to extract (oil, lard, fat, etc.) from animal substances; to plaster roughly. — **Ren'der-a-ble**, *a.*

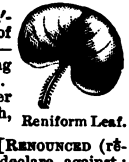
Ren'dez-vous (rĕn'dē-vōō *or* rän'-), *n.* A place for meeting; a meeting by appointment. — *v. i.* & *t.* [RENDEZVOUSED (-vōōd); RENDEZVOUSING (-vōō-ĭng).] To assemble at a particular place.

Ren-di'tion (rĕn-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A rendering, or returning; surrender; translation.

Ren'e-gade (rĕn'ē-gād), **Ren'e-ga'do** (-gā'dō), *n.* One faithless to principle or party; an apostate.

Re-new' (rē-nū'), *v. t.* [RENEWED (-nūd'); RENEWING.] To make over as good as new; to give new life to; to begin again; to repeat exactly; to transform; to reëstablish. — *v. i.* To be made new; to commence again. — **Re-new'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* — **Re-new'al** (-*al*), *n.* A renewing; thing renewed. — **Re-new'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* Again; once more.

Ren'i-form (rĕn'ĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of a kidney.



Reniform Leaf.

Re-ni'tence (rē-nī'*tens*), **Re-ni'ten-cy** (-ten-sȳ), *n.* State of being renitent; reluctance. — **Re-ni'tent** (-*tent*), *a.* Resisting pressure; persistently opposed.

Ren'net (rĕn'nĕt), *n.* The inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

Re-nounce' (rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [RENOUNCED (rē-nounst'); RENOUNCING.] To declare against; to reject; to disavow; to disclaim; to give up.

Ren'o-vate (rĕn'ō-vāt), *v. t.* To make over again; to render as good as new. — **Ren'o-va'tion** (-vā'-shŭn), *n.* A renovating; renewal.

Re-nown' (rē-noun'), *n.* The being known and talked of; celebrity. — **Re-nowned'** (-nound'), *a.* Famous; noted; eminent; remarkable.

Rent (rĕnt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of REND. — *n.* An opening made by rending; a breach made by force; a schism; a separation; a rupture.

Rent (rĕnt), *n.* A periodical payment for use of property. — *v. t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease. — *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent. — **Rent'al** (-*al*), *n.* An account of rents.

Re-nun'ci-a'tion (rē-nŭn'sĭ-ā'shŭn *or* -shĭ-ā'-shŭn), *n.* A renouncing; disownment; recantation; denial; relinquishment.

Re-or'gan-i-za'tion (rē-ôr'*gan*-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* An organizing anew.

Re-or'gan-ize (rē-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to organized condition.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. t.* [REPAIRED (-pârd'); REPAIRING.] To restore to a sound or good state; to make amends for (an injury) by an equivalent; to mend; to retrieve; to recruit. — *n.* Restoration after decay, waste, or partial destruction.

Re-pair' (rē-pâr'), *v. i.* To go; to betake one's self; to resort.

Re-pair'a-ble (rē-pâr'ā-b'l), **Rep'a-ra-ble** (rĕp'ā-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being repaired; retrievable; recoverable.

Rep'a-ra'tion (rĕp'ā-rā'shŭn), *n.* A repairing; indemnification for loss or damage; amends.

Re-par'a-tive (rē-pâr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Tending to repair or to amend defect. — *n.* That which restores.

Rep'ar-tee' (rĕp'ar-tē'), *n.* A smart reply.

Re-past' (rē-pâst'), *n.* A taking food; a meal.

Re-pay' (rē-pā'), *v. t.* [REPAID (-pād'); REPAYING.] To pay back; to make return for; to pay anew, or a second time, as a debt. — **Re-pay'ment**, *n.* A paying back; sum repaid.

Re-peal' (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [REPEALED (-pēld'); REPEALING.] To recall (a deed, will, law, or statute); to abrogate; to abolish; to revoke; to rescind; to annul; to cancel; to reverse. — *n.* Revocation; abrogation. — **Re-peal'a-ble**, *a.*

Re-peat' (rē-pēt'), *v. t.* To go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt, or utter again; to reiterate; to recite; to relate; to recapitulate. — *n.* A repeating; that which is, or is to be, repeated. — **Re-peat'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lỹ), *adv.* Again and again; indefinitely. — **Re-peat'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; a watch that strikes the hours; a firearm that may be discharged many times without reloading; one who votes more than once at an election.

Re-pel' (rē-pĕl'), *v. t.* [REPELLED (-pĕld'); REPELLING.] To drive back; to resist; to repulse; to reject. — **Re-pel'lence** (-lens), **Re-pel'len-cy** (-len-sỹ), *n.* Quality of repelling; repulsion. — **Re-pel'lent** (-lent), *a.* Driving back. — *n.* That which repels or scatters. — **Re-pel'ler**, *n.*

Re'pent (rē'pent), *a.* Creeping, as a plant or reptile; reptant.

Re-pent' (rē-pĕnt'), *v. t. & i.* To regret; to feel sorrow (for something done or omitted). — **Re-pent'ance** (-ans), *n.* A repenting; sorrow; contrition; regret; compunction. — **Re-pent'ant**, *a.* Inclined to repent; sorry or showing sorrow for sin. — *n.* A penitent. — **Re-pent'er**, *n.*

Rep'e-tend' (rĕp'ē-tĕnd'), *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

Rep'e-ti'tion (rĕp'ē-tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A repeating; recital from memory; tautology; iteration.

Re-pine' (rē-pīn'), *v. i.* To indulge in envy or complaint; to murmur. — **Re-pin'er**, *n.*

Re-place' (rē-plās'), *v. t.* To restore to a former place, position, condition, etc.; to repay; to supply an equivalent for, or the want of; to fulfill the end of. — **Re-place'ment** (-ment), *n.*

Re-plen'ish (rē-plĕn'ĭsh), *v. t.* [REPLENISHED (-plĕn'ĭsht); REPLENISHING.] To fill up again; to fill completely.

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), *a.* Filled again; completely filled; full. — **Re-ple'tion** (-plē'shŭn), *n.* Fullness; plethora.

Re-ply' (rē-plī'), *v. i. & t.* [REPLIED (-plīd'); REPLYING.] To make a return to; to answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Rejoinder; answer.

Re-port' (rē-pōrt'), *v. t.* To bring back (an answer or an account of something); to circulate publicly; to make minutes of (a speech, or doings of a public body). — *v. i.* To make a return or statement; to be ready to do service. — *n.* Thing reported; rumor; loud sound; account of a law case or of public events. — **Re-port'er**, *n.* One who reports; one who records law proceedings, legislative debates, or current events for newspaper publication.

Re-pos'al (rē-pōz'al), *n.* A reposing or resting.

Re-pose' (rē-pōz'), *v. t.* [REPOSED (-pōzd'); REPOSING.] To lay at rest; to cause to be quiet; to deposit; to lodge. — *v. i.* To lie; to rest; to abide. — *n.* Rest; ease; quiet; peace.

Re-pos'i-to-ry (rē-pŏz'ĭ-tō-rỹ), *n.* A place where things are stored; a depository.

Re'pos-sess' (rē'pŏs-sĕs' *or* rē'pō-sĕs'), *v. t.* To possess again.

Rep're-hend' (rĕp'rē-hĕnd'), *v. t.* To accuse; to chide; to reprove. — **Rep're-hen'si-ble** (-hĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of blame; culpable. — **Rep're-hen'sion** (-shŭn), *n.* Reproof; blame.

Rep're-sent' (rĕp'rē-zĕnt'), *v. t.* To exhibit the counterpart or image of; to delineate; to reproduce; to act the part of; to personate; to supply the place of; to serve as a sign of. — **Rep're-sen-ta'tion** (-zĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A representing; anything which represents; a picture, model, etc.; a dramatic performance; description; body of representatives. — **Rep're-sent'a-tive** (-zĕnt'ā-tĭv), *a.* Fitted to represent; bearing the character or power of another. — *n.* One that represents another; an agent or substitute, who supplies the place of another; a member of the lower house, in a legislature or in Congress; a deputy. — **Rep're-sent'er**, *n.*

Re-press' (rē-prĕs'), *v. t.* [REPRESSED (-prĕst'); REPRESSING.] To press back or down effectually, or a second time; to crush out; to subdue; to quell; to check. — **Re-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A check; restraint. — **Re-press'ive** (-prĕs'ĭv), *a.* Able or tending to repress.

Re-prieve' (rē-prēv'), *v. t.* [REPRIEVED (-prēvd'); REPRIEVING.] To try over again; to delay the punishment of; to respite. — *n.* Temporary suspension of the execution of sentence, esp. sentence of death; interval of relief; respite.

Rep'ri-mand (rĕp'rĭ-mănd), *v. t.* To reprove severely; to chide; to rebuke. — *n.* Reproof.

Re-print' (rē-prĭnt'), *v. t.* To print again; to print a new edition of. — **Re'print** (rē'prĭnt), *n.* A new impression of any printed work; the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-pris'al (rē-prĭz'al), *n.* A retaking; seizure by way of retaliation.

Re-proach' (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [REPROACHED

(-prōcht′); REPROACHING.] To censure severely or contemptuously; to upbraid; to rebuke; to revile; to vilify. — *n.* An expression or occasion of blame or censure; dishonor; scandal; insolence; insult; scorn; shame; disgrace; infamy. — **Re-proach′a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* — **Re-proach′ful** (-fụl), *a.* Expressing or deserving reproach; abusive; offensive; scornful; insolent. — **Re-proach′less** (-lĕs), *a.* Without reproach; irreproachable; blameless.

Rep′ro-bate (rĕp′rō-bāt), *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; morally lost; depraved; corrupt; base; vile; castaway. — *n.* One morally lost. — **Rep′re-bate** (-bāt), *v. t.* To condemn; to reprehend; to censure; to disown. — **Rep′re-ba′tion** (-bā′shŭn), *n.* A reprobating.

Re′pro-duce′ (rē′prō-dūs′), *v. t.* [REPRODUCED (-dūst′); REPRODUCING.] To produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination; to renew the production of; to generate (offspring). — **Re′pro-duc′tion** (-dŭk′shŭn), *n.* A reproducing; thing reproduced. — **Re′pro-duc′tive** (-tĭv), **Re′pro-duc′to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Tending or pertaining to reproduction.

Re-proof′ (rē-prōōf′), *n.* A reproving; expression of blame or censure; chiding; reprimand.

Re-prove′ (rē-prōōv′), *v. t.* [REPROVED (-prōōvd′); REPROVING.] To chide as blameworthy; to accuse as guilty; to rebuke; to censure.

Rep′tant (rĕp′tȧnt), *a.* Creeping; crawling.

Rep′tile (rĕp′tĭl), *a.* Creeping; moving on the belly, or by small, short legs; groveling; vulgar. — *n.* An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, as snakes, or by small, short legs, as lizards; a groveling or very mean person.

Re-pub′lic (rē-pŭb′lĭk), *n.* A state in which sovereign power resides in the whole people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth. — **Re-pub′lic-an** (-lĭ-kȧn), *a.* Pertaining to, or consonant with the principles of, a republic. — *n.* One who favors a republican government; the American cliff swallow; the South African weaver bird. — **Re-pub′lic-an-ism** (-Iz′m), *n.* A republican system of government; attachment to republican principles.

Re-pub′li-ca′tion (rē-pŭb′lĭ-kā′shŭn), *n.* A second publication; a new publication of something before published; a reprint.

Re-pub′lish (rē-pŭb′lĭsh), *v. t.* To publish anew; to publish a work first published abroad.

Re-pu′di-ate (rē-pū′dĭ-āt), *v. t.* To cast off and disavow; to put away; to divorce; to refuse longer to acknowledge or to pay; to discard; to disclaim. — **Re-pu′di-a′tion** (-ā′shŭn), *n.*

Re-pug′nance (rē-pŭg′nans), **Re-pug′nan-cy** (-nan-sȳ), *n.* An opposing, or state of being repugnant; contrariety; aversion; dislike; antipathy; inconsistency. — **Re-pug′nant** (rē-pŭg′nant), *a.* Opposite; inconsistent; offensive.

Re-pulse′ (rē-pŭls′), *v. t.* [REPULSED (-pŭlst′); REPULSING.] To repel; to beat or drive back. — *n.* A driving back; defeat; refusal; denial. — **Re-pul′sion** (rē-pŭl′shŭn), *n.* A repulsing. — **Re-pul′sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Repelling; offensive.

Re-pur′chase (rē-pûr′chās), *v. t.* To buy again; to buy back. — *n.* A repurchasing.

Rep′u-ta-ble (rĕp′ŭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Worthy of repute or distinction; honorable. — **Rep′u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Rep′u-ta′tion (rĕp′ŭ-tā′shŭn), *n.* General estimation; credit; repute; fame.

Re-pute′ (rē-pūt′), *v. t.* To account; to hold; to attribute. — *n.* Character attributed; estimate; reputation. — **Re-put′ed-ly** (-ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Re-quest′ (rē-kwĕst′), *n.* An asking for anything desired; thing asked for; state of being desired or held in high estimation; petition; prayer; entreaty; suit. — *v. t.* To ask for earnestly; to beg; to solicit; to beseech.

Re′qui-em (rē′kwĭ-ĕm), *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.

Re-quire′ (rē-kwīr′), *v. t.* [REQUIRED (-kwīrd′); REQUIRING.] To insist upon having; to claim as by right; to make necessary; to exact; to prescribe; to order; to demand; to need. — **Re-quire′ment** (-mənt), *n.* A requiring; demand; thing required; an essential condition.

Req′ui-site (rĕk′wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; needful; indispensable; essential. — *n.* Something indispensable. — **Req′ui-si′tion** (-zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A requiring; demand; written call or invitation.

Re-quit′al (rē-kwīt′ȧl), *n.* That which requites or repays; recompense; punishment.

Re-quite′ (rē-kwīt′), *v. t.* To repay; to reward; to satisfy; to retaliate; to punish.

Re-scind′ (rē-sĭnd′), *v. t.* To cut off; to abrogate; to revoke; to repeal; to annul; to void.

Res′cue (rĕs′kū), *v. t.* [RESCUED (-kūd); RESCUING.] To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to recapture; to free; to liberate; to save. — *n.* A deliverance. — **Res′cu-er**, *n.*

Re-search′ (rē-sĕrch′), *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation; scrutiny. — *v. t.* To search diligently; to search again; to examine anew.

Re-sem′blance (rē-zĕm′blȧns), *n.* A resembling; likeness; similarity; representation; image. — **Re-sem′ble** (rē-zĕm′b'l), *v. t.* [RESEMBLED (-b'ld); RESEMBLING.] To be like or similar to; to liken; to compare.

Re-sent′ (rē-zĕnt′), *v. t.* To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. — **Re-sent′ful** (-fụl), *a.* Inclined to resent; easily provoked. — **Re-sent′ment**, *n.* Act of resenting; irritation.

Res′er-va′tion (rĕz′ĕr-vā′shŭn), *n.* A reserving, or keeping back; thing withheld; tract of land reserved for some special use; a proviso.

Re-serve′ (rē-zĕrv′), *v. t.* [RESERVED (-zĕrvd′); RESERVING.] To keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to retain; to withhold. — *n.* A reserving or keeping back; thing withheld; reticence; coldness; shyness; tract of land reserved for a particular purpose; body of troops kept for an exigency. — **Re-served′** (-zĕrvd′), *a.* Kept for future or special use; restrained from freedom; not frank; cold; shy. — **Re-serv** (-zĕrv′ĕd-lȳ), *adv.* — **Re-serv′ed-nes**

Res'er-voir' (rĕz'ẽr-vwôr'), *n.* A place where water is collected for use; a cistern; a basin.

Re-set' (rē-sĕt'), *v. t.* [RESET; RESETTING.] To set (plants, type, etc.) over again; to furnish with a new setting or adornment.

Re-side' (rē-zīd'), *v. i.* To dwell permanently; to have a seat or fixed position; to remain; to live. — **Res'i-dence** (rĕz'ĭ-dens), *n.* A residing; place where one resides; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling. — **Res'i-dent** (-dent), *a.* Dwelling in a place for a length of time; fixed; residing. — *n.* One who resides in a place for some time; a public minister who resides at a foreign court.

Re-sid'u-al (rē-zĭd'ū-al), *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. — **Re-sid'u-a-ry** (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining.

Res'i-due (rĕz'ĭ-dū), *n.* That which remains after a part is taken; remainder of a debt or account; remnant; balance. — **Re-sid'u-um** (rē-zĭd'ū-ŭm), *n.* That which is left after separation or purification; residue.

Re-sign' (rē-zīn'), *v. t.* [RESIGNED (-zīnd'); RESIGNING.] To return by a formal act; to yield to another; to give up; to withdraw (a claim). — **Re-sign'er**, *n.* — **Re-signed'** (-zīnd'), *a.* Submissive; yielding. — **Res'ig-na'tion** (rĕz'ĭg-nā'shŭn), *n.* A resigning or giving up; surrender; forsaking; submission; endurance; patience.

Res'in (rĕz'ĭn), *n.* A solid, inflammable substance, exuded from trees, a nonconductor of electricity, and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils. — **Res'in-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Resembling or obtained from resin.

Re-sist' (rē-zĭst'), *v. t.* To stand against; to act in opposition to; to withstand; to hinder; to disappoint. — **Re-sist'ance** (-ans), *n.* A resisting; opposition; check. — **Re-sist'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Res'o-lute (rĕz'ō-lūt), *a.* Having a decided purpose; constant; fixed; steadfast; steady; firm.

Res'o-lu'tion (rĕz'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* A resolving; a separating, analyzing, or solving; thing resolved or determined; solution; analysis; separation; firmness; constancy; fortitude.

Re-solve' (rē-zŏlv'), *v. t.* [RESOLVED (-zŏlvd'); RESOLVING.] To separate the component parts of; to melt; to dissolve and reduce to a different form; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; to explain; to disentangle. — *v. i.* To be separated into component parts or distinct principles; to dissolve; to form a resolution or purpose. — *n.* A resolving or making clear; thing resolved on or determined; legislative act or declaration.

Res'o-nance (rĕz'ō-nans), *n.* State of being resonant; a resounding. — **Res'o-nant** (-nant), *a.* Able to return sound; echoing back.

Re-sort' (rē-zôrt'), *v. i.* To go; to repair; to have recourse. — *n.* A going to, or making application; a place of habitual meeting; a haunt.

Re-sound' (rē-zound'), *v. t. & i.* To echo; to celebrate. — *n.* Echo.

Re-source' (rē-sōrs'), *n.* Means of supply or support; contrivance; device; *pl.* funds; money.

Re-spect' (rē-spĕkt'), *v. t.* To look upon with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice; to esteem; to concern; to relate to. — *n.* A respecting, or holding in estimation; attention; estimation; relation. — **Re-spect'a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard; moderate in degree of excellence or in number. — **Re-spect'a-ble-ness, Re-spect'a-bil'i-ty** (rē-spĕkt'ā-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Re-spect'ful** (-ful), *a.* Marked or characterized by respect. — **Re-spect'ing**, *prep.* Having regard or relation to; concerning. — **Re-spect'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Noticing with attention; careful; having reference to; particular; own.

Re-spell' (rē-spĕl'), *v. t.* To spell again.

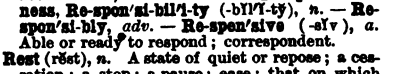
Re-spir'a-ble (rē-spīr'ā-b'l *or* rĕs'pĭ-rā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration. — **Re-spir'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration. — **Res'pi-ra'tion** (rĕs'pĭ-rā'shŭn), *n.* A breathing, or drawing breath. — **Re-spire'** (rē-spīr'), *v. i.* [RESPIRED (-spīrd'); RESPIRING.] To breathe.

Res'pite (rĕs'pīt), *n.* A postponement or delay; intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval; stop; stay; reprieve. — *v. t.* [RESPITED; RESPITING.] To give a respite to.

Re-splen'dent (rē-splĕn'dent), *a.* Shining brilliantly; very bright.

Re-spond' (rē-spŏnd'), *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to correspond; to suit; to rejoin. — **Re-spond'ent** (-ent), *a.* Answering. — *n.* One who responds; one who rejoins in certain legal proceedings; a defendant. — **Re-sponse'**, *n.* A responding; an answer or reply. — **Re-spon'si-ble** (-spŏn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Liable or able to respond; accountable; answerable. — **Re-spon'si-ble-ness, Re-spon'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.* — **Re-spon'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Able or ready to respond; correspondent.

Rest (rĕst), *n.* A state of quiet or repose; a cessation; a stop; a pause; ease; that on which anything rests; support; in music, a pause during which sound ceases; the mark of such in-



Whole. Half. Quarters. Eighth. Six-teenth. Thirty-Second. Sixty-Fourth.

Rests (*Mus.*).

termission. — *v. i.* To cease from action; to be quiet; to repose; to trust; to rely. — *v. t.* To put at rest; to quiet; to support.

Rest (rĕst), *n.* That which is left after separation of a part; remainder; remnant; others. — *v. i.* To be left; to remain; to continue.

Res'tau-rant (rĕs'tō-rant), *n.* An eating house.

Res'ti-tu'tion (rĕs'tĭ-tū'shŭn), *n.* A restoring; return; compensation; amends.

Rest'ive (rĕst'ĭv), *a.* Unwilling to go; stubborn; refractory; restless; fidgety.

Rest'less (rĕst'lĕs), *a.* Never resting; unquiet.

Res'to-ra'tion (rĕs'tō-rā'shŭn), *n.* A restoring or state of being restored.

Re-stor'a-tive (rē-stôr'ā-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to restoration; able to restore. — *n.* Medicine for restoring strength and vigor.

Re-store' (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [RESTORED (-stōrd'); RESTORING.] To bring back; to return; to renew; to heal; to cure. — **Re-stor'er**, *n.*

Re-strain' (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [RESTRAINED (-strānd'); RESTRAINING.] To hold back; to hinder; to withhold; to restrict; to limit; to confine. — **Re-straint'** (-strānt'), *n.* A restraining; hindrance; check; restriction.

Re-strict' (rē-strĭkt'), *v. t.* To restrain within bounds; to confine. — **Re-stric'tion** (-strĭk'shŭn), *n.* A restricting; confinement. — **Re-stric'tive** (rē-strĭk'tĭv), *a.* Having power or tendency to restrict. — **Re-stric'tive-ly**, *adv.*

Re-sult' (rē-zŭlt'), *v. i.* To proceed as a consequence; to arise; to ensue. — *n.* The conclusion to which anything leads; effect; consequence; issue; event. — **Re-sult'ant** (-ant), *a.* Resulting or issuing from a combination. — *n.* A force or motion resulting from the joint action of two or more other forces.

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), *v. t.* [RESUMED (-zūmd'); RESUMING.] To take back; to begin again. — **Re-sump'tion** (-zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* A resuming.

Res'ur-rec'tion (rĕz'ŭr-rĕk'shŭn), *n.* A rising again; the rising again from the dead.

Re-sus'ci-tate (rē-sŭs'sĭ-tāt), *v. t. & i.* To revive. — **Re-sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.*

Re-tail' (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [RETAILED (-tāld'); RETAILING.] To sell in small parcels or at second hand. — **Re'tail** (rē'tāl), *n.* Sale in small quantities or at second hand. — *a.* Done at retail; engaged in retailing goods. — **Re-tail'er**, *n.*

Re-tain' (rē-tān'), *v. t.* [RETAINED (-tānd'); RETAINING.] To keep in possession; to keep in pay; to hold. — **Re-tain'er**, *n.* One who retains or is retained; an adherent.

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* RETOOK (-tōōk'); *p. p.* RETAKEN (-tāk''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* RETAKING.] To take again; to recapture.

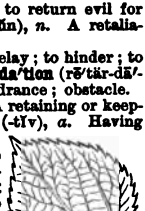
Re-tal'i-ate (rē-tăl'ĭ-āt), *v. t. & i.* To return the like for; to repay in kind; to return evil for evil. — **Re-tal'i-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A retaliating; reprisal; punishment.

Re-tard' (rē-tärd'), *v. t.* To delay; to hinder; to put off; to defer. — **Re'tar-da'tion** (rē'tär-dā'shŭn), *n.* A retarding; hindrance; obstacle.

Re-ten'tion (rē-tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A retaining or keeping; custody. — **Re-ten'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Having power to retain.

Ret'i-cence (rĕt'ĭ-sens), *n.* The state of being reticent; continued silence. — **Ret'i-cent** (-sent), *a.* Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

Ret'i-cle (rĕt'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A small net or bag. — **Ret'i-form** (-fôrm), **Re-tic'u-lar** (rē-tĭk'ū-lẽr), **Re-tic'u-late** (-lāt), **Re-tic'u-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Resembling network; netted. — **Re-tic'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* State of being reticulated; network. — **Ret'i-cule** (rĕt'ĭ-kūl), *n.* A little bag of network; a workbag.

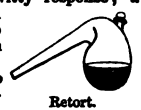

Reticulate Leaf.

Ret'i-na (rĕt'ĭ-nă), *n.* The innermost coat of the eye, in which the optic nerve terminates, and which receives impressions causing vision.

Ret'i-nue (rĕt'ĭ-nū), *n.* A body of retainers or attendants; a suite.

Re-tire' (rē-tīr'), *v. i. & t.* [RETIRED (-tīrd'); RETIRING.] To draw back or away; to withdraw; to fall back. — **Re-tire'ment** (-ment), *n.* A retiring or withdrawing; private abode; retreat; privacy. — **Re-tir'ing**, *a.* Reserved; shy; pertaining to, or causing, retirement.

Re-tort' (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.* To bend or curve back; to throw back; to return (an argument, accusation, or insult). — *v. i.* To return an argument or charge. — *n.* The return of an argument, etc.; a quick and witty response; a chemist's vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat.


Retort.

Re-trace' (rē-trās'), *v. t.* To track or trace back; to reverse.

Re-tract' (rē-trăkt'), *v. t.* To draw back, as claws; to recall (a declaration or saying); to withdraw; to unsay; to abjure; to disown. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said. — **Re-tract'i-ble** (-ĭ-b'l), **Re-tract'ile** (-ĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn back. — **Re-trac'tion** (rē-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A retracting or drawing back; a withdrawing something advanced or done.

Re-treat' (rē-trēt'), *n.* A retiring or withdrawing one's self, esp. from what is dangerous or disagreeable; place to which one retires; departure; seclusion; privacy; asylum; refuge. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to retire.

Ret'ri-bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ-bū'shŭn), *n.* A repaying; punishment; requital; retaliation. — **Re-trib'u-tive** (rē-trĭb'ū-tĭv), **Re-trib'u-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Involving or pertaining to retribution.

Re-triev'a-ble (rē-trēv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being retrieved. — **Re-triev'al** (-al), *n.* A retrieving. — **Re-trieve'** (rē-trēv'), *v. t.* [RETRIEVED (-trēvd'); RETRIEVING.] To find again; to remedy evil consequences of; to recover; to repair; to restore. — **Re-triev'er**, *n.* One who retrieves; a dog trained to retrieve, or to find and recover, birds killed or wounded.

Re'tro-cede (rē'trō-sēd *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — **Re'tro-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A retroceding; a being ceded or granted back.

Re'tro-grade (rē'trō-grād *or* rĕt'rō-), *a.* Tending or serving to move backward; contrary; declining from a better to a worse state. — **Re'tro-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A going backward. — **Re'tro-gres'sive** (-grĕs'sĭv), *a.* Going backward.

Re'tro-spect (rē'trō-spĕkt *or* rĕt'rō-), *v. t.* To look back; to affect what is past. — *n.* [illegible] of something past; review; reëxami[illegible]

Re'tro-spec'tion (rĕ'trō-spĕk'shŭn *or* rĕt'rō-), *n.* A looking back on things past. — **Re'tro-spec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Looking back; referring to what is past.

Re-turn' (rē-tûrn'), *v. t.* [RETURNED (-tûrnd'); RETURNING.] To go or come again to the same place or condition; to answer; to reply. — *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; to repay. — *n.* A returning, coming back, or sending back, to the same place or condition; thing returned; a payment; an answer; a report; profit on labor, an investment, etc. — **Re-turn'a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.*

Re-un'ion (rē-ūn'yŭn), *n.* A second union; union after separation or discord; assembly of familiar friends. — **Re'u-nite'** (rē'ū-nīt'), *v. t.* & *i.* To unite again; to join after separation.

Re-veal' (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [REVEALED (-vēld'); REVEALING.] To make known after having been concealed; to disclose; to impart; to show.

Rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *n.* A noisy feast; carousal. — *v. i.* [REVELED (-ĕld) or REVELLED; REVELING or REVELLING.] To feast riotously; to carouse. — **Rev'el-er**, **Rev'el-ler**, *n.* — **Rev'el-ry** (-rỹ), *n.* Revel; festivity.

Rev'e-la'tion (rĕv'ē-lā'shŭn), *n.* A revealing, or disclosing what was before unknown; thing revealed; the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

Re-venge' (rē-vĕnj'), *v. t.* [REVENGED (-vĕnjd'); REVENGING.] To inflict punishment in vindication of; to inflict injury for, in a malignant spirit; to avenge; to vindicate. — *n.* A revenging; disposition to revenge. — **Re-venge'ful**, *a.* Vindictive; resentful; malicious.

Rev'e-nue (rĕv'ē-nū), *n.* Return from an investment; income; produce of taxes, duties, etc., which a nation collects for public use.

Re-ver'ber-ant (rē-vĕr'bĕr-*ant*), *a.* Resounding. — **Re-ver'ber-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To return or send back (sound); to echo; to reflect (light or heat); to repel from side to side. — *v. i.* To resound; to be repelled; to echo. — **Re-ver'ber-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A reverberating or reëchoing.

Re-vere' (rē-vēr'), *v. t.* [REVERED (-vērd'); REVERING.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to adore; to reverence. — **Rev'er-ence** (rĕv'ĕr-*ens*), *n.* Awe; veneration; a low bow. — *v. t.* [REVERENCED (rĕv'ĕr-*enst*); REVERENCING.] To regard with reverence. — **Rev'er-end** (-*end*), *a.* Worthy of reverence; — a title given to the clergy. — **Rev'er-ent** (-*ent*), *a.* Expressing reverence; humble. — **Rev'er-en'tial** (-ĕn'*shal*), *a.* Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

Rev'er-ie (rĕv'ĕr-ỹ *or* rĕv'ĕr-ē'), **Rev'er-y** (rĕv'ĕr-ỹ), *n.* Irregular train of thoughts, occurring in meditation; a daydream; musing.

Re-ver'sal (rē-vĕr'*sal*), *n.* A change or overthrowing. — **Re-verse'** (-vĕrs'), *v. t.* [REVERSED (-vĕrst'); REVERSING.] To turn back; to change totally or from one position to the opposite; to overthrow; to subvert. — *n.* Opposite side; complete change; misfortune. — *a.* Turned backward; contrary.

Re-ver'sion (rē-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; a right to future possession; succession. — **Re-ver'sion-a-ry** (-ă-rỹ), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.

Re-vert' (rē-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To turn back; to reverse; to reverberate. — *v. i.* To return.

Re-view' (rē-vū'), *v. t.* [REVIEWED (-vūd'); REVIEWING.] To examine critically. — *n.* A second or repeated view; a critical examination; criticism; an inspection of troops; a periodical pamphlet containing examinations of new publications.

Re-vile' (rē-vīl'), *v. t.* [REVILED (-vīld'); REVILING.] To vilify; to calumniate.

Re-vis'al (rē-vīz'*al*), *n.* A revising; revision.

Re-vise' (rē-vīz'), *v. t.* [REVISED (-vīzd'); REVISING.] To reëxamine; to look over for correction; to review, alter, and amend. — *n.* A second proof sheet; a proof taken after correction. — **Re-vis'er**, *n.* — **Re-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn) *n.* A revising; reëxamination; review.

Re-viv'al (rē-vīv'*al*), *n.* A reviving; return to life; a religious awakening.

Re-vive' (rē-vīv'), *v. i.* [REVIVED (-vīvd'); REVIVING.] To return to life; to recover from a state of depression. — *v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate; to awaken. — **Re-viv'er**, *n.*

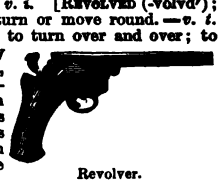
Rev'o-ca'tion (rĕv'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A revoking, or calling back; recall; reversal.

Re-voke' (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* [REVOKED (rē-vōkt'); REVOKING.] To annul by recalling or taking back; to abolish; to repeal; to countermand; to abrogate; to cancel; to reverse. — *v. i.* To fail to follow suit (in card playing); to renounce. — *n.* A revoking, or neglecting to follow suit.

Re-volt' (rē-vōlt' *or* rē-vōlt'), *v. i.* To turn away; to renounce allegiance or subjection; to be grossly offended or shocked. — *v. t.* To do violence to; to shock. — *n.* A revolting; a renunciation of allegiance to one's government; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. — **Re-volt'er**, *n.*

Rev'o-lu'tion (rĕv'ō-lū'shŭn), *n.* Motion round an axis or center; rotation; a total or radical change, esp. in a government. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rỹ), *a.* Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who favors revolution. — **Rev'o-lu'tion-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To change completely.

Re-volve' (rē-vŏlv'), *v. i.* [REVOLVED (-vŏlvd'); REVOLVING.] To turn or move round. — *v. t.* To cause to turn; to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly upon. — **Re-volv'er**, *n.* One that revolves; a firearm with several barrels revolving on an axis and discharged in succession by the same lock.



Revolver.

Re-vul'sion (rē-vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A holding or drawing back; sudden reaction; repugnance; hostility.

Re-ward' (rē-wȯrd'), *v. t.* To give in return; to repay; to recompense. — *n.* Anything given in return for good or evil received; a token of regard; compensation; remuneration; pay.

Rey'nard (rā'nĕrd *or* rĕn'ĕrd), *n.* A fox.

Rhap'so-dy (răp'sō-dȳ), *n.* A wild, rambling composition or discourse.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* Ramie; the grass-cloth plant.

Rhe'a (rē'ȧ), *n.* The South American ostrich.

Rhet'o-ric (rĕt'ō-rĭk), *n.* Art of elegant composition, esp. in prose; oratory; artificial eloquence, as opposed to real; power of persuasion. — **Rhe-tor'ic-al** (rē-tŏr'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical. — **Rhet'o-ri'cian** (rĕt'ō-rĭsh'ȧn), *n.* One versed in rhetoric; an artificial orator; a declaimer.

Rheum (rūm), *n.* A serous or mucous discharge, esp. from the eyes or nose.

Rheu-mat'ic (rū-măt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to rheumatism. — *n.* One afflicted with rheumatism.

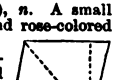
Rheu'ma-tism (rū'mȧ-tĭz'm), *n.* A painful inflammation of the joints, muscles, or inner organs.

Rhi-noc'e-ros (rī-nŏs'ē-rŏs), *n.* An African quadruped akin to the elephant, hippopotamus, etc., and having a horn (sometimes two) upon the nose.

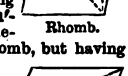
Rhinoceros.

Rho'do-den'dron (rō'dō-dĕn'drŏn), *n.* A small tree having evergreen leaves, and rose-colored or purple flowers.

Rhomb (rŏmb *or* rŏm), *n.* A geometrical figure of four equal sides but unequal angles. — **Rhom'bic** (rŏm'bĭk), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. — **Rhom'boid** (rŏm'boid), *n.* An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different. — **Rhom'boid, Rhomboid'al** (-boid'ȧl), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. — **Rhom'bus** (-bŭs), *n.* A rhomb.



Rhomb.



Rhomboid.

Rhu'barb (rū'bȧrb), *n.* A plant of several species, some bearing fleshy stalks used in cookery, while the roots of others furnish a cathartic medicine.

Rhyme (rīm), *n.* [The Old English spelling *rime* is becoming again common.] Poetry; correspondence of sound in the terminating syllables of verses; verses, usually two, having such correspondences; a couplet; a word answering in sound to another word. — *v. i.* [Rhymed; Rhyming.] To make verses; to accord in sound. — **Rhyme'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* A minor poet.

Rhythm (rĭthm *or* rĭth'm), *n.* Regular succession of monotonous sounds, as in poetry, music, etc. — **Rhyth'mic** (-mĭk), **Rhyth'mic-al** (-mĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to rhythm.

Rib (rĭb), *n.* One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity; a curved timber in the side of a ship or in a vault; a nerve or vein of a leaf; a line like a rib in cloth. — *v. t.* [Ribbed (rĭbd); Ribbing.] To furnish or inclose with ribs.

Rib'bon (rĭb'bŭn), *n.* A fillet of silk; *pl.* reins for a horse [*Colloq.*]. — *v. t.* [Ribboned (-bŭnd); Ribboning.] To adorn with ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rice (rīs), *n.* A cereal grass growing in warm climates, and its edible seed. — **Rice paper.** A thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for manufacture of fancy articles.

Rice.

Rich (rĭch), *a.* Abounding in possessions; well supplied; wealthy; productive; fertile; copious; vivid; bright. — **Rich'es** (-ĕz), *n. pl.* Wealth; opulence; plenty; abundance. — **Rich'ly,** *adv.* — **Rich'ness,** *n.*

Rick (rĭk), *n.* A covered heap of grain or hay in the open air.

Rick'ets (rĭk'ĕts), *n. pl.* A disease of children; rachitis. — **Rick'et-y** (-ĕt-ȳ), *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; weak; shaky.

Rid (rĭd), *v. t.* [Rid or Ridded; Ridding.] To free; to deliver; to disencumber. — **Rid'dance** (rĭd'dȧns), *n.* A ridding or freeing; escape.

Rid'den (rĭd'd'n), *p. p.* of Ride.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* A coarse sieve. — *v. t.* [Riddled (-d'ld); Riddling.] To separate (grain from chaff) with a riddle; to perforate with many shot.

Rid'dle (rĭd'd'l), *n.* Something to be solved by conjecture; an enigma; anything puzzling.

Ride (rīd), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rode (rōd) or Rid (rĭd); *p. p.* Rid or Ridden (rĭd'd'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riding.] To be carried on horseback or in a vehicle; to rest on something. — *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried. — *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. — **Rid'er,** *n.* One who rides; an addition to a document; an additional clause affixed to a legislative bill.

Ridge (rĭj), *n.* The top of the back; upper part of an elevation, as of a mountain, house, roof, etc. — *v. t.* [Ridged; Ridging.] To form a ridge of; to wrinkle. — **Ridge'pole'** (rĭj'pōl'), *n.* The timber forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof.

Rid'i-cule (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), *n.* Laughter, mingled with contempt; derision; banter; mo... irony; jeer; sneer. — *v. t.* [Ridicul...

Ridiculing.] To deride; to rally; to mock. — **Rid'i-cul'er** (rĭd'ĭ-kūl'ẽr), *n.* — **Ri-dic'u-lous** (rĭ-dĭk'ū-lŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.

Rife (rīf), *a.* Prevailing; abounding.

Riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v. t.* [Rifled (rī'f'ld); Rifling (-flĭng).] To seize and bear away by force; to rob; to pillage; to plunder. — **Ri'fler**, *n.*

Ri'fle (rī'f'l), *n.* A gun, whose barrel is grooved within with spiral channels, which impart to the ball a rotary motion, and great precision; a whetstone for a scythe. — *v. t.* To groove; to channel internally with spiral channels; to sharpen (a scythe) with a rifle.

Rift (rĭft), *n.* A cleft; a fissure. — *v. t. & i.* To cleave; to split.

Rig (rĭg), *v. t.* [Rigged (rĭgd); Rigging (rĭg'gĭng).] To dress; to clothe; to furnish with apparatus or gear. — *n.* Dress; odd or fanciful clothing; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; a sportive trick; a frolic. — **Rig'ger**, *n.* — **Rig'ging**, *n.* Dress; tackle; the ropes which support the masts, extend the sails, etc., of a ship.

Right (rīt), *a.* Straight; direct; upright; erect; just; true; real; belonging to the (usually stronger) side of the body opposed to the *left*. — *adv.* In a right manner; in a right or straight line; directly; justly; truly; in a great degree; very. — *n.* That which is right or correct; justice; that to which one has just claim; legal power; the outward or finished surface; side opposed to the *left*. — *v. t.* To make right or straight; to set upright; to do justice to. — *v. i.* To become upright.

Right'-an'gled (rīt'ăn'gl'd), *a.* Containing a right angle, or the angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly.

Right'eous (rī'chŭs), *a.* According with, or performing, that which is right; upright; just; holy; virtuous; honest.

Right'ful (rīt'fụl), *a.* Having a right; just; lawful; true; proper. — **Right'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Right'-hand'ed (rīt'hănd'ĕd), *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left; moving in the direction of the hands of a watch.

Rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *a.* Difficult to bend; inflexible; unyielding; strict; stern. — **Rig'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Rig'id-ness**, **Ri-gid'i-ty** (rĭ-jĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Rig'ma-role (rĭg'mȧ-rōl), *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense. [*Colloq.*] — *a.* Silly.

Rig'or (*L.* rĭ'gŏr; *E.* rĭg'ẽr), *n.* The state of being rigid; stiffness; a shuddering, as in the cold fit of a fever; severity; sternness; harshness; exactness. — **Rig'or-ous** (rĭg'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Rigid; inflexible; stern; strict; exact.

Rile (rīl), *v. t.* To render turbid; to roil. — **Ri'ly** (rī'lĭ), *a.* Turbid.

Rill (rĭl), *n.* A small brook; a streamlet.

Rim (rĭm), *n.* A border, edge, or margin. — *v. t.* To furnish with a rim.

Rime (rīm), *n.* Rhyme. — *v. i. & t.* To rhyme.

Rime (rīm), *n.* White or hoar frost. — *v. i.* To freeze.

Rime (rīm), *n.* A chink; a crack. — **Ri-mose'** (rī-mōs'), *a.* Full of rimes or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

Rind (rind), *n.* The external covering or coat; skin; peel; bark; shell.

Rin'der-pest (rĭn'dẽr-pĕst), *n.* A contagious distemper of neat cattle, sheep, and goats; the cattle plague.

Ring (rĭng), *n.* A circle or circular line; a hoop; a gold hoop worn as an ornament on the finger, in the ear, etc.; circular area for games or contests of strength or skill; prize fighting; a combination of persons to control markets or offices, or for other selfish purposes; a clique. — *v. t.* [Ringed (rĭngd); Ringing.] To surround with a ring; to encircle. — **Ring finger.** The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

Ring, *v. i.* [*imp.* Rang (răng) or Rung (rŭng); *p. p.* Rung; *p. pr. & vb. n.* Ringing.] To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body; to repeat often or earnestly. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell or sonorous body; to resound; to be filled with report or talk. — *n.* A sound, esp. of vibrating metals; a chime, or set of bells.

Ring'dove' (rĭng'dŭv'), *n.* A European wild pigeon, marked with a partial ring of white upon the neck; the cushat; the wood pigeon.

Ring'lead'er (rĭng'lēd'ẽr), *n.* The leader of a ring, or of an association of mischievous or disorderly persons.

Ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* A little ring or curl of hair.

Ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* A contagious, ring-shaped eruption of the skin, caused by a vegetable parasite.

Rinse (rĭns), *v. t.* [Rinsed (rĭnst); Rinsing.] To cleanse with a second application of water after washing. — **Rins'er**, *n.*

Ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* Tumult; uproar; row; sedition. — *v. i.* [Rioted; Rioting.] To engage in riot, or in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, etc.; to raise an uproar or sedition. — **Ri'ot-er**, *n.* — **Ri'ot-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Tumultuous.

Rip (rĭp), *v. t.* [Ripped (rĭpt); Ripping.] To divide or tear asunder. — *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear; laceration. — **Rip'per**, *n.*

Ripe (rīp), *a.* Ready for reaping; mature; complete. — **Ripe'ly** (rīp'lĭ), *adv.* — **Rip'en** (rīp''n), *v. i.* [Ripened (-'nd); Ripening.] To grow ripe; to come to perfection; to be prepared. — *v. t.* To make ripe; to fit or prepare.

Rip'ple (rĭp'p'l), *v. i. & t.* [Rippled (-p'ld); Rippling (-plĭng).] To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water. — *n.* The dimpling of the surface of water; a little wave.

Rise (rīz), *v. i.* [*imp.* Rose (rōz); *p. p.* Risen (rĭz''n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Rising.] To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to begin; to increase in size, force, value, price, etc. — **Rise** (rīs *or* rīz), *n.* A rising; increase.

Ris'i-ble (rĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter; laughable; ridiculous.

Risk (rĭsk), *n.* Hazard; peril; jeopardy; exposure. — *v. t.* [Risked (rĭskt); Risking.] To expose to risk; to venture. — **Risk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous.

Rite (rīt), *n.* A religious ceremony or usage; observance; ordinance. — **Rit'u-al** (rĭt'ū-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to rites; ceremonial; formal. — *n.* Manner of performing divine service; a book containing the rites to be observed.

Ri'val (rī'v*a*l), *n.* One seeking the same object as another; competitor; antagonist. — *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; competing. — *v. t.* [Rivaled (rī'v*a*ld) or Rivalled; Rivaling or Rivalling.] To stand in competition with; to emulate. — **Ri'val-ry** (-rỹ), **Ri'val-ship**, *n.* A rivaling; competition; strife.

Rive (rīv), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* Rived (rīvd); *p. p.* Rived or Riven (rĭv'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Riving.] To break asunder; to split; to cleave.

Riv'er (rĭv'ẽr), *n.* A large stream of water.

Riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* A metallic pin clinched at one or both ends by being spread. — *v. t.* [Riveted; Riveting.] To fasten with rivets; to clinch; to make firm or strong.

Riv'u-let (rĭv'ū-lĕt), *n.* A small river; streamlet.

Roach (rōch), *n.* A cockroach.

Roach (rōch), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the Carp family; a chub; a shiner.

Road (rōd), *n.* An open way or public track for traveling; highway; street; route; a place where ships may ride at anchor. — **Road'bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* The foundation of a road or railroad. — **Road'stead** (-stĕd), *n.* An anchorage off shore. — **Road'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* A horse, also a bicycle, suitable for use on common roads.

Roam (rōm), *v. i.* [Roamed (rōmd); Roaming.] To move purposely from place to place; to stroll; to stray. — *v. t.* To wander over.

Roan (rōn), *a.* Having a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray interspersed; — said of a horse. — *n.* The color of a roan horse; a roan horse; a kind of leather made from sheepskin, in imitation of morocco.

Roar (rōr), *v. i. & t.* [Roared (rōrd); Roaring.] To cry loudly, confusedly, hoarsely, or continuously. — *n.* The noise of billows, a wild beast, cannon, one in pain, etc. — **Roar'er**, *n.*

Roast (rōst), *v. t. & i.* To cook by exposure to heat, before the fire. — *n.* That which is roasted. — *a.* Roasted.

Rob (rŏb), *v. t.* [Robbed (rŏbd); Robbing.] To take away from by force; to plunder; to steal from. — **Rob'ber**, *n.* — **Rob'ber-y** (-bẽr-ỹ), *n.* Depredation; plunder; pillage; piracy.

Robe (rōb), *n.* An outer garment, esp. one of a rich style or make; a skin of the wolf, buffalo, etc., dressed for use. — *v. t.* [Robed (rōbd); Robing.] To invest with a robe; to array.

Rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* A European and American singing bird.

Ro-bust' (rō-bŭst'), *a.* Evincing strength or health; requiring vigor; lusty; sturdy; hearty; sound.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* A mass of stone; a fish, the striped bass. — **Rock'y**, *a.* Full of rocks; hard.

Rock (rŏk), *n.* A distaff used in spinning.

Rock (rŏk), *v. t. & i.* [Rocked (rŏkt); Rocking.] To move backward and forward, as a body balanced; to reel; to totter.

Rock'a-way (rŏk'*a*-wā), *n.* A light, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage.

Rock'er (rŏk'ẽr), *n.* One who rocks (a cradle); one of the curving pieces of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

Rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* An artificial firework, which is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

Rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A plant sometimes eaten as a salad.

Rod (rŏd), *n.* The shoot of a woody plant; a slender stick; an instrument of punishment; a badge of office; power; tyranny; a measure of length (16½ feet); a perch; a pole.

Rode, *imp.* of Ride.

Ro'dent (rō'dent), *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Roe (rō), *n.* The female of the deer.

Roe (rō), *n.* The eggs of fish and amphibious animals.

Rogue (rōg), *n.* A vagrant; a vagabond; a knave; a cheat; one mischievous or frolicsome. — **Rogu'er-y** (rōg'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Knaviah tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery; mischievousness. — **Rogu'ish** (rōg'ĭsh), *a.* Resembling a rogue; slightly mischievous. — **Rogu'ish-ly**, *adv.*

Role (rōl), *n.* An actor's part in a drama; a function or duty performed by any one.

Roll (rōl), *v. t. & i.* [Rolled (rōld); Rolling.] To turn in a circle; to revolve; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body; to press or level with a roller. — *n.* A rolling; a roller; anything rolled up; a scroll; a register; a list; a small loaf of bread. — **Roll'er**, *n.*

Ro'man (rō'm*a*n), *a.* Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic religion. — *n.* A citizen of Rome. — **Roman Catholic.** Pertaining or adhering to the church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

Ro-mance' (rō-mănse'), *n.* A fictitious and wonderful tale; a language formed from mixture of Latin and the languages of the barbarians, and now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc. — *v. i.* [Romanced (rō-mănst'); Romancing.] To write or tell extravagant stories.

Ro'man-ism (rō'm*a*n-ĭz'm), *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome. — **Ro'man-ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic.

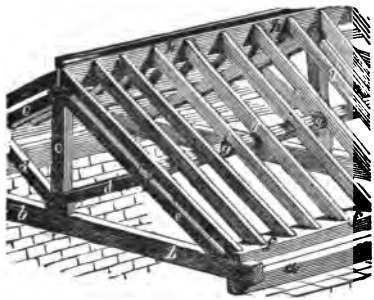
Ro-man'tic (rō-măn'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, romance; fictitious; sentimental; extravagant; wild.

Rom'ish (rŏm'ĭsh), *a.* Belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Romp (rŏmp), *v. i.* [Romped (rŏmt); Romping.] To play rudely and boisterously. — *n.* A girl addicted to rude play; rough sport or frolic.

Rood (rōōd), *n.* A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; a measure of 5½ yards; a rod, pole, or perch; the fourth [illegible] acre, or 40 square rods.

Roof (rōōf), *n.* The cover or upper part of a



Timbers in a Roof.

aa Wall Plate; *bb* Tiebeam; *c* King Post; *d d* Struts; *e e* Principal Rafters; *ff* Pole Plate; *gg* Purlin; *hh* Ridgepiece, or Ridgepole; *i i* Common Rafters.

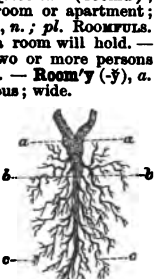
building. — *v. t.* [ROOFED (rōōft); ROOFING.] To cover with a roof; to shelter. — **Roof'ing**, *n.* A covering with a roof; materials for a roof. — **Roof'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no roof or home; unsheltered. — **Roof'tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; the roof itself.

Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* A castle, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of a chess board.

Rook (rŏŏk), *n.* A European bird of the crow kind, but smaller. — *v. t. & i.* [ROOKED (rŏŏkt); ROOKING.] To cheat; to defraud. — **Rook'er-y** (-ĕr-ȳ), *n.* A place where rooks build their nests; a dilapidated building.

Room (rōōm), *n.* Space; extent; scope; an apartment in a house; place left by another; office; station. — *v. t.* [ROOMED (rōōmd); ROOMING.] To occupy a room or apartment; to lodge. — **Room'ful** (-fụl), *n.; pl.* ROOMFULS. As much or as many as a room will hold. — **Room'mate'**, *n.* One of two or more persons rooming together; a chum. — **Room'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide.

Roost (rōōst), *n.* The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch; a collection of fowls roosting together. — *v. t.* To perch; to rest; to lodge. — **Roost'er**, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [*U. S.*]



Root.

aa Crown or head of Root; *bb* Rootlets; *cc* Fibers.

Root (rōōt), *n.* The underground portion of a plant; a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds; a word from which other words are formed; that factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. — *v. i.* To be firmly fixed or established. — *v. t.* To plant and fix deeply in the earth; to make deep or radical; to tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate. — **Root'let** (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* A radicle; a little root.

Rope (rōp), *n.* A stout, twisted cord. — *v. i.* [ROPED (rōpt); ROPING.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a thread. — *v. t.* To draw by, or as by, a rope.

Ro'sa-ry (rō'zȧ-rȳ), *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.

Rose (rōz), *n.* A shrub and its flower of many varieties; the color of the rose; red; pink. — **Rose beetle, Rose bug, Rose chafer.** A small beetle which eats the leaves of rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. — **Rose water.** Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rose, *imp.* of RISE, *v. i.*

Ro'se-ate (rō'zē-ĕt), *a.* Full of roses; rosy.

Rose'bud' (rōz'bŭd'), *n.* The flower of a rose, not yet fully open.

Rose'bush' (rōz'bụsh'), *n.* The shrub which bears roses.

Rosemary.

Rose'ma-ry (rōz'mȧ-rȳ), *n.* A shrub growing in warm climates, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitteriah taste.

Ro-sette' (rō-zĕt'), *n.* An imitation of a rose, — used as an ornament.

Rose'wood' (rōz'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of several tropical trees, much used in cabinetwork.

Ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* [A variant of *resin.*] The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine. — *v. t.* To rub with rosin. — **Ros'in-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Like rosin.

Ross (rŏs), *n.* The rough external bark of trees.

Ros'y (rōz'ȳ), *a.* [ROSIER (-ĭ-ẽr); ROSIEST.] Resembling a rose; blooming; red; blushing.

Rot (rŏt), *v. i. & t.* [ROTTED; ROTTING.] To putrefy; to corrupt; to decay; to spoil. — *n.* A rotting; decay; putrefaction; a disease of sheep, also one of potatoes; a form of decay which attacks timber; — usually called *dry rot.*

Ro'ta-ry (rō'tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory. — **Ro'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Wheel-shaped. — **Ro'tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* To revolve or move round a center; to go out of office, and be succeeded by another. — *v. t.* To cause to revolve. — **Ro-ta'tion** (rō-tā'shŭn), *n.* A rotating or turning; a return or succession in a series. — **Ro'ta-tive** (rō'tȧ-tĭv), **Ro'ta-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Turning on an axis; following in succession.

Rote (rōt), *n.* Repetition of words without attention to the meaning.

Rot'ten (rŏt'n), *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed; unsound; corrupt; treacherous. — **Rot'ten stone.** A soft stone used for polishing, and for cleaning metallic substances.

Ro-tund' (rō-tŭnd'), *a.* Round; circular; complete; entire. — **Ro-tun'da** (rō-tŭn'dȧ), *n.* A building round both outside and inside. — **Ro-tund'ness, Ro-tun'di-ty** (-ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Rouche (rōōsh), *n.* A goffered quilling of lace, ribbon, etc. [Written also *ruche.*]

Rouge (rōōzh), *a.* Red. — *n.* A powder for polishing glass, metal, gems, etc.; a cosmetic for giving a red color to the cheeks or lips. — *v. t.* & *i.* [ROUGED (rōōzhd); ROUGING.] To paint (face or cheeks) with rouge.

Rough (rŭf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh; not polished; boisterous; shaggy; ragged; rude; hard; austere; stormy. — *n.* A rude, coarse fellow; a bully. — *v. t.* To render rough; to roughen. — **Rough'ly**, *adv.* — **Rough'ness**, *n.* — **Rough'en** (rŭf'n), *v. t.* [ROUGHENED (-'nd); ROUGHENING.] To make rough. — *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

Round (round), *a.* Circular; spherical; cylindrical; full; complete; large; positive; decided. — *n.* That which is round; a ring; a circle; a globe; a sphere; a cycle; a series of duties performed in turn, and repeated; a step of a ladder; a volley. — *adv.* On every side; around; circularly; back to the starting point. — *prep.* On every side of; about. — *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to complete; to go round. — *v. i.* To become round or full. — **Round'a-bout'** (-a-bout'), *a.* Indirect; going round; loose. — *n.* A jacket.

Round'ing (round'ing), **Round'ish** (-ish), *a.* Somewhat round.

Rouse (rouz), *v. t.* & *i.* [ROUSED (rouzd); ROUSING.] To wake; to excite; to start.

Rout (rout), *n.* A troop; a throng; a tumultuous crowd; uproar; noise; disturbance. — *v. t.* To break the ranks of (troops); to put to flight.

Route (rōōt *or* rout), *n.* A course or way traveled; a march.

Rou-tine' (rōō-tēn'), *n.* A round or habitual course of action or business.

Rove (rōv), *v. i.* [ROVED (rōvd); ROVING.] To wander; to ramble; to roam. — **Rov'er**, *n.*

Rove (rōv), *v. t.* To draw through an eye or aperture; to twist slightly.

Row (rō), *n.* A series of persons or things in line; a rank; a file.

Row (rō), *v. t.* [ROWED (rōd); ROWING.] To impel (a boat) by oars; to transport by rowing. — *v. i.* To move by oars. — *n.* Act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat. — **Row'er**, *n.*

Row (rou), *n.* A noisy disturbance; a brawl.

Row'dy (rou'dy), *n.* One who engages in rows or riots; a ruffian; a rough. — *a.* Turbulent. — **Row'dy-ish**, *a.* Rowdy. — **Row'dy-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Conduct of a rowdy.

Row'en (rou'ĕn), *n.* A second growth of grass.

Row'er (rō'ĕr), *n.* One who rows or pulls an oar.

Row'lock (rō'lŏk, *colloq.* rŭl'ŭk), *n.* A support or fulcrum for an oar in rowing.

Roy'al (roi'al), *a.* Kingly; pertaining to the crown; princely; majestic; splendid; magnanimous. — *n.* A large size of paper; a small sail above the topgallant sail. — **Roy'al-ly**, *adv.* — **Roy'al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* Principles or conduct of royalists. — **Roy'al-ist**, *n.* An adherent to a king or to kingly government. — **Roy'al-ty** (-al-ty), *n.* State of being royal; kingly office; royal prerogative; kingdom; domain; a tax paid to the crown or government; a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, or a percentage paid by one who hires the use of an article or privilege belonging to another.

Rub (rŭb), *v. t.* [RUBBED (rŭbd); RUBBING.] To move with pressure or friction; to wipe; to scour; to smear; to chafe; to fret. — *v. i.* To move or pass with difficulty. — *n.* A rubbing; friction; a difficulty hard to overcome; a sarcasm; joke. — **Rub'ber**, *n.* One that rubs; in whist and other games, the decisive game of a series; India rubber; caoutchouc; *pl.* India-rubber overshoes. — **India rubber.** Caoutchouc, — originally used to rub out pencil marks.

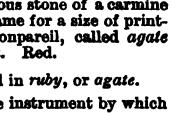
Rub'bish (rŭb'bish), *n.* Waste matter; trash; ruins; débris.

Rub'ble (rŭb'b'l), *n.* Rough stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry.

Ru'by (ry'by), *n.* A precious stone of a carmine red color; the English name for a size of printing type smaller than nonpareil, called *agate* in the United States. — *a.* Red.

☞ This line is printed in *ruby*, or *agate*.

Rud'der (rŭd'dĕr), *n.* The instrument by which a vessel is steered.



a Tiller; *b* Rudder.

Rud'dy (rŭd'dy), *a.* [RUDDIER; RUDDIEST.] Of a red color; of a lively flesh color. — **Rud'di-ness**, *n.*

Rude (ryd), *a.* Characterized by roughness; rugged; coarse; unfashioned; uncouth; rustic; vulgar; harsh; severe. — **Rude'ly**, *adv.* — **Rude'ness**, *n.*

Ru'di-ment (ry'dI-ment), *n.* That which is undeveloped; unfinished beginning; a first principle of any art or science. — **Ru'di-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), **Ru'di-men'ta-ry** (-tă-ry), *a.* Elementary; imperfectly developed.

Rue (ry), *n.* An herb of bitter taste, used in medicine; bitterness; grief.

Rue (ry), *v. t.* [RUED (ryd); RUING.] To lament; to grieve for. — **Rue'ful** (-ful), *a.* Causing one to rue; woeful; sorrowful.

Ruff (rŭf), *n.* A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted; a ruffle; a European bird, akin to the sandpipers, and having tufted feathers about its neck. — *v. t.* [RUFFED (rŭft); RUFFING.] To ruffle; to disorder.

Ruf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fI-an), *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a desperado; a murderer. — *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

Ruf'fle (rŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [RUFFLED (-f'ld); RUFFLING (-flĭng).] To make into a ruff; to wrinkle; to roughen or disturb the surface of; to agitate. — *v. i.* To play loosely; to flutter. — *n.* A strip of fine cloth, bordering a garment; a frill; agitation; commotion; a low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as

Ru'fous (rū'fŭs), *a.* Reddish; brownish red.

Rug (rŭg), *n.* A coarse woolen fabric, used to cover a carpet, as a wrap, etc.

Rug'ged (rŭg'gĕd), *a.* Rough; harsh; crabbed; tempestuous; surly; rude; robust; hardy.

Ru'in (rų'In), *n.* Destruction; downfall; overthrow; defeat; mischief; *pl.* the remains of a destroyed house, city, etc. — *v. t.* [RUINED (-Ind); RUINING.] To bring to ruin; to damage essentially. — *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to perish. — **Ru'in-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Overthrow; demolition. — **Ru'in-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Bringing or characterized by ruin; decayed; pernicious; destructive; wasteful; injurious.

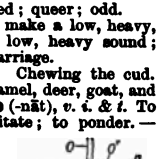
Rule (rųl), *n.* Anything laid down as a guide for conduct; precept; regulation; an instrument used in measuring or in drawing a straight line; administration of law; government; authority; control. — *v. t.* [RULED (rųld); RULING.] To mark with lines by a ruler; to govern; to establish or lay down (a rule, decree, decision, etc.). — *v. i.* To have power or command; to keep within a certain range; — said of market prices. — **Rul'er**, *n.* One that rules; an instrument for drawing lines; a governor.

Rum (rŭm), *n.* A spirit distilled from cane juice, or from molasses.

Rum, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd.

Rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued sound. — *n.* A low, heavy sound; a servants' seat behind a carriage.

Ru'mi-nant (rų'mI-nant), *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal of the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. — **Ru'mi-nate** (-nāt), *v. i. & t.* To chew (the cud); to meditate; to ponder. — **Ru'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A ruminating, or chewing the cud; meditation or reflection. — **Ru'mi-na'tor** (rų'mI-nā'tĕr), *n.*



Stomach of a Ruminant. *r* Paunch, or Rumen; *n* Reticulum; *m* Manyplies, Omasum, or Psalterium; *s* Rennet Stomach, or Abomasum; *p* Beginning of Intestine; *o* End of Esophagus; *o'* Esophageal Groove.

Rum'mage (rŭm'mĭj), *n.* A close searching by looking into every corner. — *v. t. & i.* [RUMMAGED; RUMMAGING.] To search or examine thoroughly.

Ru'mor (rų'mĕr), *n.* A current story, without known authority for its truth; reputation; hearsay. — *v. t.* [RUMORED (-mĕrd); RUMORING.] To report by rumor; to tell.

Rump (rŭmp), *n.* The end of the backbone of an animal, with parts adjacent.

Rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v. t.* [RUMPLED (-p'ld); RUMPLING.] To make uneven; to wrinkle. — *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

Rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion.

Run (rŭn), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* RAN (răn) or RUN; *p. p.* RUN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* RUNNING.] To move rapidly; to hasten; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold; to pass; to smuggle. — *n.* A running; course; flow; small stream; result. — **Run'ner**, *n.* One that runs; a slender trailing branch, which takes root at the joints or at the end, and forms new plants.

Runner.

Run'a-way' (rŭn'ă-wā'), *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive. — *a.* Fleeing; accomplished by or during flight.

Run'dle (rŭn'd'l), *n.* A round or step of a ladder.

Rung, *imp. & p. p.* of RING.

Rung (rŭng), *n.* A floor timber in a ship; a round of a ladder; a stake of a cart.

Run'let (rŭn'lĕt), *n.* A little run or stream; a brook.

Run'round' (rŭn'round'), *n.* A felon or whitlow. [*U. S.*]

Runt (rŭnt), *n.* An animal unnaturally small.

Ru-pee' (rų-pē'), *n.* An East India silver coin, worth about 34 cents.

Rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr), *n.* A bursting; a breach; a break; disruption; hernia. — *v. t.* [RUPTURED (-tŭrd); RUPTURING.] To part by violence; to burst.

Ru'ral (rų'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the country, to farming, or to agriculture.

Ruse (rųz), *n.* Artifice; trick; stratagem; fraud; wile; deceit.

Rush (rŭsh), *n.* A plant growing in wet ground; a trifle; a straw. — **Rush'y** (rŭsh'ў), *a.* Abounding with, or made of, rushes.

Rush (rŭsh), *v. i.* [RUSHED (rŭsht); RUSHING.] To move, push, or drive forward violently. — *n.* A driving forward; haste. — **Rush'er**, *n.*

Rusk (rŭsk), *n.* A kind of sweet biscuit.

Russ (rŭs), *n.* A Russian; language of Russia.

Rus'set (rŭs'sĕt), *a.* Of a reddish color. — **Rus'set, Rus'set-ing** (-ĭng), *n.* An apple of a russet color and rough skin.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'*ăn or* rų'shan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia. — *n.* A citizen, also the language, of Russia; Russ.

Rust (rŭst), *n.* A crust or coating on iron and other metals; a fungus on leaves and stalks of grain. — *v. i.* To be oxidized, and rough on the surface; to become dull by inaction. — *v. t.* To corrode; to impair by time and inactivity.

Rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the country; rude; untaught; rough; unadorned; honest. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown. — **Rus'tic-al-ly** (-al-lў), *adv.* — **Rus'ti-cate** (-tĭ-kāt), *v. i.* To dwell in the country. — *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. — **Rus'ti-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A rusticating. — **Rus-tic'i-ty** (-tĭs'ĭ-tў), *n.* State of being rustic; rudeness.

Rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v. i.* [RUSTLED (-'ld); RUSTLING.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves. — *n.* A rustling.

Rust'y (rŭst'ȳ), *a.* [RUSTIER; RUSTIEST.] Covered or affected with rust; impaired by inaction. — **Rust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Rust'i-ness**, *n.*

Rut (rŭt), *a.* A track worn by a wheel.

Ru'ta-ba'ga (rų'tȧ-bā'gȧ), *n.* A Swedish turnip.

Ruth (rųth), *n.* Sorrow for misery of another; pity. — **Ruth'less**, *a.* Cruel; pitiless.

Rye (rī), *n.* A grass plant allied to wheat; the grain or fruit of this plant.

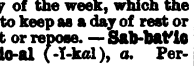
Ry'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* An East Indian peasant.

S.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an (sȧb'bȧ-tā'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* A rigid observer of the Sabbath, by the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue. — *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

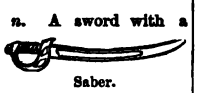
Sab'bath (sȧb'bȧth), *n.* A season or day of rest; the seventh or last day of the week, which the Jews were commanded to keep as a day of rest or worship; a time of rest or repose. — **Sab-bat'ic** (sȧb-bȧt'ĭk), **Sab-bat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath.

Sa'ber (sā'bẽr), **Sa'bre**, *n.* A sword with a broad and heavy blade, curved toward the point. — *v. t.* [SABERED or SABRED; SABERING or SABRING.] To strike with a saber.



Saber.

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* An animal of the weasel kind, or its fine, soft fur; *pl.* mourning; a funeral dress. — *a.* Of the color of the sable; black.



Sable.

‖**Sa'bot'** (sȧ'bō'), *n.* A wooden shoe worn by European peasants.

Sa'bre (sā'bẽr), *n.* A heavy sword. See SABER.

Sac (sȧk), *n.* A bag or receptacle for a liquid in the body; a sack.

Sac'cha-rif'er-ous (sȧk'kȧ-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing sugar. — **Sac'cha-rine** (-rĭn), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, sugar; sweet.

Sa'chem (sā'chem), *n.* An Indian chief.

‖**Sa'chet'** (sȧ'shā'), *n.* A scent bag, for perfuming clothes.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* A bag for holding goods; a large pouch; a measure of various capacity (215 lbs. of salt, 2 bushels of wheat, etc.); a loose outer coat or garment. — *v. t.* [SACKED (sȧkt); SACKING.] To put into a sack; to bag. — **Sack'cloth'** (-klŏth'), *n.* Cloth for making sacks; coarse cloth; anciently, a garment worn in mourning or mortification. — **Sack'ful** (-fųl), *n.*; *pl.* SACKFULS (-fųls). As much as a sack will hold. — **Sack'ing** (-ĭng), *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse canvas fastened to a bedstead, for supporting the bed.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* An old name for sweet Spanish wine; sherry.

Sack (sȧk), *n.* The pillage (of a town); devastation; ravage. — *v. t.* [SACKED (sȧkt); SACKING.] To plunder (a city); to devastate.

Sack'but (sȧk'bŭt), *n.* A brass wind instrument of music.

Sac'ra-ment (sȧk'rȧ-ment), *n.* A solemn religious ordinance; the eucharist; the Lord's Supper. — **Sac'ra-men'tal** (-mĕn'tȧl), *a.* Belonging to, or constituting, a sacrament.

Sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *a.* Pertaining to God or to religion; holy; divine; hallowed; reverend.

Sac'ri-fice (sȧk'rĭ-fīz), *n.* An offering to God; destruction or surrender of anything for the sake of something else; loss incurred. — *v. t.* [SACRIFICED (-fīzd); SACRIFICING.] To make an offering of; to destroy, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something. — *v. i.* To make offerings. — **Sac'ri-fi'cial** (-fĭsh'ȧl), *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, sacrifice.

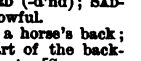
Sac'ri-lege (sȧk'rĭ-lĕj), *n.* A violating or profaning sacred things. — **Sac'ri-le'gious** (sȧk'rĭ-lē'jŭs), *a.* Violating sacred things; impious.

‖**Sa'crum** (sā'krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SACRA (-krȧ). The lower end of the vertical column, forming part of the pelvis.

Sacs (sȧks), *n. pl.* A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting Wisconsin; Sauks.

Sad (sȧd), *a.* [SADDER; SADDEST.] Heavy; dull; grave; mournful; gloomy; grievous. — **Sad'den** (sȧd'd'n), *v. t.* [SADDENED (-d'nd); SADDENING.] To make sad or sorrowful.

Sad'dle (sȧd'd'l), *n.* A seat for a horse's back; a piece of meat containing part of the backbone with ribs on each side. — *v. t.* [SADDLED; SADDLING.] To put a saddle upon; to burden; to encumber. — **Saddle horse.** A horse ridden with a saddle. — **Saddle joint.** In sheet-metal roofing, a joint formed by a double bend of one sheet over the turned-up edge of the next sheet. — **Sad'dle-bags'** (-bȧgz'), *n. pl.* Bags formerly carried by travelers on horseback, one bag on each side, containing small articles. — **Sad'dle-bow'** (-bō'), *n.* The bow in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front. — **Sad'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.* A maker of saddles, harness, etc. — **Sad'dler-y** (-ȳ), *n.* Materials for saddles and harnesses; articles usually for sale in a saddler's shop; trade of a saddler. — **Sad'dle-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The frame of a saddle.



Saddle Joint.

Sad'du-cee (sȧd'dŭ-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish sect, who denied the resurrection.

Sad'i-ron (sȧd'ĭ-ŭrn), *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; a flatiron.

‖**Saeng'er-fest** (sĕng'ẽr-fĕst), *n.* A German singing festival.

Safe (sāf), *a.* [SAFER; SAFEST.] Free from [illegible]

or risk; to be relied upon; unendangered; sure. —*n.* A place for safety; a fireproof chest for money, papers, etc.; a cupboard for meats; a refrigerator.—**Safe'guard'** (sāf'gärd'), *n.* That which protects; defense; protection; guard; a warrant of security.—**Safe'-keep'ing** (-kēp'-ĭng), *n.* A keeping in safety from injury or from escape.—**Safe'ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Condition of being safe; exemption from hurt or loss.

Saf'fron (săf'frŭn), *n.* A bulbous plant of the crocus kind, bearing yellow flowers. —*a.* Of the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

Sag (săg), *v. i.* [SAGGED (săgd); SAGGING.] To lean or bend under pressure.

Sa-ga'cious (sȧ-gā'shŭs), *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; shrewd; quick; wise.—**Sa-ga'cious-ness, Sa-gac'i-ty** (-găs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sag'a-more (săg'ȧ-mōr), *n.* A sachem.

Sage (sāj), *n.* An herb, of which one species is cultivated and used in cookery as a condiment.

Sage (sāj), *a.* Having nice discernment; wise; grave; judicious.—*n.* A wise man.

Sag'it-tal (săj'ĭt-*tal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.—‖**Sag'it-ta'ri-us** (-tā'rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [L., an archer.] The ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22, marked thus [♐] in almanacs.

Sa'go (sā'gō), *n.* Granulated starch, from East India palm trees, used as food, for starch, etc.

‖**Sa'hib** (sä'hĕb), ‖**Sa'heb**, *n.* A title of respect given to Europeans in India.

Said (sĕd), *imp. & p. p.* of SAY.—*a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of; aforesaid.

Sail (sāl), *n.* A sheet of canvas, etc., spread to the wind, for propelling a vessel through the water; a sailing vessel; a craft; a journey upon the water.—*v. t.* [SAILED (sāld); SAILING.] To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to begin a voyage; to move smoothly through the air.—*v. t.* To fly through; to direct the motion of (a vessel).—**Sail'a-ble** (sāl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being passed through by ships; navigable.—**Sail'er**, *n.* A vessel;—with qualifying words descriptive of manner of sailing.—**Sail'or** (-ẽr), *n.* One who navigates ships; a seaman.—**Sail'boat'**, *n.* A boat propelled by sails.—**Sail'cloth'** (-klŏth'), *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Saint (sānt), *n.* A holy person; one of the blessed in heaven.—*v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize.—**Saint'ed**, *a.* Consecrated; holy.—**Saint'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like a saint or holy person.

Sake (sāk), *n.* Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account.

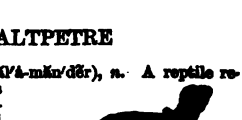
Sal (săl), *n.* Salt;—a word used in chemistry.

Sal'a-ble (săl'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand.

Sal'ad (săl'*ad*), *n.* A preparation of vegetables (lettuce, celery, onions, or the like) dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, etc., and eaten to give relish to other food.

‖**Sa-lam'** (sȧ-lăm'), *n.* A salutation of ceremony in the East. [Written also *salaam.*]

Sal'a-man'der (săl'ȧ-măn'dẽr), *n.* A reptile resembling lizards and frogs, formerly believed able to endure fire without harm.—**Sal'a-man'drine** (-drĭn), *a.* Pertaining to a salamander; enduring fire.



Salamander.

Sal'a-ry (săl'ȧ-rȳ), *n.* Recompense paid for services; wages; allowance.—*v. t.* [SALARIED (-rĭd); SALARYING.] To fix or pay a salary to one.

Sale (sāl), *n.* A selling; transfer of property for a price; opportunity to sell; demand; market.

Sal'e-ra'tus (săl'ē-rā'tŭs), *n.* Aërated salt, or baking soda, used in cookery, etc.

Sales'man (sālz'*man*), *n.*; *pl.* SALESMEN. One employed to sell goods.

Sa'li-ent (sā'lĭ-*ent*), *a.* Shooting out or up; projecting; prominent.—*n.* A projection.

Sa-lif'er-ous (sȧ-lĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing salt.—**Sal'i-fi'a-ble** (săl'ĭ-fī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.—**Sal'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SALIFIED (-fīd); SALIFYING.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.—**Sa'line** (sā'lĭn *or* sȧ-līn'), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, salt.—*n.* A salt spring.

Sa-li'va (sȧ-lī'vȧ), *n.* An alkaline liquid secreted by glands in the mouth; spittle.—**Sa-li'val** (-vȧl), **Sal'i-va-ry** (săl'ĭ-vȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva.

Sal'low (săl'ō), *n.* A kind of willow.

Sal'low (săl'ō), *a.* Of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow.—**Sal'low-ness**, *n.*

Sal'ly (săl'ȳ), *v. t.* [SALLIED (-lĭd); SALLYING.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly; to burst forth.—*n.*; *pl.* SALLIES (-lĭz). A leaping forth; a spring; a sortie; a frolic.

Salm'on (săm'ŭn), *n.* A food fish of northern climates; a reddish color, like the flesh of the fish.—**Salmon trout.** A small fish resembling the common salmon in color.

‖**Sa'lon'** (sȧ'lôn'), *n.* [F.] An apartment for reception of company; *pl.* fashionable society.

Sa-loon' (sȧ-lōōn'), *n.* A spacious apartment for reception of company, public amusements, works of art, etc.; a barroom.

Sal'sa-fy (săl'sȧ-fȳ), *n.* A plant like the parsnip; oyster plant.

Salt (sȧlt), *n.* Chloride of sodium, a substance found in the earth, or left from evaporation of sea water, and used for seasoning food, preserving meat, etc.; flavor; taste; seasoning; an old sailor; a chemical combination of an acid with a base.—*a.* Impregnated with, abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared with, or tasting of, salt.—*v. t.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season, with salt.—**Salt'ness**, *n.*

Salt'pe'ter (sȧlt'pē'tẽr), **Salt'pe'tre**, *n.* A mineral salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa; niter,—used in making gunpowder, in curing meat, and medicinally.

Salt' rheum' (sąlt' rųm'). A skin disease; eczema.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sȧ-lū'brĭ-ŭs), *a.* Favorable to, or promoting, health; wholesome; salutary. — **Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **Sa-lu'bri-ty** (-tȳ), *n.*

Sal'u-ta-ry (sȧl'ū-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Promoting health or public safety; beneficial; profitable.

Sal'u-ta'tion (sȧl'ū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A saluting.

Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an (sȧ-lū'tȧ-tō'rĭ-ȧn), *n.* A student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement. — **Sa-lu'ta-to-ry** (-lū'tȧ-tō-rȳ), *a.* Containing salutations; greeting; welcoming. — *n.* The salutatory or opening oration at the Commencement of a college. [*Amer.*]

Sa-lute' (sȧ-lūt'), *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor (a day, person, nation, etc.) by discharging cannon, striking colors, etc. — *n.* A saluting; greeting. — **Sa-lut'er**, *n.*

Sal'vage (sȧl'vāj), *n.* Compensation for saving a ship or her cargo; property saved.

Sal-va'tion (sȧl-vā'shŭn), *n.* A saving; preservation from destruction or calamity; redemption of man from sin and from liability to eternal death.

Salve (sȧv), *n.* A composition to be applied to wounds or sores. — *v. t.* [SALVED (sȧvd); SALVING.] To apply salve to; to heal; to soothe.

Sal'ver (sȧl'vẽr), *n.* A plate or waiter to present anything on.

Sal'vo (sȧl'vō), *n.*; *pl.* SALVOS (-vōz). A general discharge of firearms; a volley.

Same (sām), *a.* Not different or other; identical; similar. — **Same'ness**, *n.*

Samp (sȧmp), *n.* Maize broken coarse, boiled, and eaten with milk; hominy.

Sam'phire (sȧm'fĭr *or* sām'fẽr), *n.* A fleshy herb which grows on the sea-shore, used as a pickle.

Sam'ple (sȧm'p'l), *n.* A part of anything presented as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; example. — **Sam'pler** (-plẽr), *n.* One who distributes things into samples for inspection; a pattern of work.

San'a-ble (sȧn'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being healed; curable. — **San'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **San'a-tive** (-tĭv), **San'a-to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Conducive to health; healing; curative.

Sanc'ti-fi-ca'tion (sȧŋk'tĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A sanctifying or making holy; consecration. — **Sanc'ti-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SANCTIFIED (-fīd); SANCTIFYING.] To make sacred or holy; to set apart to religious use; to secure from violation.

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (sȧŋk'tĭ-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Possessing sanctimony; sacred; hypocritically devout or pious. — **Sanc'ti-mo-ny** (sȧŋk'tĭ-mŏ-nȳ), *n.* Holiness; affected devoutness.

Sanc'tion (sȧŋk'shŭn), *n.* Solemn ratification; approbation; authorization; countenance; support. — *v. t.* [SANCTIONED (-shŭnd); SANCTIONING.] To give validity to; to authorize.

Sanc'ti-tude (sȧŋk'tĭ-tūd), **Sanc'ti-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* State of being sacred; holiness; solemnity.

Sanc'tu-a-ry (sȧŋk'tū-ȧ-rȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SANCTUARIES (-rĭz). A sacred place; a place of refuge.

Sanc'tum (sȧŋk'tŭm), *n.* A sacred place; a retreat for privacy.

Sand (sȧnd), *n.* Stone in fine particles, but not reduced to powder; *pl.* tracts of land consisting of sand. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand.

San'dal (sȧn'dal), *n.* A kind of shoe, slipper, or overshoe.

San'dal-wood' (sȧn'dal-wŭd'), *n.* An East Indian tree, and its fragrant, yellowish wood.

Sand'i-ness (sȧnd'ĭ-nĕs), *n.* State of being sandy, or of a sandy color.

Sand'pa'per (sȧnd'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper covered on one side with a gritty substance, for polishing. — *v. t.* To smooth (wood, etc.) with sandpaper.

Sand'stone' (sȧnd'stōn'), *n.* A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

Sand'wich (sȧnd'wĭch), *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a slice of meat, cheese, etc., between them. — *v. t.* [SANDWICHED (-wĭcht); SANDWICHING.] To make into a sandwich; to form of alternating layers of different nature.

Sand'y (sȧnd'ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, abounding with, or like, sand; of a yellowish red color.

Sane (sān), *a.* In a sound condition; not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind. — **Sane'ly**, *adv.* — **Sane'ness**, **San'i-ty** (sȧn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sang, *imp.* of SING, *v. i.* & *t.*

San'ga-ree' (sȧn'gȧ-rē'), *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

‖**Sang'-froid'** (sȧN'frwȧ'), *n.* [F., cold blood.] Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness.

San'gui-na-ry (sȧn'gwĭ-nȧ-rȳ), *a.* Bloody; eager to shed blood; murderous.

San'guine (sȧn'gwĭn), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; warm; lively; hopeful.

San'i-ta-ry (sȧn'ĭ-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or designed to secure, sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic.

San'i-ty (sȧn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Condition of being sane; soundness of body or mind, esp. the latter.

Sank, *imp.* of SINK.

San'skrit (sȧn'skrĭt), **San'scrit**, *n.* The obsolete ancient language of the Hindoos. — *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, Sanskrit.

Sap (sȧp), *n.* The juice of plants; the alburnum of a tree; sapwood; a simpleton. — **Sap'less** (sȧp'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of sap; dry; old; withered. — **Sap'ling**, *n.* A young tree. — **Sap'py** (sȧp'pȳ), *a.* [SAPPIER; SAPPIEST.] Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; not firm or mature; young; weak in intellect; silly. — **Sap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Sap (sȧp), *v. t.* & *i.* [SAPPED (sȧpt); SAPPING.] To subvert by digging; to undermine. — *n.* An approach made to a fortified place by covered digging. — **Sap'per**, *n.*

Sa'pi-ence (sā'pĭ-ens), *n.* Quality of being sapient; wisdom. — **Sa'pi-ent** (-ent), *a.* Having wisdom; discerning; sagacious; knowing.

Sap'o-na'ceous (sȧp'ō-nā'shŭs), *a.* Resembling soap; soapy. — **Sa-pon'i-fy** (sȧ-pŏn'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SAPONIFIED (-fīd); SAPONIFYING.] To convert into soap.

Sap'phire (sȧf'ĭr *or* sȧf'ẽr), *n.* Pure, crystallised alumina, a precious stone; corundum.

Sap'sa-go (săp'sā-gō), *n.* A Swiss cheese of dark green color.

Sar'a-cen (săr'ā-sĕn), *n.* An Arabian; a Mussulman. — **Sar'a-cen'ic** (-sĕn'ĭk), **Sar'a-cen'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens, or to their architecture.

Sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* A satirical remark; irony; taunt; gibe. — **Sar-cas'tic** (sär-kăs'-tĭk), **Sar-cas'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Bitterly satirical; severe. — **Sar-cas'tic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sar-col'o-gy (sär-kŏl'ō-jĭ), *n.* Anatomy of the soft parts of the body. — **Sar-coph'a-gous** (-kŏf'ā-gŭs), *a.* Feeding on flesh. — **Sar-coph'-a-gus** (-gŭs), *n.* A species of limestone used among the Greeks for coffins, because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it; a coffin, or tomb.

Sar'dine (sär'dēn *or* săr-dēn'), *n.* A small salt-water fish, of the Herring family, put up with olive oil as a delicacy.

Sar'dine (sär'dĭn *or* -dīn), **Sar'di-us** (-dĭ'-ŭs), *n.* A precious stone, probably a carnelian, set in Aaron's breastplate.

Sar-don'ic (sär-dŏn'ĭk), *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter; — said of a laugh; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sar'do-nyx (sär'dō-nĭks), *n.* A silicious stone, allied to onyx, of a reddish yellow color.

Sar-gas'so (sär-găs'sō), *n.* The floating seaweed of the North Atlantic.

Sar'sa-pa-ril'la (sär'sā-pā-rĭl'lā), *n.* A tropical American plant, whose rootstock is used in medicine.

Sash (săsh), *n.* An ornamental belt; a band about the waist or over the shoulder; a girdle.

Sash (săsh), *n.* The frame of a window, inclosing the panes of glass; the frame straining and working the saw in a sawmill. — *v. t.* [Sashed (săsht); Sashing.] To furnish with sashes.

Sas'sa-fras (săs'sā-frăs), *n.* An American tree of the Laurel family, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Sat, *imp.* of Sit.

Sa'tan (sā'*tan*; sāt'*an*, *obs.*), *n.* The grand adversary of man; the devil. — **Sa-tan'ic** (sā-tăn'ĭk), **Sa-tan'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Like Satan; deviliah; infernal. — **Sa-tan'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* A little sack or bag.

Sate (sāt), *v. t.* [Sated; Sating.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; to glut.

Sat'el-lite (săt'ĕl-līt), *n.* A small planet revolving round another; an obsequious follower.

Sa'ti-ate (sā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to fill to repletion or loathing; to sate; to cloy; to gorge; to surfeit; to glut. — **Sa'ti-ate** (-ĭt), *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted. — **Sa'ti-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), **Sa-ti'e-ty** (sā-tī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Repletion; surfeit; cloyment.

Sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* A glossy silk cloth. — **Sat'i-net'** (săt'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* A thin species of satin; a cloth of cotton warp and woolen filling.

Sat'ire (săt'ĭr; *in Eng. often* săt'ēr), *n.* A discourse or poem rebuking vice or folly; severity of remark; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; burleaque. — **Sa-tir'ic** (sā-tĭr'ĭk), **Sa-tir'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of satire; severe in language; cutting; bitter; abusive. — **Sa-tir'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sat'ir-ist** (săt'ēr-ĭst), *n.* One who writes satire. — **Sat'ir-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [Satirized (-īzd); Satirizing.] To make the object of satire; to censure severely.

Sat'is-fac'tion (săt'ĭs-făk'shŭn), *n.* A satisfying; gratification of desire; settlement of a claim, due, demand, etc.; recompense; amends; atonement. — **Sat'is-fac'to-ry** (-tē-rĭ), *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; making amends or recompense. — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly** (-rĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ness**, *n.* — **Sat'is-fy** (săt'ĭs-fī), *v. t.* [Satisfied (-fīd); Satisfying.] To content; to answer or discharge (a claim, debt, etc.); to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to. — *v. i.* To give satisfaction; to supply to the full; to atone.

Sat'u-ra-ble (săt'ū-rā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being saturated. — **Sat'u-rate** (-rāt), *v. t.* To completely penetrate or soak. — **Sat'u-ra'tion** (-rā'-shŭn), *n.* A saturating; complete penetration or impregnation.

Sat'ur-day (săt'ŭr-dā), *n.* The seventh or last day of the week.

Sa'tyr (sā'tẽr), *n.* A mythological sylvan deity, part man and part goat. — **Sa-tyr'ic** (sā-tĭr'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

Satyr.

Sauce (sąs), *n.* Something used to give relish to food; garden vegetables; impertinence. — *v. t.* [Sauced (sąst); Saucing.] To give zest, flavor, or interest to; to be impertinent to. — **Sau'cy** (są'sĭ), *a.* [Saucier; Sauciest.] Bold to excess; insolent; rude. — **Sau'ci-ly** (-sĭ-lĭ), *adv.* — **Sau'ci-ness**, *n.*

Sau'cer (są'sẽr), *n.* A small dish, to hold a cup.

‖**Sauer'kraut'** (sour'krout'), *n.* Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment.

Saun'ter (sän'tẽr), *v. t.* [Sauntered (-tẽrd); Sauntering.] To wander about idly; to loiter.

Sau'ri-an (są'rĭ-an), *a.* Pertaining to the lizard kind. — *n.* A reptile covered with scales, and having four legs.

Sau'sage (są'sĭj), *n.* A roll of meat minced, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin.

Sav'age (săv'ĭj), *a.* Pertaining to the forest; wild; rude; brutish; cruel; fierce; merciless. — *n.* An uncivilized person; a barbarian.

‖**Sa'vant'** (sā'vän'), *n.*; *pl.* Savants (*F.* sā'vän'; *E.* sā'vănz'). A man of learning.

Save (sāv), *v. t.* [Saved (sāvd); Saving.] To make safe; to preserve; to lay up; to spare. — *v. i.* To hinder expense; to be economical. — *prep.* Except; excepting; not including. — **Sav'er** (sāv'ẽr), *n.* — **Sav'ing**, *a.* Preserving; avoiding unnecessary expense; frugal; economi-

ical. —*prep.* or *conj.* With the exception of; in favor of; without disrespect to. —*n.* Something kept from expenditure or loss. — **Savings bank.** A bank in which savings or earnings may be deposited at interest.

Sav'ior (sāv'yẽr), **Sav'iour**, *n.* One who saves or delivers; he who brings salvation to men, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Sa'vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* Taste; flavor; odor; scent; smell. —*v. i.* [SAVORED (-vẽrd); SAVORING.] To have a particular smell or taste; to indicate the presence or influence. — **Sa'vor-less**, *a.* Having no savor; insipid. — **Sa'vor-y** (-ỹ), *a.* Having savor; pleasing to the taste or smell. — *n.* An aromatic plant, used in cooking.

Saw, *imp.* of SEE.

Saw (sạ), *n.* Something said; a maxim.

Saw, *n.* A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin steel blade, with sharp teeth on one edge. —*v. t. & i.* [*imp.* SAWED (sạd); *p. p.* SAWED or SAWN (sạn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* SAWING.] To cut, separate, or form by cutting, with a saw. — **Saw'dust'** (-dŭst'), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, etc., made by the cutting of a saw. — **Saw'fish'** (-fĭsh'), *n.* A sharklike fish, having the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak, with teeth along both edges. — **Saw'fly'** (-flī'), *n.* An insect, the female of which has an ovipositor for boring holes for her eggs in stems of plants. — **Saw'mill'** (-mĭl'), *n.* A mill for sawing (timber, marble, etc.). — **Saw pit.** A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. — **Saw'yer** (-yẽr), *n.* One who saws timber; a tree, fallen into a stream, but held by the roots, with its branches rocking above the surface of the water. [*U. S.*]

Sax'i-frage (săks'ĭ-frĕj), *n.* A plant of many species, growing among rocks.

Sax'on (săks'ŭn *or* -'n), *n.* One of a northern German race, who anciently invaded England; a native of Saxony; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon. — *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language, also to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Say (sā), *v. t.* [SAID (sĕd), contr. from *obs.* SAYED; SAYING.] To utter in words; to tell; to recite. —*n.* A speech; something said. — **Say'ing**, *n.* Thing said; an expression.

Scab (skăb), *n.* An incrustation over a sore or wound; the itch or mange in sheep.

Scab'bard (skăb'bẽrd), *n.* The case covering the blade of a sword; a sheath.

Scab'by (skăb'bỹ), *a.* [SCABBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); SCABBIEST.] Affected with scabs; diseased with the mange; mangy; disgusting. — **Scab'bi-ness**, *n.*

Scaf'fold (skăf'fōld), *n.* A staging for supporting workmen and materials, in building, etc.; a platform for the execution of a criminal. —*v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold. — **Scaf'fold-ing**, *n.* A frame for temporary support; materials for scaffolds.

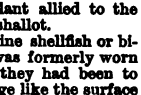
Scald (skạld), *v. t.* To burn with hot liquid. — *n.* A burn by hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald (skạld), *n.* Scurf on the head; scab. —*a.* Scabby. — **Scald head.** A disease in which the scalp is covered with pustules, followed by scabs, and falling out of the hair.

Scale (skāl), *n.* The dish of a balance; an instrument for weighing; —chiefly in *pl.* —*v. t.* [SCALED (skāld); SCALING.] To weigh or measure (so many pounds, feet, etc.); to grade, vary, or reduce (a debt, tax, etc.) according to a scale or system. — **Scale'beam'** (skāl'bēm'), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance or platform scale; a weighing apparatus with a sliding weight.

Scale (skāl), *n.* One of the thin, bony pieces forming the covering of fishes and reptiles; a thin layer or leaf of metal, etc.; an incrustation in a vessel in which water is heated, or on the surface of metals. —*v. t.* To clear off scales from; to pare off (a surface). —*v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers. — **Scale'less** (skāl'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of scales.

Scale (skāl), *n.* A ladder; series of steps; anything graduated, as a measure or rule; in music, a gamut, or graduating series of all tones, from the keytone to its octave; gradation; comparative rank or order; relative dimensions. —*v. t.* [SCALED (skāld); SCALING.] To climb by a ladder; to clamber up.



Scalene Triangle.

Sca-lene' (skā-lēn'), *a.* Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle.

Sca'li-ness (skā'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* The state of being scaly.

Scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* A plant allied to the garlic and onion; eschalot; shallot.

Scal'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n.* A marine shellfish or bivalve mollusk, whose shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a curving edge like the surface of a scallop shell. —*v. t.* [SCALLOPED (-lŭpt); SCALLOPING.] To mark the edge or border of into segments of circles.

Scalp (skălp), *n.* The skin on top of the head, usually covered with hair; the skin of the head, torn off by Indian warriors as a trophy. —*v. t.* To tear the scalp from.

Scal'y (skāl'ỹ), *a.* Covered or abounding with scales; rough; mean or scabby [*Colloq.*].

Scamp (skămp), *n.* A rascal; a scoundrel. —*v. t.* [SCAMPED (skămt); SCAMPING.] To perform (work, etc.) hastily or imperfectly.

Scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [SCAMPERED (-pẽrd); SCAMPERING.] To run away speedily; to move hurriedly. —*n.* A run; hasty flight.

Scan (skăn), *v. t.* [SCANNED (skănd); SCANNING.] To mount by steps; to go through with (a verse in poetry) marking the feet which compose it; to examine carefully; to scrutinize.

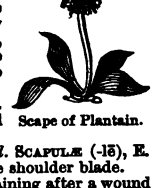
Scan'dal (skăn'dal), *n.* Reproach for what is wrong; defamatory speech; detraction; slander; shame; disgrace. — **Scan'dal-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [SCANDALIZED (-īzd); SCANDALIZING.] To give offense to; to shock; to reproach; to defame. — **Scan'dal-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Giving offense; disgraceful; shameful; base.

Scan-so'ri-al (skăn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; — said of birds.

Scant (skănt), *a.* Not full or plentiful; insufficient. — *v. t.* To limit; to straiten; to make scanty. — *v. i.* To fail. — **Scant'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Scant; hardly sufficient; small; penurious.

Scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* A timber cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, etc.

Scape (skāp), *n.* A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem, as in stemless violets.



Scape of Plantain.

Scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* A goat upon whose head the Jewish priests symbolically placed the sins of the people, then turning him into the wilderness; one made to bear blame due to others.

Scape'grace' (skāp'grās'), *n.* A graceless fellow; one wild and reckless.

Scap'u-la (skăp'ū-lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SCAPULÆ (-lē), E. SCAPULAS (-lȧz). [L.] The shoulder blade.

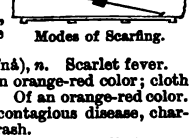
Scar (skär), *n.* A mark remaining after a wound is healed; a blemish. — *v. t.* [SCARRED (skärd); SCARRING.] To mark with scars.

Scarce (skârs), *a.* [SCARCER (skârs'ẽr); SCARCEST.] Not plentiful; not easily procured; rare; uncommon. — **Scarce, Scarce'ly,** *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; barely; but just. — **Scarce'ness, Scar'ci-ty** (skâr'sĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Scare (skâr), *v. t.* [SCARED (skârd); SCARING.] To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to alarm; to terrify. — *n.* Fright; panic; groundless alarm. — **Scare'crow'** (skâr'krō'), *n.* Anything set up to frighten crows from cornfields; anything terrifying without danger; a ragged fellow.

Scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS (skärfs) or SCARVES (skärvz). A light and decorative piece of dress, worn over the shoulders or neck.

Scarf (skärf), *v. t.* [SCARFED (skärft); SCARFING.] To cut a scarf on; to unite by a scarf joint. — *n.* Part of a timber, bar, etc., tapered or notched so as to form a scarf joint with another piece. — **Scarf joint.** A joint made by overlapping, bolting, or locking together ends of timbers cut to fit each other, or by welding, riveting, or brazing together the overlapping ends of metal rods, sheets, etc.



Modes of Scarfing.

Scarf'skin' (skärf'skĭn'), *n.* The cuticle; the epidermis.

Scar'la-ti'na (skär'lȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* Scarlet fever.

Scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* An orange-red color; cloth of a scarlet color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color. — **Scarlet fever.** A contagious disease, characterized by a scarlet rash.

Scarp (skärp), *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet. — *v. t.* [SCARPED (skärpt); SCARPING.] To cut down perpendicularly.

Scath (skăth), *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. — **Scath** (skăth), **Scathe** (skāth), *v. t.* [SCATHED (skăthd *or* skāthd); SCATHING (skāth'-ĭng *or* skăth'ĭng).] To injure; to destroy.

Scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [SCATTERED (-ẽrd); SCATTERING.] To strew about; to disperse; to spread; to sprinkle.

Scaur (skȧr), *n.* A precipitous bank; a scar.

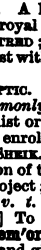
Scav'en-ger (skăv'ĕn-jẽr), *n.* One employed in cleaning streets and carrying off filth.

Scene (sēn), *n.* The structure on which a play is exhibited; stage; one of the devices used to give appearance of reality to a play; a portion of a play, subordinate to the act; circumstances in which anything is imagined to occur; an assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; view; exhibition of passionate feeling, esp. when done for effect. — **Scen'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* Assemblage of scenes in a play; landscape; general aspect.

Scen'ic (sĕn'ĭk *or* sēn'ĭk), **Scen'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to scenery; theatrical.

Scent (sĕnt), *v. t.* To perceive by the organs of smell; to perfume. — *n.* Odor; sense of smell; chase followed by the scent; track.

Scep'ter (sĕp'tẽr), **Scep'tre,** *n.* A king's staff borne as a badge of authority; royal power. — *v. t.* [SCEPTERED or SCEPTRED; SCEPTERING or SCEPTRING.] To invest with royal authority.



Scepter.

Scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* See SKEPTIC.

Sched'ule (skĕd'ūl; *in Eng. commonly* shĕd'-ūl), *n.* A document; formal list or inventory; a time table. — *v. t.* To enroll.

Scheik (shēk *or* shīk), *n.* See SHEIK.

Scheme (skēm), *n.* A combination of things connected by design; plan; project; contrivance; purpose; plot. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SCHEMED (skēmd); SCHEMING.] To plan; to contrive; to project. — **Schem'er,** *n.*

Schie-dam' (skē-dăm'), *n.* Holland gin.

Schil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* A small German and Dutch coin.

Schism (sĭz'm), *n.* Division; esp., permanent separation in the Christian church, from diversity of opinions, or other reason. — **Schis-mat'ic** (sĭz-măt'ĭk), **Schis-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, implying, or tending to, schism. — **Schis-mat'ic,** *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith; a heretic.

Schist (shĭst), *n.* A crystalline rock of a slaty structure.

Schnapps (*G.* shnäps; *E.* shnăps), *n.* Holland gin.

Schol'ar (skŏl'ẽr), *n.* One who attends a school or learns of a teacher; a learner; a disciple; a learned person; a pedant. — **Schol'ar-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like or becoming a scholar. — **Schol'ar-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Character of a scholar; learning; erudition; a foundation for support of students.

Scho-las'tic (skō-lăs'tĭk), **Scho-las'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a scholar, or schools, also to the schoolmen, or philosophers of the Middle Ages; pedantic; formal.

Scho'li-um (skō'lĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* L. Scholia (-ȧ); E. Scholiums (-ŭms). A marginal annotation; a remark subjoined to a mathematical demonstration.

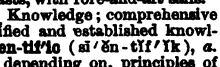
School (skōōl), *n.* A shoal (of fish).

School (skōōl), *n.* A place for instruction; an institution for learning, esp. one of a grade below a college or university; an assemblage of scholars; the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect in philosophy, theology, science, etc. — *v. t.* [Schooled (skōōld); Schooling.] To instruct or train; to tutor; to chide. — **School'book'** (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A book used in school for learning lessons. — **School'boy'** (-boi'), *n.* A boy who attends a school. — **School'fal'low** (-făl'lō), *n.* One bred at the same school as another. — **School'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house for the use of schools, or for instruction. — **School'mas'ter** (-mȧs'tẽr), **School'mis'tress** (-mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A man, or a woman, who conducts a school.

Schoon'er (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* A sharp-built vessel, having two or more masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

Sci'ence (sī'ens), *n.* Knowledge; comprehensive information; classified and established knowledge; skill. — **Sci'en-tif'ic** (sī'ĕn-tĭf'ĭk), *a.* Agreeing with, or depending on, principles of science. — **Sci'en-tif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sci'en-tist** (-tĭst), *n.* A scientific investigator; a savant.

Scim'i-tar (sĭm'ĭ-tẽr), *n.* A sword with a curved blade, edged on the convex side. [Written also *cimeter* and *scymetar*.]



Scimitar.

‖**Scin-til'la** (sĭn-tĭl'lȧ), *n.* Spark; tittle; least particle. — **Scin'til-lant** (sĭn'tĭl-*lant*), *a.* Sparkling. — **Scin'til-late** (-lāt), *v. i.* To emit sparks; to sparkle. — **Scin'til-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A scintillating or twinkling.

Sci'o-lism (sī'ō-lĭz'm), *n.* Superficial knowledge. — **Sci'o-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One who knows superficially; a smatterer.

Sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* A shoot or twig of a plant; a scion; a sucker; a descendant; an heir. [Formerly written *cion* and *cyon*.]

Scis'sor (sĭz'zẽr), *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears; to clip. — **Scis'sors** (-zẽrz), *n. pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pivot.

Sclav (sklăv *or* sklāv), **Scla-vo'ni-an** (sklȧ-vō'nĭ-ȧn), etc. See Slav, etc.

Scle-rot'ic (sklē-rŏt'ĭk), *a.* Hard; firm. — *n.* The outer coat of the eye.

Scoff (skŏf), *n.* Derision; sneer; mockery. — *v. i.* [Scoffed (skŏft); Scoffing.] To show insolent ridicule; to jeer. — *v. t.* To mock at.

Scold (skōld), *v. i.* & *t.* To find fault; to chide. — *n.* One who scolds; a shrew. — **Scold'er**, *n.*

Scol'lop (skŏl'lŭp), *n.* & *v.* See Scallop.

Sconce (skŏns), *n.* A fortification; a fort; a helmet; the head; the skull; sense; a candlestick.

Scoop (skōōp), *n.* A large ladle; a basinlike cavity; a sweep; a stroke; a swoop. — *v. t.* [Scooped (skōōpt); Scooping.] To take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion; to empty by lading; to hollow; to excavate. — **Scoop net.** A hand net.

Scoot (skōōt), *v. i.* To go hastily; to run. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

Scope (skōp), *n.* That at which one aims; room for free outlook; free course; extent; sweep; purpose; intention; object; drift.

Scorch (skôrch), *v. t.* & *i.* [Scorched (skôrcht); Scorching.] To burn on the surface; to parch; to dry up.

Score (skôr), *n.* A notch; a tally; an account; indebtedness; account; the number 20. — *v. t.* To mark with lines, notches, or furrows; to record; to change. — **Scor'er**, *n.*

Scorn (skôrn), *n.* Extreme contempt; an object of extreme disdain; contumely; slight; dishonor. — *v. t.* [Scorned (skôrnd); Scorning.] To hold in contempt; to despise; to neglect; to disregard. — **Scorn'er**, *n.* — **Scorn'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Contemptuous; reproachful; insolent.

Scor'pi-on (skôr'pĭ-ŭn), *n.* A spiderlike animal whose jointed tail terminates in a sting; the eighth sign of the zodiac, marked thus [♏] in almanacs, and called also *Scorpio*.

Scorpion.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* A tax or contribution; a fine.

Scot (skŏt), *n.* A native of Scotland. — **Scotch** (skŏch), *a.* Pertaining to Scotland; Scottish. — *n.* The dialect spoken in Scotland; the people of Scotland collectively. — **Scotch'man** (skŏch'mȧn), *n.* A Scot.

Scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* [Scotched (skŏcht); Scotching.] To support (a wheel) by preventing its rolling. — *n.* A chock, wedge, or brake.

Scotch (skŏch), *v. t.* To chop superficially; to wound. — *n.* A slight cut; a score.

Scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.

Scots (skŏts), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish. — **Scots'man** (-mȧn), *n.* A Scot. — **Scot'ti-cism** (skŏt'tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* An idiom peculiar to Scotland. — **Scot'tish** (skŏt'tĭsh), *a.* Scotch.

Scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a villain. — *a.* Low; mean. — **Scoun'drel-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Rascality.

Scour (skour), *v. t.* & *i.* [Scoured (skourd); Scouring.] To clean by hard rubbing; to run over quickly. — **Scour'er**, *n.*

Scourge (skûrj), *n.* A lash; a whip; vindictive or cruel punishment. — *v. t.* [Scourged (skûrjd); Scourging.] To whip severely; to afflict for faults, for the purpose of correction.

Scout (skout), *v. i.* To reject contemptuously.

Scout (skout), *n.* One sent to gain tidings, esp. of an enemy's condition; a spy. — *v. t.* & *i.* To spy out; to reconnoiter.

Scow (skou), *n.* A large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl (skoul), *v. i.* [ScowLED (skould); ScowLING.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous. — *n.* A surly frown; dark aspect.

Scrab'ble (skrăb'b'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [ScrabBLED (-b'ld); ScrabBLING.] To scrape or scratch with the hands; to scramble; to scribble; to scrawl. — *n.* A scrabbling; a scramble.

Scrag (skrăg), *n.* Something thin or lean and rough; a neck piece of meat. — **Scrag'ged** (skrăg'gĕd), *a.* Rough with irregular points; lean and pointed. — **Scrag'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* [ScraggIER (-gĭ-ĕr); ScraggIEST.] Scragged.

Scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v. i.* [ScrambLED (-b'ld); ScrambLING.] To clamber with hands and knees; to struggle for something thrown upon the ground. — *v. t.* To mix and cook in a confused mass. — *n.* A scrambling or clambering; an eager struggle for something desired.

Scrap (skrăp), *n.* Something scraped off; a small piece; a bit; a fragment. — **Scrap'book'** (skrăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* A blank book in which to preserve clippings, pictures, etc.

Scrape (skrāp), *v. t.* [ScrapED (skrāpt); ScrapING.] To rub with something sharp or rough; to abrade; to collect (together) by laborious effort. — *v. i.* To rub along laboriously or harshly; to play (a violin, etc.) inharmoniously; to bow clumsily. — *n.* A rubbing harshly; an awkward bow; a disagreeable predicament.

Scratch (skrăch), *v. t.* & *i.* [ScratchED (skrăcht); ScratchING.] To rub and tear the surface of; to dig with the claws; to write badly; to count accidentally in billiards. — *n.* A break in the surface of a thing; a slight incision; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought to fight; test, trial, or proof of courage; a wig partly covering the head.

Scrawl (skrąl), *v. t.* & *i.* [ScrawLED (skrąld); ScrawLING.] To draw or write awkwardly; to scribble. — *n.* Unskillful writing.

Scraw'ny (skrą'nĭ), *a.* Meager; thin; bony.

Screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [ScreakED (skrēkt); ScreakING.] To utter a sharp, shrill sound; to creak, as a door or wheel. — *n.* A screech.

Scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [ScreamED (skrēmd); ScreamING.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry; to shriek. — *n.* A shriek; a screech.

Screech (skrēch), *v. i.* [ScreechED (skrēcht); ScreechING.] To scream. — *n.* A scream. — **Screech owl.** An owl that utters a harsh cry.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* A rule for running moldings; a guide in plastering a wall.

Screed (skrēd), *n.* A breach or rent; an outburst of sound; an harangue; a tirade.

Screen (skrēn), *n.* Anything that shelters from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, etc.; a coarse riddle or sieve. — *v. t.* [ScreenED (skrēnd); ScreenING.] To provide with shelter; to conceal; to pass through a screen.

Screw (skrų), *n.* A cylinder, or cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, to produce motion or pressure when turned; a kind of bolt to unite things firmly; a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels; a sharp bargainer or extortioner; a worthless horse. — *v. t.* [ScrewED (skrųd); ScrewING.] To press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to squeeze; to twist; to distort. — **Screw'-driv'er** (skrų'drīv'ĕr), *n.* An implement for turning screws. — **Endless,** *or* **Perpetual, screw.** A screw moving a toothed wheel by the action of its threads on the teeth of the wheel; a worm. — **Screw propeller.** A spiral-bladed wheel for propelling steam vessels; a vessel so propelled.

Scrib'ble (skrĭb'b'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [ScribbLED (-b'ld); ScribbLING.] To write hastily or carelessly; to scrawl. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

Scribe (skrīb), *n.* One who writes; a Jewish doctor of the law. — *v. t.* [ScribED (skrībd); ScribING.] To mark or fit (one edge of a board, etc.) to another edge, or to a surface.

Scrim'mage (skrĭm'măj), *n.* Orig., a skirmish; now, a general row or fight.

Scrimp (skrĭmp), *v. t.* [ScrimpED (skrĭmt); ScrimpING.] To make too small or short; to scant. — *a.* Scanty. — *n.* A miser.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* A small bag; a satchel.

Scrip (skrĭp), *n.* A small writing or schedule; a certificate of stock subscribed, or of a share of other joint property.

Script (skrĭpt), *n.* A kind of type in imitation of handwriting; style of writing.

This line is printed in Script.

Scrip'tur-al (skrĭp'tŭr-*a*l), *a.* Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures. — **Scrip'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* Anything written; a writing; the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible; — chiefly in plural.

Scrive'ner (skrīv'nĕr *or* skrĭv'n-ĕr), *n.* One who draws contracts or other writings; a clerk.

Scrof'u-la (skrŏf'ū-lȧ), *n.* A chronic disease of the lymphatic glands, esp. of the neck; king's evil. — **Scrof'u-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or diseased with, scrofula.

Scroll (skrōl), *n.* A roll of paper; a schedule; an architectural spiral ornament.

Scrub (skrŭb), *v. t.* & *i.* [ScrubBED (skrŭbd); ScrubbING.] To rub hard; to scour; to brighten. — *n.* One who labors hard and lives meanly; a worn-out brush; close, low growth of bushes; thicket; jungle. — *a.* Mean; scrubby. — **Scrub'bed** (-bĕd), *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby. — **Scrub'by** (-bĭ), *a.* [ScrubbIER (-bĭ-ĕr); ScrubbIEST.] Small and mean; stunted; covered with bushes.

Scrunch (skrŭnch), *v. t.* & *i.* To crunch.

Scru'ple (skrų'p'l), *n.* A weight of 20 grains, the third part of a dram; a very small quantity; hesitation to act, from difficulty of determining what is right; conscientious doubt. — *v. i.* [ScrupLED (-p'ld); ScrupLING.] To be reluctant to act; to hesitate. — **Scru'pu-lous** (-pū-lŭs), *a.* Full of scruples; cautious; exact.

Scru'ti-nize (skrụ'tĭ-nīz), *v. t.* [SCRUTINIZED (-nīzd); SCRUTINIZING.] To search closely; to examine critically. — **Scru'ti-ny** (-nў), *n.* Close search; minute inquiry.

Scud (skŭd), *v. i.* & *t.* [SCUDDED; SCUDDING.] To drive or fly quickly, as before a tempest. — *n.* A driving; low clouds driven by the wind.

Scuf'fle (skŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [SCUFFLED (-f'ld); SCUFFLING.] To struggle with close grapple; to strive tumultuously. — *n.* A rough contest.

Scull (skŭl), *n.* A boat; a short oar; a single oar used in propelling a boat, being placed over the stern. — *v. t.* [SCULLED (skŭld); SCULLING.] To impel a boat by sculls. — **Scull'er**, *n.*

Scul'ler-y (skŭl'lẽr-ў), *n.* A place for keeping kitchen utensils, or doing dirty work. — **Scul'lion** (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* A kitchen servant.

Scul'pin (skŭl'pĭn), *n.* A spiny salt-water fish.

Sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* One who carves images or figures, or designs sculpture. — **Sculp'tur-al** (-tŭr-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to sculpture. — **Sculp'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* The carving wood, stone, etc., into images; carved work. — *v. t.* [SCULPTURED; SCULPTURING.] To carve; to engrave.

Sculpin.

Scum (skŭm), *n.* Impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation; dross; refuse. — *v. t.* [SCUMMED (skŭmd); SCUMMING.] To take the scum from; to skim.

Scup'per (skŭp'pẽr), *n.* A channel through the side of a ship, to carry off water from the deck.

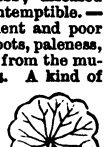
Scup'per-nong (skŭp'pẽr-nŏng), *n.* A grape of the Southern United States, or the wine made from it.

Scurf (skûrf), *n.* A dry scab or crust on the skin; dandruff; scale. — **Scurf'y** (-ў), *a.* Having scurf; resembling scurf.

Scur'rile (skŭr'rĭl), *a.* Befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean. — **Scur-ril'i-ty** (-rĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.* — **Scur'ril-ous** (skŭr'rĭl-ŭs), *a.* Using indecent language; abusive; offensive; gross.

Scur'ry (skŭr'rў), *v. i.* To hasten away; to hurry. — *n.* Hurried movement.

Scur'vy (skûr'vў), *a.* [SCURVIER (-vĭ-ẽr); SCURVIEST.] Covered by scurf or scabs; diseased with the scurvy; mean; low; contemptible. — *n.* A disease caused by confinement and poor food, and characterized by livid spots, paleness, general exhaustion, and bleeding from the mucous membranes. — **Scurvy grass.** A kind of cress growing on rocks near the sea, used as a remedy for scurvy.



Scutate Leaf.

Scut (skŭt), *n.* The tail of a hare or similarly short-tailed animal.

Scu'tate (skū'tāt), *a.* Shaped like a shield; roundish.

Scutch (skŭch), *v. t.* [SCUTCHED (skŭcht); SCUTCHING.] To beat slightly; to dress (flax, cotton, silk, etc.) by beating out impurities from.

Scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn), *n.* An escutcheon; a brass plate over a keyhole.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* A broad, shallow basket; a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *v. i.* To run with affected haste; to hurry; to bustle. — *n.* A short run.

Scut'tle (skŭt't'l), *n.* A small opening, with a lid, in a wall or roof, or in a ship's deck or bottom. — *v. t.* [SCUTTLED (-t'ld); SCUTTLING.] To cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship); to sink (a ship) by making holes through the bottom.

Scythe (sīth), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass, grain, etc.

Sea (sē), *n.* A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; the swell of the ocean or other water in a tempest; a high wave or billow; a surge. — **Sea breeze.** A wind blowing from the sea toward the land. — **Sea fowl.** Any bird (an auk, gull, petrel, etc.), which frequents the sea; all such birds collectively. — **Sea green.** The green color of sea water. — **Sea gull.** Any gull living on the seacoast. — **Sea hog.** The porpoise. — **Sea horse.** The walrus; a fish of the hippocampus kind. — **Sea level.** The level of the surface of the sea; land on the same level with the sea. — **Sea lion.** A seal of large size. — **Sea maw,** *or* **Sea mew.** A gull. — **Sea nettle.** A jelly-fish or medusa. — **Sea room.** Space at sea for a vessel to maneuver, drive, or scud, without danger of running aground. — **Sea serpent.** A sea snake; a large marine animal of unknown nature, often reported to have been seen, but never captured. — **Sea turtle.** A large turtle of several species (green turtle, loggerhead, leatherback, etc.) having paddles instead of feet, and inhabiting warm seas.

Sea'board' (sē'bōrd'), *n.* The seashore. — *a.* Bordering on, or near, the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'coast' (sē'kōst'), *n.* The shore adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea'far'er (sē'fâr'ẽr), *n.* One who follows the seas; a mariner; a sailor. — **Sea'far'ing,** *a.* Following the business of a seaman.

Sea'go'ing (sē'gō'ĭng), *a.* Going upon the sea, esp. upon the deep sea.

Sea'-green' (sē'grēn'), *a.* Of a faint green color, with bluish tinge.

Seal (sēl), *n.* A carnivorous mammal, of many species, inhabiting seacoasts, and hunted for its skin and oil. — **Seal'er** (sēl'ẽr), *n.* A man, or a vessel, engaged in hunting seals.

Seal.

Seal (sēl), *n.* A stamp, for making an impression in a soft substance; wax or other tenacious substance, set to an in-

and stamped with a seal; that which confirms, ratifies, or authenticates.—*v. t.* [SEALED (sēld); SEALING.] To set a seal to; to ratify; to fasten with a seal; to keep close; to make fast; to keep secret. — **Seal'er** (sēl'ẽr), *n.* One who seals; an officer whose duty is to seal writs, stamp weights and measures, etc. — **Sealing wax**, *n.* A compound of the resin lac, used for sealing letters.

Seam (sēm), *n.* The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by sewing together different pieces; a line of junction; a suture; a thin mineral layer, or narrow vein between two thicker ones; a cicatrix; a scar left by a wound. — *v. t.* [SEAMED (sēmd); SEAMING.] To form a seam upon, or join by sewing together; to scar. — **Seam'less**, *a.* Without a seam.

Sea'man (sē'man), *n.*; *pl.* SEAMEN (-men). A mariner; a sailor. — **Sea'man-ship**, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; art of working a ship.

Seam'stress (sēm'strĕs), *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman.

Sear (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. — *v. t.* [SEARED (sērd); SEARING.] To dry up; to scorch.

Search (sẽrch), *v. t.* & *i.* [SEARCHED (sẽrcht); SEARCHING.] To look over or through, in order to find something; to explore; to pry into; to seek. — *n.* A seeking; scrutiny; inquiry.

Sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), *n.* The coast of the sea.

Sea'sick' (sē'sĭk'), *a.* Affected with seasickness. — **Sea'sick-ness**, *n.* The nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sea'side' (-sīd'), *n.* The land bordering on the sea. — *a.* Near or frequenting the seashore.

Sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* One of the divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter); a suitable or convenient time; a period of time not very long; a while. — *v. t.* [SEASONED (-z'nd); SEASONING.] To render suitable; to prepare; to accustom; to prepare by drying or hardening; to give zest or relish to; to render agreeable; to temper. — *v. i.* To become mature; to become adapted to a climate; to become dry and hard, as timber. — **Sea'son-a-ble**, *a.* Occurring in good time; opportune; timely; fit; convenient. — **Sea'son-ing**, *n.* Anything added to food, to give it relish; a condiment.

Seat (sēt), *n.* The place or thing upon which one sits, or where anything is situated or abides; station; site; part of a thing on which a person sits; a right to sit; way of sitting of a person on horseback. — *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to locate; to establish; to set firm; to repair by making the seat new.

Sea'ward (sē'wẽrd), *a.* Directed toward the sea. — *adv.* Toward the sea.

Sea'weed' (sē'wēd'), *n.* A marine plant.

Sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'thy), *a.* Fit for a voyage, or to be trusted to transport a cargo.

Se'cant (sē'kănt), *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts. — *n.* A line that cuts another.

Se-cede' (sē-sēd'), *v. i.* To withdraw from fellowship or association. — **Se-ced'er**, *n.* — **Se-ces'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A seceding; separation.

Seck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small, pulpy pear.

Se-clude' (sē-klūd'), *v. t.* To shut up apart from others; to exclude. — **Se-clu'sion** (-klū'zhŭn), *n.* A secluding; separation; privacy.

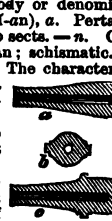
Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *a.* Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time, or in value, power, or rank. — *n.* One who follows, or who is next and inferior in place, time, rank, etc.; the 60th part of a minute of time or of a degree. — *v. t.* To follow; to support; to back; to support (a motion or proposal) by adding one's voice to that of the mover. — **Sec'ond-er**, *n.* — **Sec'ond-ly**, *adv.* — **Sec'ond-a-ry** (-ă-rỹ), *a.* Succeeding next in order to the first; of second origin, rank, etc.; acting by delegated authority; subordinate; inferior. — *n.* One who occupies a subordinate place. — **Sec'ond-a-ri-ly** (-ă-rĭ-lỹ), *adv.* — **Second hand.** The hand marking the seconds in a clock or watch. — **Sec'ond-hand'** (-hănd'), *a.* Not original or primary; not new. — **Sec'ond-rate'** (-rāt'), *a.* Of the second rank, quality, etc.

Se'cret (sē'krĕt), *a.* Separate; hid; concealed; secluded; private; clandestine. — *n.* Something concealed or kept from general knowledge; a mystery. — **Se'cre-cy** (-krĕ-sỹ), *n.*

Sec're-ta-ry (sĕk'rĕ-tă-rỹ), *n.* One person employed to write for another, or to write orders, dispatches, public papers, records, etc.; an officer charged to manage a department of government; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an escritoire.

Se-crete' (sē-krēt'), *v. t.* To remove from observation; to conceal; to hide; to separate (material) from blood, sap, etc., and form into new substances. — **Se-cre'tion** (sē-krē'shŭn), *n.* A secreting or concealing; the production from nourishing substance, of particular substances in the vital economy; matter secreted (saliva, bile, gastric juice, etc.). — **Se-cret'ive** (-krēt'-ĭv), *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret. — **Se-cret'ive-ness**, *n.* — **Se-cre'to-ry** (sē-krē'-tō-rỹ *or* sē'krĕ-tō-rỹ), *a.* Performing the offices of secretion. — *n.* A secretory vessel.

Sect (sĕkt), *n.* A religious body or denomination. — **Sec-ta'ri-an** (sĕk-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect; a heretic; partisan; schismatic. — **Sec-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* The character of a sectarian; devotion to a party. — **Sec'ta-ry** (sĕk'tă-rỹ), *n.* A sectarian.



Sections of a Cannon: *a* Vertical; *b* Transverse; *c* Horizontal.

Sec'tile (sĕk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being cut, esp. of being cut smoothly.

Sec'tion (sĕk'shŭn), *n.* A cutting; separation; a division; a portion; the intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid; representation of a thing as it would appear if cut through by an intersecting plane; profile. — **Sec'tion-al** (sĕk'-shŭn-*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to a section; local; partial; consisting of, or divisible into, sections.

Sec'u-lar (sĕk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Coming once in an age or century; pertaining to this world, or to things not spiritual; worldly. — *n.* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a layman.

Se-cur'a-ble (sē-kūr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being secured. — **Se-cure'** (-kūr'), *a.* Free from care or anxiety; safe; sure; inattentive. — *v. t.* [SECURED (-kūrd'); SECURING.] To make safe; to guard; to make certain; to insure; to close or confine effectually; to get possession of. — **Se-cure'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-cure'ness, Se-cu'ri-ty** (-kū'rĭ-tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SECURITIES (-tĭz). Condition of being secure; freedom from care or risk; safety; something which secures or makes certain the fulfillment of an obligation, payment of a debt, etc.; one who becomes surety for another; an evidence of debt or of property.

Se-date' (sē-dāt'), *a.* Unruffled by passion; composed; calm; quiet; sober; serious.

Sed'a-tive (sĕd'ă-tĭv), *a.* Tending to calm or tranquilize; allaying irritation. — *n.* A remedy which allays irritability or pain.

Sed'en-ta-ry (sĕd'ĕn-tă-rĭ), *a.* Accustomed to sit much or long; requiring much sitting.

Sedge (sĕj), *n.* A plant growing in tufts, generally in wet grounds. — **Sedg'y** (sĕj'ĭ), *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sed'i-ment (sĕd'ĭ-ment), *n.* Matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or other liquid; lees; dregs. — **Sed'i-men'ta-ry** (-mĕn'tă-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment.

Se-di'tion (sē-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The raising of commotion in a state; resistance to authority; revolt. — **Se-di'tious** (-dĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sedition; factious.

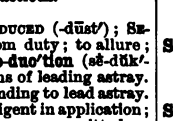
Sed'litz. See SEIDLITZ.

Se-duce' (sē-dūs'), *v. t.* [SEDUCED (-dūst'); SEDUCING.] To draw aside from duty; to allure; to tempt; to mislead. — **Se-duc'tion** (sē-dŭk'-shŭn), *n.* A seducing; means of leading astray. — **Se-duc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending to lead astray.

Sed'u-lous (sĕd'ū-lŭs), *a.* Diligent in application; steadily industrious; laborious; unremitted.

See (sē), *n.* A diocese; jurisdiction of a bishop, archbishop, or pope; the pope or court of Rome.

See (sē), *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW (sạ); *p. p.* SEEN (sēn); *p. pr.* SEEING.] To perceive by the eye; to form an idea of; to take care of; to beware; to call upon; to visit; to experience. — *v. i.* To have power of sight or of apprehension; to pay regard; to give heed.



Seed. *A* Seed of Violet, enlarged. *B* Same in Vertical Section: *c* Cotyledons, and *ca* Caulicle (these two constituting the Embryo); *e* Endosperm, or Albumen; *h* Hilum; *r* Raphe.

Seed (sēd), *n.*; *pl.* SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). The germ from which an animal or plant is produced; reproductive principles; offspring; children; descendants. — *v. t.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; to shed the seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with seed; to sow. — **Seed bud.** Germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule. — **Seed corn, Seed grain.** Corn or grain for seed. — **Seed vessel.** The pericarp, or part of a plant containing seeds. — **Seed'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A plant reared from the seed, and not propagated by layers, buds, etc. — **Seeds'man** (sēdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SEEDSMEN. One who deals in seeds; a sower. — **Seed'time'** (sēd'tĭm'), *n.* The season proper for sowing. — **Seed'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [SEEDIER; SEEDIEST.] Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; old and worn out; miserable; shabbily clothed.

See'ing (sē'ĭng), *conj.*, orig. *p. pr.* of SEE. In view of the fact that; considering; since.

Seek (sēk), *v. t.* [SOUGHT (sạt); SEEKING.] To look for; to go in search of; to try to find or to gain by any means. — *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to attempt; to strive. — **Seek'er,** *n.*

Seem (sēm), *v. i.* [SEEMED (sēmd); SEEMING.] To have a show or semblance; to appear; to look. — **Seem'er,** *n.* — **Seem'ing,** *a.* Appearing like; apparent; specious. — *n.* Appearance; show. — **Seem'ing-ly,** *adv.* In appearance.

Seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *a.* [SEEMLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); SEEMLIEST.] Suited to the object, occasion, or character; fit; proper. — **Seem'li-ness,** *n.*

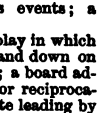
Seen, *p. p.* of SEE.

Seer (sēr), *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.

See'saw' (sē'sạ'), *n.* A children's play in which two persons move alternately up and down on opposite ends of a balanced board; a board adjusted for this purpose; vibratory or reciprocating motion; a crosaruff, or alternate leading by partners in whist of cards which the other can take. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SEESAWED (-sạd'); SEESAWING.] To move backward and forward, or upward and downward. — *a.* Reciprocating.

Seethe (sēth), *v. t.* [*imp.* SEETHED (sēthd) (SOD (sŏd), *obs.*); *p. p.* SEETHED, SODDEN (sŏd'd'n); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SEETHING.] To decoct in hot liquid; to boil. — *v. i.* To boil.

Seg'ment (sĕg'ment), *n.* A section; a portion; a part cut off from a geometrical figure by a line or plane; esp., that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.



abc Segment of a Circle.

Seid'litz (sĕd'lĭts), *a.* Pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia. — **Seidlitz powders.** Effervescing salts, composed of a powder of sodium bicarbonate mixed with tartrate of potassium and sodium, and a powder of tartaric acid, which effervesce when mixed in water and form a mild cathartic.

Seine (sēn *or* sān), *n.* A large fishing net.

Seiz'a-ble (sēz'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being seized. — **Seize** (sēz), *v. t.* [SEIZED (sēzd); SEIZING.] To take suddenly, by force, or by legal authority; to grasp; to clutch; to snatch; to capture. — **Sei'zure** (sē'zhŭr), *n.* A seizing; sudden grasp; possession; thing possessed.

Sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* Rarely; not often.

Se-lect' (sē-lĕkt'), *a.* Taken from a number of special value; chosen; choice. — *v. t.* To

or pick out. — **Se-lec'tion** (sĕ-lĕk'shŭn), *n.* A selecting; choice; something chosen. — **Se-lect'ive** (-lĕkt'ĭv), *a.* Selecting.

Self (sĕlf), *a.* [Chiefly in composition.] Same; particular; very. — *n.*; *pl.* **Selves** (sĕlvz). A person as a distinct individual; personal interest, or love of private interest. — **Self'-a-base'ment** (-ă-bās'mĕnt), *n.* Humiliation from consciousness of inferiority or shame. — **Self'-con-ceit'** (-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* Conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers; vanity. — **Self'-con-ceit'ed** (-sēt'ĕd), *a.* Vain; conceited. — **Self'-con'scious** (-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Conscious of one's acts as originating in one's self; conscious of being observed by others; estimating too highly one's capacities or importance. — **Self'-de-fense'** (-dē-fĕns'), **Self'-de-fence'**, *n.* The defending or protecting of one's own person, property, or reputation. — **Self'-de-ni'al** (-nī'ăl), *n.* The forbearing to gratify one's own desires. — **Self'-es-teem'** (-ĕs-tēm'), *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency. — **Self'-ev'i-dent** (-ĕv'ĭ-dĕnt), *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind. — **Self'-ex-ist'ent** (-ĕgz-ĭst'ĕnt), *a.* Existing of or by one's self, independent of any other being. — **Self'-in'ter-est** (-ĭn'tĕr-ĕst), *n.* Private interest; the advantage of one's self. — **Self'-knowl'edge** (-nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, or limitations. — **Self'-love'** (-lŭv'), *n.* Love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own advantage; selfishness. — **Self'-made'** (-mād'), *a.* Made by one's self. — **Self-made man.** One who has risen from poverty or obscurity to wealth, learning, power, etc., by his own energies. — **Self'-pos-sessed'** (-pŏz-zĕst' *or* -pŏs-sĕst'), *a.* Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, etc.; undisturbed. — **Self'-pos-ses'sion** (-sĕsh'ŭn *or* -sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Calmness; composure. — **Self'-reg'is-ter-ing** (-rĕj'ĭs-tĕr-ĭng), *a.* Registering itself; — said of an instrument made to record its own indications of phenomena. — **Self'-right'eous** (-rī'chŭs), *a.* Confident of one's own virtue or merit; pharasaic. — **Self'-seek'er** (-sēk'ĕr), *n.* One who seeks only his own interest. — **Self'-seek'ing**, *a.* Selfish. — *n.* Selfishness; greediness. — **Self'-will'** (-wĭl'), *n.* One's own will, esp. in opposition to that of others; obstinacy. — **Self'-willed'** (-wĭld'), *a.* Obstinate; not compliant.

Self'ish, *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard, or at the expense, of others.

Self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *a.* Precisely the same.

Sell (sĕl), *v. t.* [Sold (sōld); Selling.] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to betray; to make a fool of; to cheat. — *v. i.* To practice selling; to be sold. — *n.* An imposition or trick; a practical joke. — **Sell'er**, *n.*

Sel'vage (sĕl'vĕj), **Sel'vedge**, *n.* The edge of cloth, so woven as to prevent raveling; list.

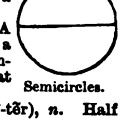
Selves, *pl.* of Self.

Sem'blance (sĕm'blăns), *n.* Seeming; show; likeness; appearance; form.

Sem'i-an'nu-al (sĕm'ĭ-ăn'ŭ-ăl), *a.* Half-yearly. — **Sem'i-an'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Every half year; twice a year.

Sem'i-breve' (sĕm'ĭ-brēv'), *n.* A note in music, of half the time of the breve; — called also a *whole note.*

Sem'i-cir'cle (sĕm'ĭ-sĕr'k'l), *n.* Half of a circle. — **Sem'i-cir'cu-lar** (-sĕr'kŭ-lĕr), *a.* Having the form of half a circle.



Semicircles.

Sem'i-co'lon (sĕm'ĭ-kō'lŏn), *n.* A punctuation mark [;] indicating a separation between parts of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Sem'i-di-am'e-ter (sĕm'ĭ-dī-ăm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* Half of a diameter; a radius.

Sem'i-flu'id (sĕm'ĭ-flū'ĭd), *a.* Imperfectly fluid. — *n.* A substance imperfectly fluid, or half solidified.

Sem'i-lu'nar (sĕm'ĭ-lū'nĕr), **Sem'i-lu'nate** (-nāt), *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.

Sem'i-month'ly (sĕm'ĭ-mŭnth'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a month. — *n.* Something done every half month; a semimonthly publication. — *adv.* At intervals of half a month.

Sem'i-nal (sĕm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Pertaining to or contained in seed; germinal; radical; original.

Sem'i-na-ry (sĕm'ĭ-nă-rĭ), *n.* An institution of education; a school, academy, college, etc.

Sem'i-qua'ver (sĕm'ĭ-kwā'vĕr), *n.* A musical note half as long as the quaver; a sixteenth note.

Sem-it'ic (sĕm-ĭt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the division of the Caucasian race including the Arabs, Jews, and Berbers.

Sem'i-tone (sĕm'ĭ-tōn), *n.* Half a tone.

Sem'i-vow'el (sĕm'ĭ-vou'ĕl), *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both.

Sem'i-week'ly (sĕm'ĭ-wēk'lĭ), *a.* Coming or made twice in a week. — *n.* Something done or made every half week; a semiweekly publication. — *adv.* At intervals of half a week.

Sen'ate (sĕn'ăt), *n.* An assembly or council of elders or influential citizens; the upper branch of a legislature in France, the United States, etc.; a state council. — **Sen'a-tor** (-ă-tĕr), *n.* A member of a senate. — **Sen'a-to'ri-al** (-ă-tō'rĭ-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator or a senate. — **Sen'a-tor-ship** (-ă-tĕr-shĭp), *n.* Office or dignity of a senator.

Send (sĕnd), *v. t.* [Sent (sĕnt); Sending.] To cause to go; to dispatch; to inflict; to bestow. — *v. i.* To dispatch a messenger.

Se'nile (sē'nīl), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, age. — **Se-nil'i-ty** (sĕ-nĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sen'ior (sēn'yĕr), *a.* More advanced in age, dignity, or rank; elder. — *n.* One older than another, or prior in grade or rank; an aged person; a student in the last year of his collegiate course. — **Sen-ior'i-ty** (-yŏr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Quality of being senior; priority of birth, or superiority in office or rank.

Sen'na (sĕn'ná), *n.* A leguminous plant; also, its leaves, used in medicine as a cathartic.

‖**Se-ñor'** (sā-nyōr'), *n.* A Spanish title corresponding to *Mr.* or *Sir.* — ‖**Se-ño'ra** (-nyō'rá), *n.* A Spanish title corresponding to *Mrs.* or *Madam;* also, a lady. — ‖**Se-ño-ri'ta** (sā'nyō-rē'tá), *n.* A Spanish title for a young lady; Miss; a young lady.

Sen-sa'tion (sĕn-sā'shŭn), *n.* Perception through the organs of sense; a state of excited feeling. — **Sen-sa'tion-al** (*-al*), *a.* Pertaining to the sensations; having, or fitted to excite, great interest; melodramatic; trashy.

Sense (sĕns), *n.* Perception by the bodily organs, or through the intellect; sensation; feeling; apprehension; discernment; sound reasoning; judgment; opinion; meaning; signification. — **Sense'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of sense or of understanding; insensible; stupid; foolish. — **Sen'si-ble** (sĕn'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being perceived or of perceiving; having nice perception or acute feeling; perceiving or satisfied; persuaded; having good sense or reason; intelligent. — **Sen'si-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being sensible; capacity for feeling or emotion; sympathy. — **Sen'si-tive** (sĕn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Having sense or feeling, or quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; pertaining to, or depending on, sensation.

Sen'su-al (sĕn'shụ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the senses; carnal; luxurious; voluptuous. — **Sen'su-al-ist,** *n.* One given to indulgence of the appetites or senses. — **Sen'su-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Free indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Sent (sĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of SEND.

Sen'tence (sĕn'tens), *n.* An opinion; a judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; in grammar, a combination of words, complete as expressing a thought. — *v. t.* [SENTENCED (-tĕnst); SENTENCING.] To pass judgment upon; to doom. — **Sen-ten'tial** (sĕn-tĕn'shal), *a.* Comprising, or pertaining to, sentences. — **Sen-ten'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Short and energetic.

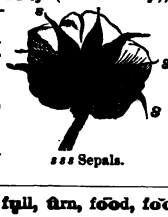
Sen'ti-ent (sĕn'shĭ-*ent or -shent*), *a.* Having sensation and perception; sensitive. — *n.* A perceiving being. — **Sen'ti-ent-ly,** *adv.*

Sen'ti-ment (sĕn'tĭ-ment), *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; an opinion; a sentence expressing a thought; a maxim; a toast. — **Sen'ti-men'tal** (-mĕn'tal), *a.* Abounding with sentiments or reflections; having an excess of sensibility; affectedly tender; romantic. — **Sen'ti-men'tal-ly,** *adv.* — **Sen'ti-men-tal'i-ty** (-mĕn-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), **Sen'ti-men'tal-ism** (-tal-ĭz'm), *n.*

Sen'ti-nel (sĕn'tĭ-nel), **Sen'try** (-trȳ), *n.* A soldier on guard; a watch.

Se'pal (sē'pal *or* sēp'*al*), *n.* A leaf or division of the calyx of a plant.

Sep'a-ra-ble (sĕp'á-rá-b'l), *a.* Capable of being separated, disunited, or rent.



sss Sepals.

Sep'a-rate (sĕp'á-rāt), *v. t. & i.* To part; to disunite; to sever; to divide. — **Sep'a-rate** (-rāt), *a.* Divided; disconnected; distinct; single. — **Sep'a-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A separating; disjunction; disunion; chemical analysis; divorce. — **Sep'a-ra'tor** (sĕp'á-rā'tŏr), *n.*

Se'pi-a (sē'pĭ-á), *n.; pl.* SEPIÆ (-ē). The cuttlefish; a pigment prepared from the ink of the cuttlefish; Indian ink. — *a.* Of a dark reddish brown color.

Se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* A native of India, in the military service of a European power.

Sept (sĕpt), *n.* A clan, race, or family, esp. in Ireland.

Sep'tan'gle (sĕp'tăn'g'l), *n.* A geometrical figure with seven angles; a heptagon. — **Sep-tan'gu-lar** (-gŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having seven angles.

Sep-tem'ber (sĕp-tĕm'bẽr), *n.* The month following August; the ninth month of the year.

Sep'ten-a-ry (sĕp'tĕn-á-rȳ), *a.* Consisting of seven; lasting seven years.

Sep-ten'ni-al (sĕp-tĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Lasting or happening once in seven years.

Sep-til'lion (sĕp-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French (and American) numeration, the product of a thousand involved to the eighth power, expressed by a unit followed by 24 ciphers; by English notation, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, expressed by a unit followed by 42 ciphers.

Sep'tu-a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕp'tŭ-á-jẽ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A person seventy years of age; a septuagenary. — **Sep'tu-ag'e-na-ry** (-ăj'ẽ-nā-rȳ), *a.* Consisting of seventy; seventy years old.

‖**Sep'tu-a-ges'i-ma** (sĕp'tŭ-á-jĕs'ĭ-má), *n.* The third Sunday before Lent; — so called because it is about seventy days before Easter. — **Sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal** (-*mal*), *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Sep'tu-a-gint (sĕp'tŭ-á-jĭnt), *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament.

‖**Sep'tum** (sĕp'tŭm), *n.; pl.* SEPTA (-tá). A wall separating two cavities; a partition, esp. between the nostrils or the cells in fruit.

ssss Septa.

Sep'tu-ple (sĕp'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Seven times as much; sevenfold. — *v. t.* [SEPTUPLED; SEPTUPLING.] To multiply by seven.

Sep'ul-cher (sĕp'ŭl-kẽr), **Sep'ul-chre,** *n.* A place in which the dead are interred; a grave; a tomb. — *v. t.* To bury; to entomb. — **Se-pul'chral** (sẽ-pŭl'kral), *a.* Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments to the dead. — **Sep'ul-ture** (-tŭr), *n.* A depositing the dead in the grave; interment.

Se'quel (sē'kwēl), *n.* That which follows; a continuation; consequence; event.

Se'quence (sē'kwens), *n.* State of being sequent; succession; series. — **Se'quent** (sē'kwent), *a.* Following; succeeding.

Se-ques'ter (sẽ-kwĕs'tẽr), *v. t.* [SEQUESTERED (-tẽrd); SEQUESTERING.] To seize and hold for a time; to withdraw; to set apart; to a

from other things. — **Se-ques'tra-ble** (sē-kwĕs'trā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sequestered. — **Se-ques'trate** (sē-kwĕs'trāt), *v. t.* To sequester. — **Seq'ues-tra'tion** (sĕk'wĕs-trā'shŭn), *n.* A sequestering; retirement.

Ser'aph (sĕr'*af*), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Seraphs** (-*afs*); Heb. **Seraphim** (-ā-fĭm). An angel of the highest order. — **Se-raph'ic** (sē-răf'ĭk), **Se-raph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Angelic; sublime; pure.

Ser'a-phine (sĕr'ā-fēn), *n.* A reed instrument of the organ kind.

Sere (sēr), *a.* Dry; withered. See **Sear.**

Ser'e-nade' (sĕr'ē-nād'), *n.* Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, esp. to a lady. — *v. t.* & *i.* To give a nocturnal concert.

Se-rene' (sē-rēn'), *a.* Clear and calm; fair; undisturbed. — **Se-rene'ly**, *adv.* — **Se-rene'ness, Se-ren'i-ty** (-rĕn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Serf (sĕrf), *n.* A servant or slave employed in husbandry. — **Serf'age** (-ĭj), **Serf'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* The condition of serfs.

Serge (sĕrj), *n.* A woolen twilled stuff, of worsted warp and woolen weft.

Ser'geant (sär'jent *or* sĕr'jent), *n.* A noncommissioned military officer, next in rank above the corporal; in England, a lawyer of the highest rank. — **Ser'geant-at-arms'.** A legislative officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order. — **Ser'gean-cy** (-jen-sȳ), **Ser'geant-cy** (-jent-sȳ), *or* **Ser'geant-ship**, *n.* Office of a sergeant.

Se'ri-al (sē'rĭ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; appearing in successive parts. — *n.* A work appearing in a series of parts; a tale published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Se'ries (sē'rēz *or* sē'rĭ-ēz), *n.* A number of things in order, and connected; sequence.

Se'ri-ous (sē'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Grave; important; attended with danger; solemn; weighty.

Ser'mon (sĕr'mŭn), *n.* A discourse, for instruction, grounded on Scripture; a serious address.

Se'rous (sē'rŭs), *a.* Thin; watery; pertaining to serum.

Ser'pent (sĕr'pent), *n.* A snake; a subtle or malicious person; a species of firework. — **Ser'pentine** (-pĕn-tīn), *a.* Like a serpent; crooked; spiral. — *n.* A mineral or rock spotted or mottled like a serpent's skin.

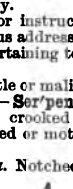
Ser'rate (sĕr'rāt), **Ser'ra-ted** (-rā-tĕd), *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.

Ser'ried (sĕr'rĭd), *a.* Crowded; dense; compact.

Se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* The watery part of animal fluids, blood, milk, etc.

Serv'ant (sĕrv'*ant*), *n.* One who serves or labors for another; one of base condition or ignoble spirit.

Serve (sĕrv), *v. t.* [Served (sĕrvd); Serving.] To work for; to act as servant to; to render obedience and worship to; to minister to; to bring or distribute (food prepared for eating, etc.); to conduce to; to satisfy.


Serrate Leaf.

— *v. i.* To be a servant; to wait; to discharge the requirements of an employment; to act as a soldier, seaman, etc.; to be sufficient.

Serv'ice (sĕrv'ĭs), *n.* A serving; performance of labor for another; assistance or kindness rendered; office; religious duty performed; military or naval duty; a set of vessels used at table. — **Serv'ice-a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Doing service; beneficial; durable; diligent; officious.

Serv'ile (sĕrv'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a servant; slavish; mean; held in subjection; cringing; fawning. — **Ser-vil'i-ty** (sĕr-vĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Serv'i-tude (-tūd), *n.* State of subjection to a master; service; bondage.

Ses'sile (sĕs'sĭl), *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support.

Sessile Leaves.

Ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A sitting, or being seated; a meeting of a court, council, legislature, etc., for transacting business.

Sess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* A cistern in the earth to receive sediment from drains; a cesspool.

Set (sĕt), *v. t.* [Set; Setting.] To cause to sit; to place; to put; to fix; to make fast or stable; to apply (one's self); to adapt (words) to notes. — *v. i.* To pass below the horizon; to go down; to tend; to become fixed or rigid; to apply one's self. — *a.* Fixed; firm; uniform; formal; prescribed. — *n.* A setting; descent below the horizon; anything set, placed, or fixed; number of things of the same kind; an assortment; a suit; a clique. — **Set'ting**, *n.* A putting, marking, or inserting; that in which a gem, etc., is set or secured.

Se-ta'ceous (sē-tā'shŭs), *a.* Set with, or consisting of, bristles; slender like a bristle.

Set'-off' (sĕt'ôf'), *n.* That which is set off against another thing; an offset; an ornament.

Se'ton (sē'tn), *n.* A twist of hairs or threads, to keep a wound open.

Se-tose' (sē-tōs'), **Se'tous** (sē'tŭs), *a.* Set with bristles; bristly.

Set-tee' (sĕt-tē'), *n.* A long seat with a back.

Set'ter (sĕt'tẽr), *n.* One who or that which sets; a hunting dog, akin to the spaniel and pointer.

Set'ting, *n.* See under **Set**, *v. t.*

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *n.* A bench with a high back.

Set'tle (sĕt't'l), *v. t.* [Settled (-t'ld); Settling.] To fix or make firm or stable; to establish; to render quiet, clear, etc.; to still; to adjust (something in discussion or accounts); to liquidate; to colonize; to people. — *v. i.* To become fixed or permanent; to establish one's self; to assume a lasting form or condition; to become quiet or clear, or dry and hard; to sink gradually; to subside; to adjust differences or accounts. — **Set'tler**, *n.* — **Set'tle-ment** (-ment), *n.* A settling, or a being settled. — **Set'tling** (-tlĭng), *n.* A making a settlement; a subsiding; *pl.* lees; dregs; sediment.

Set'-to' (sĕt'tōō'), *n.* A conflict; a contest.

Sev'en (sĕv''n), *a.* One more than six. — *n.* The number greater by one than six; a symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sev'en-fold' (sĕv''n-fōld'), *a.* Repeated seven times.

Sev'en-night (sĕn'nīt *or* -nĭt), *n.* A week.

Sev'en-teen' (sĕv''n-tēn'), *a.* One more than sixteen. — *n.* The sum of ten and seven; a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii. — **Sev'en-teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* One next after the sixteenth; being one of seventeen equal parts. — *n.* One of seventeen equal parts; the next after the sixteenth.

Sev'enth (sĕv''nth), *a.* One next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts. — *n.* One of seven equal parts; one next after the sixth. — **Sev'enth-ly**, *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sev'en-ti-eth (sĕv''n-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the sixty-ninth; being one of seventy equal parts. — *n.* One of seventy equal parts; one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

Sev'en-ty (sĕv''n-tȳ), *a.* Seven times ten. — *n.* The sum of seven times ten; a symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

Sev'er (sĕv'ẽr), *v. t. & i.* [SEVERED (-ẽrd); SEVERING.] To separate; to cut or break open or apart; to divide; to disconnect. — **Sev'er-al** (-al), *a.* Separate; distinct; various; more than two, but not many; sundry. — **Sev'er-al-ly**, *adv.* Separately; apart from others. — **Sev'er-ance** (-ans), *n.* A severing or dividing.

Se-vere' (sẽ-vēr'), *a.* Very strict, in judgment, discipline, or government; austere; stern; hard; rough; harsh; sarcastic; cutting; keen. — **Se-vere'ness, Se-ver'i-ty** (-vĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sew (sō), *v. t.* [SEWED (sōd); *p. p.* SEWED, rarely SEWN (sōn); *p. pr.* SEWING.] To fasten together with needle and thread. — *v. i.* To practice sewing. — **Sew'er** (sō'ẽr), *n.*

Sew'age (sū'ĭj), *n.* The contents of a sewer; an arrangement of sewers; sewerage. — **Sew'er** (sū'ẽr), *n.* A passage to convey off water and filth underground. — **Sew'er-age** (-ĭj), *n.* The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; drainage by sewers.

Sex (sĕks), *n.* Distinction of male and female; one of the two groups formed on this distinction; esp., womankind.

Sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (sĕks'ā-jẽ-nā'rĭ-an), *n.* One sixty years old. — *a.* Sixty years old. — **Sex-ag'e-na-ry** (sĕks-ăj'ẽ-nā-rȳ *or* sĕks'ā-jẽ-), *a.* Pertaining to sixty; proceeding by sixties. — *n.* A sexagenarian.

‖Sex'a-ges'i-ma (sĕks'ā-jĕs'ĭ-mā), *n.* The second Sunday before Lent, being about sixty days before Easter.

Sextant.

Sex'fid (sĕks'fĭd), **Sex'i-fid** (-ĭ-fĭd), *a.* Six-cleft; divided into six parts.

Sex'tant (sĕks'tant), *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances.

Sex-til'lion (sĕks-tĭl'yŭn), *n.* By French (and American) numeration, the product of a thousand involved to the seventh power, expressed by a unit followed by 21 ciphers; by English notation, the product of a million involved to the sixth power, expressed by a unit followed by 36 ciphers.

Sex'to-de'ci-mo (sĕks'tō-dĕs'ĭ-mō), *a.* Having 16 leaves to a sheet, or of the size of sheets so folded. — *n.*; *pl.* SEXTODECIMOS (-mōz). A book composed of sheets folded into 16 leaves, or 32 pages; the size of such a book; — usually indicated thus: 16mo, 16°.

Sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* An under officer who takes care of the church, attends on the clergyman, digs graves, etc. — **Sex'ton-ship**, *n.* Office of a sexton.

Sex'tu-ple (sĕks'tŭ-p'l), *a.* Six times as much.

Sex'u-al (sĕks'ū-al *or* sĕk'shụ-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex. — **Sex'u-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Distinction by sex.

Shab'by (shăb'bȳ), *a.* [SHABBIER; SHABBIEST.] Worn to rags; mean; poor; despicable.

Shac'kle (shăk'k'l), *n.* A fetter or chain; — generally in *pl.* — *v. t.* [SHACKLED (-k'ld); SHACKLING.] To tie or confine; to impede; to fetter; to join (railroad cars) by a link or chain.

Shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* A food fish of the Herring family.

Shad'dock (shăd'dŭk), *n.* A tropical tree and its orangelike fruit.

Shade (shād), *n.* Comparative obscurity owing to interception of light; an obscure place; a retreat; protection; shelter; a spirit or ghost; a very minute difference; degree; *pl.* place of the dead. — *v. t.* To keep light from; to obscure. — **Shad'y** (shād'ȳ), *a.* Sheltered from light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious.

Shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* Shade caused by a body which intercepts rays of light; shade; obscurity; the darker part of a picture; a faint representation; mystical representation; type; phantom; mockery. — *v. t.* [SHADOWED (-ōd); SHADOWING.] To cut off light from; to shade; to represent typically; to attend as closely as a shadow; to dog. — **Shad'ow-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of shade; obscure; faint; typical; unreal.

Shaft (shăft), *n.* The slender stem of an arrow; a missile; the body of a column; the spire of a steeple; one of the thills of a carriage; in machinery, a bar revolving on journals; an excavation in the earth, through which a mine is reached and ore brought to the surface.

Shag (shăg), *n.* Coarse or woolly hair; cloth having a long, coarse nap; a kind of tobacco. — *v. t.* [SHAGGED (shăgd); SHAGGING.] To make rough, hairy, or shaggy. — **Shag'gy** (-gȳ), *a.* [SHAGGIER; SHAGGIEST.] Rough with long hair or wool; rugged. — **Shag'bark'** (-bärk'), *n.* A species of hickory, and its nut; — so called from its shaggy bark.

Sha-green' (shā-grēn'), *n.* Leather prepared without tanning, from skins of horses, asses, and camels, and covered with small granulations

Shah (shä), **Schah**, *n.* The monarch of Persia.

Shake (shāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK (shōōk); *p. p.* SHAKEN (shāk'n); *p. pr.* SHAKING.] To move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble; to agitate; to endanger; to cause to waver; to trill; to rid one's self of. — *v. i.* To tremble; to quake; to totter. — *n.* Vibratory motion; a trill. — **Shak'er**, *n.* One that shakes; one of a peculiar religious sect. — **Shak'y** (shāk'ȳ), *a.* Trembling; easily shaking; tottering; unsound.

Shale (shāl), *n.* A shell or husk; a fine-grained slaty rock.

Shall (shăl), *v. i.* & *auxiliary.* [*imp.* SHOULD (shōōd).] [*Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or necessity derived from the person speaking; as, you *shall* go. After a conditional conjunction (as *if*, *whether*) *shall* expresses futurity simply. *Should* is used in the same senses as *shall*, as its imperfect.

Shal'lop (shăl'lŭp), *n.* A boat.

Shal-lot' (shăl-lŏt'), *n.* A kind of small onion.

Shal'low (shăl'lō), *a.* Having little depth; shoal; ignorant; superficial; empty; silly. — *n.* A place where the water is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a shelf. — *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become shallow. — **Shal'low-ness**, *n.*

Shalt (shălt), 2*d per. sing.* of SHALL.

Sham (shăm), *n.* A trick, fraud, or device that deludes; imposture; humbug. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SHAMMED (shămd); SHAMMING.] To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to imitate; to ape.

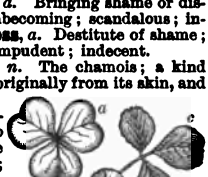
Sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *v. i.* [SHAMBLED (-b'ld); SHAMBLING.] To walk unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Sham'bles (shăm'b'lz), *n. pl.* A place where butcher's meat is sold, or where animals are slaughtered; an abattoir.

Shame (shām), *n.* A painful consciousness of guilt or of exposure; disgrace; dishonor; reproach. — *v. t.* [SHAMED (shāmd); SHAMING.] To make ashamed; to dishonor; to disgrace. — **Shame'faced'** (-fāst'), *a.* Diffident; bashful. — **Shame'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; indecent; unbecoming; scandalous; infamous. — **Shame'less**, *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; indecent.

Sham'my (shăm'mȳ), *n.* The chamois; a kind of leather prepared originally from its skin, and very soft and pliant.

Sham-poo' (shăm-pōō'), *v. t.* To rub the surface of the body, after a bath; to wash the head of, with a soapy preparation. — *n.* A shampooing.



Shamrock. *a* Wood Sorrel; *b* White Clover; *c* Black Medic.

Sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* A plant used as the Irish national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shang'hai' (shăng'hī'), *n.* A large breed of domestic fowl.

Shank (shăngk), *n.* The leg from knee to foot; the shin; part of a tool serving as a handle.

Shan't (shānt). Contr. of *shall not.* [*Colloq.*]

Shan'ty (shăn'tȳ), *n.* A mean dwelling; a hut.

Shape (shāp), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED (shāpt); *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN (shāp'n); *p. pr.* SHAPING.] To form or create; to mold or make into a particular form; to adapt to a purpose; to adjust; to direct. — *n.* Make; figure; form; guise. — **Shape'less**, *a.* Destitute of regular form. — **Shape'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* [SHAPELIER (-lȳ-ēr); SHAPELIEST.] Having regular shape; well-formed.

Shard (shärd), *n.* A piece of an earthen vessel or like brittle substance; the hard wingcase of a beetle or shell of a snail.

Share (shār), *n.* The blade of a plow which cuts the ground.

Share (shār), *n.* A certain portion; a part; a division. — *v. t.* [SHARED (shārd); SHARING.] To part among two or more; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion. — **Shar'er**, *n.* — **Share'hold'er** (-hōld'ēr), *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

Shark (shärk), *n.* A voracious sea fish; a rapacious person; a sharper. — *v. i.* [SHARKED (shärkt); SHARKING.] To swindle; to live by tricks and shifts.

Sharp (shärp), *a.* Having a thin edge or fine point; keen; penetrating; acute; quick; shrewd; sour; acid; pungent; severe; biting; painful; harsh; fierce; fiery. — *n.* An acute sound; a character in music [♯] which directs that a note be raised a half step in pitch; a sewing needle with very fine point. — *v. t.* [SHARPED (shärpt); SHARPING.] To make keen, acid, acute, etc.; to raise (a musical tone) above the proper pitch. — *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining. — **Sharp'en** (shärp''n), *v. t.* [SHARPENED (-'nd); SHARPENING.] To render quick or acute. — *v. i.* To become sharp. — **Sharp'er**, *n.* A shrewd man in bargains; a swindler; a cheat; a deceiver. — **Sharp'-set'** (-sĕt'), *a.* Eager in appetite; ravenous. — **Sharp'shoot'er** (-shōōt'-ēr), *n.* One skilled in shooting; a good marksman. — **Sharp'-sight'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Having quick sight; of acute understanding. — **Sharp'-wit'ted** (-wĭt'tĕd), *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Sharp'ie (shärp'ī), *n.* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, having one or two masts, with leg-of-mutton sails.

Shat'ter (shăt'tĕr), *v. t.* [SHATTERED (-tĕrd); SHATTERING.] To break in many pieces; to disorder; to render unsound. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments.

Shave (shāv), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED (shāvd); *p. p.* SHAVED or SHAVEN (shāv''n); *p. pr.* SHAVING.] To cut or pare off; to skim along the surface of; to strip; to fleece. — *v. i.* To remove the beard with a razor; to cut closely; to cheat. — *n.* A thin slice or shaving; a cutting the beard;

exorbitant discount for cashing a note; a drawing knife; a passing so near as almost to graze. — **Shav'er**, *n.* One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a cheat; a little fellow; a lad. — **Shav'ing**, *n.* A paring the surface; a thin slice pared off.

Shawl (shạl), *n.* A woolen cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

Shawm (shạm), *n.* An obsolete musical wind instrument.

She (shē), *pron.* [*Sing. nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER (hẽr) or HERS (hẽrz); *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY (thā); *poss.* THEIR (thãr *or* thār) or THEIRS (thãrz *or* thārz); *obj.* THEM (thẽm). This or that female; the woman referred to.

Sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). A bundle of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, etc. — *v. i.* & *t.* To collect and bind; to make (sheaves).

Shear (shēr), *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED (shērd) (SHORE (shōr) *Obs.*); *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN (shōrn); *p. pr.* SHEARING.] To cut with shears, scissors, etc.; to clip from a surface. — *n. pl.* A cutting instrument of two pivoted blades; a frame of poles with tackle for raising heavy weights. — **Shear'er**, *n.*

Sheath (shēth), *n.* A case for a sword or other instrument; a scabbard; any thin covering for defense. — **Sheathe** (shēth), *v. t.* [SHEATHED (shēthd); SHEATHING.] To put into a sheath or case; to case or cover with boards, sheets of metal, etc.; to cover or line. — **Sheath'er**, *n.* — **Sheath'ing**, *n.* A casing; material for covering, encasing, or ceiling.

Shears.

Sheave (shēv), *n.* A wheel in a pulley.

Shed (shĕd), *v. t.* [SHED; SHEDDING.] To throw off or give forth; to emit. — **Shed'der**, *n.* One that sheds; a crab while casting its shell.

Shed (shĕd), *n.* A slight erection to shelter something; a hut.

Sheen (shēn), *a.* Bright; showy. — *n.* Brightness; splendor.

Sheep (shēp), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool. — **Sheep'cot'** (-kŏt'), **Sheep'cote'** (-kōt'), **Sheep'fold'** (-fōld'), *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. — **Sheep'ish** (-ysh), *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; foolishly diffident. — **Sheep'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **Sheep'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Sheep's'-eye'** (shēps'ī'), *n.* A diffident, loving, or desiring look. — **Sheeps'head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* A large food fish of the Atlantic coast. — **Sheep'skin'**, (-skĭn'), *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it; a graduate's diploma.

Sheer (shēr), *a.* Bright; pure; clear; simple; mere; downright; transparent or thin; perpendicular; straight up and down.

Sheer (shēr), *v. i.* [SHEERED (shērd); SHEERING.] To deviate from the proper course; to turn aside. — *n.* A turn or change in a course; the longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides; *pl.* shears, a hoisting implement.

Sheet (shēt), *n.* A broad expanse; a broad piece of linen or cotton cloth spread over a bed; a broad piece of paper; a newspaper; an expanse of water; a thinly expanded portion of metal, etc.; a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it in position; *pl.* the space in the forward or after part of a boat, where there are no rowers. — *v. t.* To fold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet; to expand, as a sheet. — **Sheet anchor**. The largest anchor of a ship; the chief support; main reliance. — **Sheet'ing**, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Sheik (shēk; *Ar.* shāk), *n.* The head of an Arab tribe. [Written also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheikh*.]

Shek'el (shĕk'l), *n.* An ancient weight and coin among the Jews.

Shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* A large species of duck, resembling a goose in shape.

Shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). A raised horizontal board or platform, for holding vessels, books, etc.; a sandbank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships. — **Shelf'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Abounding in shelves; full of shallows.

Shell (shĕl), *n.* A hard outside covering, esp. the natural protection of certain fruits and animals and of eggs; a bomb, or hollow iron sphere of iron, filled with gunpowder, designed to burst into pieces when the powder explodes. — *v. t.* [SHELLED (shĕld); SHELLING.] To divest or take out of the shell; to separate (corn, etc.) from the ear; to throw bomb shells into. — *v. i.* To fall off; to cast the exterior covering. — **Shell'er**, *n.* — **Shell'y**, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, shells. — **Shell'bark'** (-bärk'), *n.* A kind of hickory having loose and peeling bark. — **Shell'fish'**, *n.* An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

Shell'-lac' (shĕl'lăk'), **Shel'lac'**, *n.* The resin lac, melted and strained, and spread into plates.

Shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* That which covers or defends from injury; an asylum; a refuge; protection; security. — *v. t.* [SHELTERED (-tẽrd); SHELTERING.] To furnish a shelter for; to shield; to protect. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

Shel'tie (shĕl'tȳ), *n.* A Shetland pony. [Written also *shelty*.]

Shelve (shĕlv), *v. t.* [SHELVED (shĕlvd); SHELVING.] To furnish with, or put on, a shelf; to put aside or out of sight. — *v. i.* To incline; to be sloping. — **Shelv'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Full of rocks or sandbanks; shallow.

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* The place of departed spirits; Hades.

Shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* One employed in tending sheep; the pastor of a congregation. — **Shep'herd-ess** (-ẽrd-ĕs), *n.* A woman that tends sheep; a rustic lass.

Sher'bet (shẽr'bĕt), *n.* An Oriental drink flavored with fruits and sweetened; a flavored water ice.

Sherd (shẽrd), *n.* A fragment.

Sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* The chief officer of a county. — **Sher'iff-al-ty** (-al-tў), **Sher'iff-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* The office of sheriff; shrievalty.

Sher'ry (shĕr'rў), *n.* A strong wine of amber color.

Shew (shō), **Shewn** (shōn). See SHOW, *v. t.*

Shield (shēld), *n.* A piece of defensive armor; a defense; protection. — *v. t.* To protect.

Shift (shĭft), *v. t.* & *i.* To change; to transfer from one place to another; to change (clothes, residence, principles, etc.). — *n.* A turning from one thing to another; an expedient; fraud; artifice; a woman's under-garment; a chemise. — **Shift'less**, *a.* Destitute of expedients; incapable; lazy; weak. — **Shift'y** (-ў), *a.* Fertile in shifts or evasions; tricky.

Shil-la'lah (shĭl-lā'lȧ), **Shil-la'ly** (-lў), *n.* A cudgel. [*Irish*]

Shil'ling (shĭl'lĭng), *n.* An English silver coin, worth 12 pence, or the twentieth of a pound, equivalent to about 24 cents.

Shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ-shăl'ĭ), *adv.* In an irresolute or hesitating manner. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to busy one's self with trifles. — *n.* Irresolution; occupation with trifles.

Shi'ly, *adv.* See SHYLY, under SHY, *a.*

Shim'mer (shĭm'mẽr), *v. i.* [SHIMMERED (-mẽrd); SHIMMERING.] To shine faintly; to glisten. — *n.* A gleaming; a glimmering.

Shin (shĭn), *n.* The fore part of the leg, between ankle and knee. — *v. i.* & *t.* [SHINNED (shĭnd); SHINNING.] To climb with the hands and legs; to run about, as in borrowing money.

Shin'dy (shĭn'dў), *n.* An uproar; spree; row.

Shine (shīn), *v. i.* [*imp.* SHONE (shōn *or* shŏn); *p. p.* SHONE or SHINED (shīnd); *p. pr.* SHINING.] To emit rays of light; to be lively and animated; to be conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; luster; gloss; fancy. — **Shin'er**, *n.* That which shines; a small fresh-water fish of the minnow kind. — **Shin'ing**, *a.* Radiant; bright; splendid; conspicuous; distinguished.

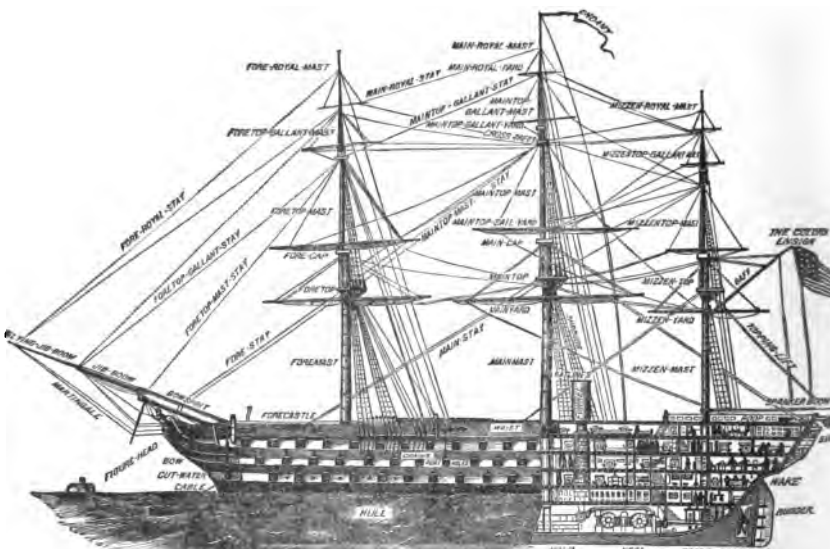
Shin'gle (shĭn̲'g'l), *n.* Round, water-worn, loose gravel and pebbles.

Shin'gle (shĭn̲'g'l), *n.* An oblong piece of wood, thinner at one end than the other, for covering roofs, etc., the thick ends of one row overlapping the thin ends of the row below. — **Shin'gle**, *v. t.* [SHINGLED (-g'ld); SHINGLING.] To cover with shingles; to cut (hair) so that the ends are evenly exposed.

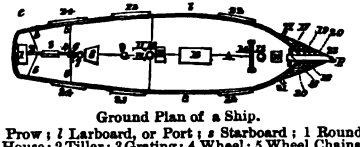
Shin'gle (shĭn̲'g'l), *v. t.* To squeeze or hammer (iron from the puddling furnace), to expel impurities. — **Shin'gler**, *n.*

Shin'gles (shĭn̲'g'lz), *n.* A kind of herpes or tetter, encircling the body like a girdle.

Ship (shĭp), *n.* A large seagoing vessel, esp. one



square-rigged and having three masts. — *v. t.*



Ground Plan of a Ship.

p Prow; *l* Larboard, or Port; *s* Starboard; 1 Round-House; 2 Tiller; 3 Grating; 4 Wheel; 5 Wheel Chains; 6 Binnacle; 7 Mizzenmast; 8 Skylight; 9 Capstan; 10 Mainmast; 11 Pumps; 12 Galley or Caboose; 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windlass; 15 Foremast; 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts; 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 20 Boomkins; 21 Bows; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains.

[Shipped (shĭpt); Shipping (shĭp'pĭng).] To put on board of a ship or vessel; to dispose of; to engage for service on a ship; to fix anything in its place; to send (freight) by any conveyance. — *v. i.* To engage for service on a ship. — **Ship'per**, *n.* One who sends goods by ship or other conveyance. — **Ship'board'** (-bōrd'), *adv.* Upon a ship; aboard. — **Ship'mas'ter** (-mās'tẽr), *n.* The captain or commander of a ship. — **Ship'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* A fellow sailor. — **Ship'ment** (-mẽnt), *n.* A putting anything on board of a ship or other public conveyance; embarkation; that which is shipped. — **Ship'ping**, *a.* Relating to ships. — *n.* The sending goods by ship or other conveyance; ships collectively; tonnage. — **Ship'shape'** (-shāp'), *a.* & *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; trim; orderly; properly; according to usage. — **Ship'wreck'** (-rĕk'), *n.* The destruction of a vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, etc.; total destruction; ruin. — *v. t.* [Shipwrecked (-rĕkt'); Shipwrecking.] To destroy a (ship at sea); to expose (sailors) to destruction by the loss of a ship. — **Ship'wright'** (-rīt'), *n.* A builder of vessels. — **Ship'yard'** (-yärd'), *n.* A yard where ships are built, repaired, etc.

Shire (shīr, shẽr, shĭr, shẽr), *n.* A county.

Shirk (shẽrk), *v. i.* [Shirked (shẽrkt); Shirking.] To avoid or get off from; to slink away. — *n.* One who avoids duty or lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirr (shẽr), *n.* A sewing (cloth) in parallel rows of gathers. — **Shirred** (shẽrd), *a.* Gathered into a shirr; broken into an earthen dish and baked over the fire; — said of eggs.

Shirt (shẽrt), *n.* A garment worn next the upper part of the body. — **Shirt'ing**, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

Shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* A small fragment or splinter. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Shivered (-ẽrd); Shivering.] To break into many small pieces; to shatter.

Shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *v. i.* To quake; to tremble; to quiver from cold or fear. — *n.* A shivering; a shuddering; a tremor.

Shoal (shōl), *n.* A crowd; a throng; — said esp. of fish. — *v. i.* [Shoaled (shōld); Shoaling.] To assemble in a multitude; to crowd.

Shoal (shōl), *a.* Of little depth; shallow. — *n.* A place where the water of a sea, river, pond, etc., is shallow; a bar; a sandbank. — *v. i.* & *t.* To make or become shallow. — **Shoal'y** (shōl'ĭ), *a.* Full of shoals; shallow. — **Shoal'-ness**, *n.*

Shoat (shōt), *n.* A young hog. See Shote.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* A pile of sheaves (of wheat, rye, etc.). — *v. t.* & *i.* To collect or make up into shocks.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* A collision; concussion; a thing which surprises or offends; violent agitation of the bodily organs or nervous system. — *v. t.* [Shocked (shŏkt); Shocking.] To strike against suddenly; to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend. — **Shock'ing**, *a.* Striking, as with horror or disgust; offensive.

Shock (shŏk), *n.* A dog with long hair or shag; a thick mass of short hair. — *a.* Bushy.

Shod, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Shoe.

Shod'dy (shŏd'dy), *n.* Fibrous material from refuse woolen goods, rags, druggets, etc.; poor cloth largely composed of shoddy. — *a.* Made of, or containing, shoddy; sham; pretentious.

Shoe (shōō), *n.*; *pl.* Shoes (shōōz). A covering for the foot; a plate of iron on the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, on a brake, etc.; a socket. — *v. t.* [Shod (shŏd); Shoeing.] To furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom. — **Shoe'mak'er** (-māk'ẽr), *n.* One who makes shoes; a kind of fish.

Shone, *imp.* & *p. p.* of Shine.

Shoo (shōō), *interj.* Begone; away; — used in scaring away fowls, etc.

Shook, *imp.* of Shake.

Shook (shōōk), *n.* A set of staves for one hogshead, cask, barrel, etc.; the parts of a piece of furniture packed together.

Shoot (shōōt), *n.* A chute, or inclined plane.

Shoot (shōōt), *v. t.* & *i.* [Shot (shŏt); Shooting.] To dart; to jut; to let fly; to sprout. — *n.* A propelling or driving; a sprout; a young branch. — **Shoot'er**, *n.*

Shop (shŏp), *n.* A place where goods are sold by retail or in which mechanics work; store; warehouse. — *v. i.* [Shopped (shŏpt); Shopping.] To visit shops for goods. — **Shop'per**, *n.* — **Shop'keep'er** (-kēp'ẽr), *n.* A trader who sells goods by retail. — **Shop'man** (-*man*), *n.* A petty trader; a tradesman.

Shore (shōr), *n.* The coast or land adjacent to a sea, lake, etc. — **Shore'less**, *a.* Having no shore or coast; unbounded; limitless.

Shore (shōr), *n.* A prop, brace, or support. — *v. t.* [Shored (shōrd); Shoring.] To support by a post or buttress; to prop.

Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Short, *p. p.* of Shear.

Short (shŏrt), *a.* Not long; brief; inadequate; scanty; defective; abrupt; petulant; crisp; brittle; friable; not prolonged in utterance; engaging to deliver (stock, etc.) which one does not possess. — *n.* A

mary account; *pl.* the part of ground grain next finer than bran. — *adv.* In a short manner, as briefly, limitedly, abruptly, suddenly, etc. — **In short.** In few words; briefly; to sum up; in a few words. — **The long and short.** The whole. — **Short'age** (-āj), *n.* Amount of deficiency; deficit. — **Short'com'ing** (-kŭm'ĭng), *n.* A failing or coming short; failure; neglect or failure in duty; fault. — **Short'en** (shôrt'n), *v. t.* [SHORTENED (-'nd); SHORTENING.] To make short; to reduce or diminish; to lessen; to abridge; to restrain; to deprive. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter; to contract. — **Short'en-ing,** *n.* A making or becoming short; anything which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard. — **Short'hand'** (-hănd'), *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography. — **Short'-lived'** (-līvd'), *a.* Not living or lasting long; of short continuance. — **Short'sight'ed** (-sīt'ĕd), *a.* Not able to see far; nearsighted; having little regard for the future; heedless. — **Short'stop'** (-stŏp'), *n.* In baseball, the player stationed between the second and third bases.

Shot (shŏt), *n.* Share or proportion; scot.

Shot (shŏt), *imp. & p. p.* of SHOOT. — *n.*; *pl.* SHOT or SHOTS. A shooting; a missile weapon; a ball or bullet; flight of a missile, or distance traversed by it; a markaman. — *v. t.* [SHOTTED; SHOTTING.] To load (a gun) with shot over a cartridge.

Shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog; a shoat.

Should (shōod), *imp.* of SHALL.

Shoul'der (shōl'dĕr), *n.* The joint connecting the arm with the body; the upper part of the back; the fore leg of an animal dressed for market; projection in machinery, etc. — *v. t.* [SHOULDERED (-dĕrd); SHOULDERING.] To push or thrust with, or take upon, the shoulder; to assume the burden or responsibility of. — **Shoulder blade.** The flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula. — **Shoulder strap.** A strap on the shoulder of a military or naval officer, bearing devices which show what rank he holds.

Shout (shout), *v. i.* To utter a sudden and loud cry. — *v. t.* To cry loudly; to clamor. — *n.* A loud burst of voice; a vehement outcry.

Shove (shŭv), *v. t. & i.* [SHOVED (shŭvd); SHOVING.] To drive; to push; to jostle. — *n.* A shoving, pushing, or pressing.

Shov'el (shŭv'l), *n.* A scooplike instrument for throwing earth, etc. — *v. t.* [SHOVELED (-'ld) or SHOVELLED; SHOVELING or SHOVELLING.] To throw with a shovel; to gather in great quantities. — **Shov'el-er,** *or* **Shov'el-ler,** *n.*

Show (shō), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* SHOWED (shōd); *p. p.* SHOWN (shōn) or SHOWED; *p. pr.* SHOWING.] To exhibit; to display; to prove; to appear; to direct. — *n.* A showing; appearance; exhibition; a spectacle; display; parade; likeness; appearance; specious plausibility. — **Show'er,** *n.* — **Show bill.** A broad sheet displaying an advertisement. — **Show card.** A placard; a card for displaying samples. — **Show case.** A glazed case for displaying wares.

Show'bread' (shō'brĕd'), *n.* Loaves of bread which Jewish priests placed before the Lord, in the sanctuary. [Written also *shewbread.*]

Show'er (shō'ĕr), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

Show'er (shou'ĕr), *n.* A brief fall of rain or hail. — *v. t. & i.* [SHOWERED (-ĕrd); SHOWERING.] To rain in showers; to wet; to bestow liberally. — **Shower bath.** A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above. — **Show'er-y** (-ў), *a.* Raining in showers; pertaining to showers.

Show'y (shō'ў), *a.* [SHOWIER (-ĭ-ĕr); SHOWIEST.] Making a show; gaudy; ostentatious.

Shrank, *imp.* of SHRINK.

Shred (shrĕd), *n.* A long, narrow piece torn off; a strip; a fragment. — *v. t.* [SHRED; SHREDDING.] To cut or tear into small pieces.

Shrew (shrų), *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman; a shrewmouse.

Shrewd (shrųd), *a.* Disposed to be critical; penetrating; sagacious; subtle; acute.

Shrew'ish (shrų'ĭsh), *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Shrew'mouse' (shrų'mous'), *n.* A small, insect-eating, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

Shriek (shrēk), *v. i.* [SHRIEKED (shrēkt); SHRIEKING.] To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A scream.

Shriev'al-ty (shrēv'al-tў), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Shrift (shrĭft), *n.* Confession to a priest.

Shrike (shrīk), *n.* A rapacious bird, feeding on insects, mice, etc.; butcher bird.

Shrill (shrĭl), *a.* Acute in sound; piercing.

Shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* A small crustacean, resembling the lobster; a dwarf.

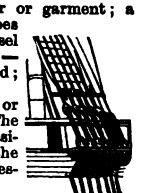
Shrine (shrīn), *n.* A case or receptacle for sacred relics; an altar.

Shrink (shrĭnk), *v. i. & t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHRUNK (shrŭnk); *p. pr.* SHRINKING. The old *imp.* SHRANK (shrănk) and *p. p.* SHRUNKEN (-'n) are nearly obsolete.] To become or make less; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up. — *n.* A shrinking; recoil. — **Shrink'age** (-āj), *n.* Contraction.

Shrive (shrīv), *v. t.* [SHRIVED (shrīvd); SHRIVING.] To receive the confession of; — said of a priest; to confess (one's self).

Shriv'el (shrĭv'l), *v. i. & t.* [SHRIVELED (-'ld) or SHRIVELLED; SHRIVELING or SHRIVELLING.] To shrink or contract.

Shroud (shroud), *n.* A cover or garment; a winding sheet; a set of ropes secured to the sides of a vessel and supporting the masts. — *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; to hide; to veil.



Shrouds.

Shrove'tide' (shrōv'tīd'), *n.*, or **Shrove Tuesday** (tūz'dā). The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* A liquor composed of fruit acid and sugar, with a little spirits or vinegar.

Shrub (shrŭb), *n.* A dwarf tree. — **Shrub'ber-y** (shrŭb'bĕr-ȳ), *n.* A collection of shrubs; a place where shrubs are planted. — **Shrub'by** (-bȳ), *a.* [SHRUBBIER (-bĭ-ẽr); SHRUBBIEST.] Full of, like, or consisting of, shrubs or brush.

Shrug (shrŭg), *v. t.* [SHRUGGED (shrŭgd); SHRUGGING.] To draw up; to contract, esp. to express dislike, dread, doubt, etc. — *v. i.* To raise the shoulders, in aversion, dread, doubt, etc. — *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders.

Shrunk'en, *p. p.* of SHRINK. Contracted; dried.

Shuck (shŭk), *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod of a nut. — *v. t.* To deprive (oysters, nuts, corn, etc.) of shucks.

Shud'der (shŭd'dẽr), *v. i.* [SHUDDERED (-dẽrd); SHUDDERING.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or cold; to quake. — *n.* Tremor.

Shuf'fle (shŭf'f'l), *v. t.* [SHUFFLED (-f'ld); SHUFFLING (-fl'ng).] To shove one way and the other; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of (cards in the pack). — *v. i.* To change the position of cards in a pack; to practice shifts; to move in a slovenly manner; to equivocate; to cavil; to sophisticate. — *n.* A shuffling; an evasion; an artifice.

Shun (shŭn), *v. t.* [SHUNNED (shŭnd); SHUNNING.] To avoid; to get out of the way of; to neglect.

Shunt (shŭnt), *v. t.* To turn off to one side; to turn off (a railroad car upon a side track, or an electric current to another switch); to switch off. — *v. i.* To turn off. — *n.* A turn off to a side track that the principal rail may be left free. — **Shunt'er**, *n.*

Shut (shŭt), *v. t. & i.* [SHUT; SHUTTING.] To close; to contract; to prohibit; to bar. — **Shut'ter**, *n.* One who shuts; a cover for a window or other aperture.

Shut'tle (shŭt't'l), *n.* A weaver's instrument for passing the thread of the woof of cloth between the threads of the warp. — **Shut'tle-cock'** (-kŏk'), **Shut'tle-cork'** (-kŏrk'), *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, to be struck by a battledoor in play; the game thus played.

Shuttlecock.

Shy (shī), *a.* [SHYER (shī'ẽr); SHYEST.] Sensitively timid; reserved; coy; wary; suspicious. — *v. i.* [SHIED (shīd); SHYING.] To start suddenly aside, as if frightened. — *n.* A sudden start aside, as by a frightened horse; a fling. — **Shy'ly, Shi'ly**, *adv.* — **Shy'ness, Shi'ness**, *n.*

Si (sē). A syllable applied, in solmization, to the note B, or to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

Sib'i-lant (sĭb'ĭ-lant), *a.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* and *z*. — **Sib'i-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; the sound itself.

Sick (sĭk), *a.* Affected with, or attended by, nausea or disease of any kind; ill; ailing. — **Sick'en** (sĭk'n), *v. t.* [SICKENED (-'nd); SICKENING.] To disgust; to make sick. — *v. i.* To be filled to disgust; to become sick.

Sic'kle (sĭk'k'l), *n.* A reaping hook.

Sick'ly (sĭk'lȳ), *a.* [SICKLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); SICKLIEST.] Somewhat sick; producing disease; ailing; weakly; feeble; languid; faint.

Side (sīd), *n.* The broad part of a thing; one of the surfaces limiting a solid; the part of the body about the ribs; party; interest; favor. — *a.* Being on or toward the side; lateral; indirect; oblique. — *v. i.* To embrace the opinions of one party, when opposed to another. — **Side'board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture, to hold dishes, etc. — **Sid'ing**, *n.* A taking sides or attaching one's self to a party; a side track of a railroad; the covering of the outer wall of a frame house. — **Side'ling** (-lĭng), *a.* Inclining to one side; sloping; inclined. — **Side'long** (-lŏng), *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front. — *adv.* Obliquely; in the direction of the side. — **Side'wise'** (-wīz'), **Side'ways'** (-wāz'), *adv.* Toward or on one side; inclining.

Sid'er-al (sĭd'ẽr-al), **Si-de're-al** (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* Relating to the stars; starry; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

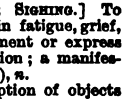
Si'dle (sī'd'l), *v. i.* [SIDLED (-d'ld); SIDLING.] To move side foremost.

Siege (sēj), *n.* The besetting a fortified place to compel the garrison to surrender.

Si-en'na (sĭ-ĕn'ná), *n.* Clay of a brownish yellow color, used as a pigment.

‖**Si-er'ra** (sē-ĕr-rá), *n.* A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* A utensil for separating the fine part of a pulverized substance from the coarse; a coarse basket.



Sieve.

Sift (sĭft), *v. t.* To separate (the fine part of a substance from the coarse) by a sieve; to analyze; to scrutinize. — **Sift'er**, *n.*

Sigh (sī), *v. i.* [SIGHED (sīd); SIGHING.] To make a deep respiration, esp. in fatigue, grief, etc.; to lament. — *v. t.* To lament or express by sighs. — *n.* A deep respiration; a manifestation of grief. — **Sigh'er** (sī'ẽr), *n.*

Sight (sīt), *n.* A seeing; perception of objects by the eye; vision; faculty of vision; examination; view; show; spectacle; an aperture through which objects may be seen, and their direction ascertained. — *v. t.* [SIGHTED; SIGHTING.] To get sight of; to look at through a sight; to see accurately; to direct (a gun) by means of a sight. — **Sight'less**, *a.* Wanting sight; blind; unpleasing to the eye; unsightly. — **Sight'ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Open to sight; pleasing to the sight. — **Sight'-see'ing** (-sē'ĭng), *a.* Given to seeing sights. — *n.* Act of seeing sights; eagerness for novelties or curiosities.

Sign (sīn), *n.* A token; a mark; an indication; symbol; omen; presage; manifestation. — *v. t.* [SIGNED (sīnd); SIGNING.] To represent by a sign; to signify; to affix a signature to. — *v. t.* To make a signal; to communicate signs.

Sig'nal (sĭg'nal), *n.* A sign agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or dan-

to one at a distance; a token; an indication. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable; notable; conspicuous. — *v. t.* [SIGNALED (-nald) or SIGNALLED; SIGNALING or SIGNALLING.] To communicate by signals. — **Sig'nal-ize** (sĭg'nal-iz), *v. t.* [SIGNALIZED (-izd); SIGNALIZING.] To make signal or eminent; to communicate by a signal.

Sig'na-ture (sĭg'nȧ-tûr), *n.* A sign or mark impressed; the name of a person written with his own hand.

Sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* A seal; a sovereign's seal for private letters, etc.

Sig-nif'i-cant (sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-kant), *a.* Fitted or designed to signify something; important; momentous. — *n.* A sign; a token; a symbol. — **Sig-nif'i-cance** (-ĭ-kans), **Sig-nif'i-can-cy** (-kan-sy), *n.* — **Sig-nif'i-ca-tive** (-kȧ-tĭv), *a.* Having meaning. — **Sig'ni-fi-ca'tion** (sĭg'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A signifying; thing made known. — **Sig'ni-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* [SIGNIFIED (-fīd); SIGNIFYING.] To make known by a sign; to express; to declare; to intimate; to imply; to mean. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force; to matter.

Sign'ior (sēn'yẽr), *n.* Señor; signor.

‖**Si-gnor'** (sē-nyôr'), *n.* [It.] Sir; Mr.; — an Italian title of address. — ‖**Si-gno'ra** (-nyō'rȧ), *n.* Madam; Mrs.; — an Italian title of respect. — ‖**Si'gno-ri'na** (sē'nyō-rē'nȧ), *n.* Miss; — Italian title for a young lady.

Sign'post' (sīn'pōst'), *n.* A post supporting a sign, or on which to display posters.

Si'lence (sī'lens), *n.* State of being silent; secrecy; quiet. — *interj.* Be silent. — *v. t.* [SILENCED (-lenst); SILENCING (sī'len-sĭng).] To still; to hush. — **Si'lent** (sī'lent), *a.* Free from sound or noise; mute; taciturn; dumb; quiet; still; dormant. — **Si'lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Si'lent-ness**, *n.*

Si'lex (sī'lĕks), *n.* [L., a flint.] Silica.

Sil'i-ca (sĭl'ĭ-kȧ), *n.* The material constituting quartz and sand. — **Si-li'ceous** (sĭ-lĭsh'ŭs), **Si-li'cious**, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or like, silica. — **Si-lic'ic** (sĭ-lĭs'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, flint or quartz. — **Sil'i-con** (sĭl'ĭ-kŏn), *n.* A nonmetallic chemical element, a nonconductor of electricity, and the base of silex, or silica.

Silique.

Sil'i-qua (sĭl'ĭ-kwȧ), *n.*; *pl.* SILIQUÆ (-kwē). A silique. — **Sil'ique** (sĭl'ĭk *or* sĭ-lēk'), *n.* A seed vessel, of two valves, with seeds attached to both sutures. — **Sil'i-quous** (sĭ-lĭ'kwŭs), *a.* Bearing, pertaining to, or resembling, siliques.

Silk (sĭlk), *n.* The fine, soft thread produced by various caterpillars, in the form of a cocoon; thread spun, or cloth woven, from this material. — **Silk'y** (-ĭ), **Silk'en** (sĭlk'n), *a.* Made of, or like, silk; soft; tender; smooth.

Silk'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* The caterpillar which produces silk; the larva of any of the numerous moths which spin silk in making their cocoons.

Sill (sĭl), *n.* The basis or foundation of a house, bridge, loom, etc.; a threshold.

Sil'la-bub (sĭl'lȧ-bŭb), *n.* A mixture of wine or cider with milk, forming a soft curd. [Written also *syllabub*.]

Sil'ly (sĭl'lĭ), *a.* [SILLIER (sĭl'lĭ-ẽr); SILLIEST.] Weak in intellect; witless; foolish; imprudent.

Si'lo (sī'lō; *F.* sē'lō'), *n.* An air-tight pit for packing away green fodder for winter use.

Silt (sĭlt), *n.* Mud or fine earth deposited from water. — *v. t. & i.* To fill with mud; to ooze.

Sil'va (sĭl'vȧ), *n.* The forest trees of a country, or the study of them. [Written also *sylva*.] — **Sil'van** (-van), *a.* Pertaining to woods or groves; woody. [Written also *sylvan*.]

Sil'ver (sĭl'vẽr), *n.* A precious metal of white color; coin made of silver; the color of silver. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* [SILVERED (-vẽrd); SILVERING.] To cover with silver; to make smooth and bright, or white and shining, like silver. — **Sil'ver-ing**, *n.* A coating the surface of anything with silver. — **Sil'ver-smith'** (-smĭth'), *n.* One who works in silver. — **Sil'ver-y** (-vẽr-ĭ), *a.* Resembling or covered with silver.

Sim'i-lar (sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Exactly corresponding; alike. — **Sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Sim'i-lar'i-ty**, (-lăr'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Perfect or partial resemblance.

Sim'i-le (sĭm'ĭ-lē), *n.*; *pl.* SIMILES (-lēz). A similitude. — **Si-mil'i-tude** (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Resemblance; likeness; comparison.

Sim'i-tar, *n.* See SCIMITER.

Sim'mer (sĭm'mẽr), *v. i. & t.* [SIMMERED (-mẽrd); SIMMERING.] To boil gently.

Si-moom' (sĭ-mōōm'), **Si-moon'** (-mōōn'), *n.* A hot, dry wind, that blows in Arabia and Syria.

Sim'per (sĭm'pẽr), *v. i.* [SIMPERED (-pẽrd); SIMPERING.] To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner. — *n.* An affected or silly smile.

Sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *a.* [SIMPLER (-plẽr); SIMPLEST.] Single; not complex; plain; unadorned; clear; intelligible; straightforward; frank; open; credulous; silly; foolish; unwise. — *n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal plant. — **Sim'ply**, *adv.* — **Sim'ple-ness**, **Sim-plic'i-ty** (-plĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Sim'ple-ton** (-p'l-tŭn), *n.* A silly person; a fool. — **Sim'pli-fi-ca'tion** (sĭm'-plĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A simplifying, or making simple. — **Sim'pli-fy** (sĭm'plĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SIMPLIFIED (-fīd); SIMPLIFYING.] To make simple; to show an easier or shorter process for doing.

Sim'u-late (sĭm'ū-lāt), *v. t.* To assume appearance of without reality; to counterfeit; to feign. — *a.* Feigned; pretended. — **Sim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A simulating; pretense.

Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (sī'mŭl-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Existing or happening at the same time.

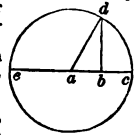
Sin (sĭn), *n.* Violation of divine law or of duty; crime; iniquity; wickedness; wrong. — *v. i.* [SINNED (sĭnd); SINNING.] To violate duty, rights, law, or propriety. — **Sin'ner**, *n.* — **Sin'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of sin; wicked. — **Sin'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect.

Since (sĭns), *adv.* In time past; before this or

now; ago. — *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after. — *conj.* Since the time when; from; because; considering.

Sin-cere' (sĭn-sēr'), *a.* [SINCERE, SINCEREST.] Pure; honest; hearty; unfeigned; real; frank. — **Sin-cere'ness, Sin-cer'i-ty** (-sĕr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sine (sīn), *n.* A perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity.



Sine.
db Sine; *dc* Arc; *cae* Diameter.

Si'ne-cure (sī'nĕ-kūr), *n.* An office or position yielding pay, but requiring no active service.

Sin'ew (sĭn'ū), *n.* A tendon; strength. — *v. t.* [SINEWED (-ūd); SINEWING.] To knit as by sinews. — **Sin'ew-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, sinews; strong; firm.

Sin'ful, Sin'less, etc. See under SIN, *n.*

Sing (sĭng), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* SUNG (sŭng), or SANG (săng); *p. p.* SUNG; *p. pr.* SINGING.] To utter musical or melodious sounds; to celebrate in song. — **Sing'er,** *n.*

Singe (sĭnj), *v. t.* [SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGEING.] To burn slightly or superficially; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn.

Sin'gle (sĭn'g'l), *a.* One only; individual; separate; unmarried; pure; unmixed; sincere. — *v. t.* [SINGLED (-g'ld); SINGLING.] To select; to separate. — *n.* A unit. — **Sin'gle-hand'ed** (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having one hand or workman only; alone; unassisted. — **Sin'gle-heart'ed** (-härt'ĕd), *a.* Having a single or honest heart, without duplicity.

Sing'song' (sĭng'sŏng'), *n.* A drawling tone; bad singing. — *a.* Monotonous.

Sin'gu-lar (sĭn'gū-lẽr), *a.* Single; individual; out of the ordinary course of things; extraordinary; rare; peculiar; strange; odd. — *n.* The singular number, in grammar. — **Sin'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **Sin'gu-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Sin'is-ter (sĭn'ĭs-tẽr), *a.* On the left hand; left; unlucky; dishonest. — **Sin'is-trous** (-trŭs), *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong.

Sink (sĭnk), *v. t.* [*imp.* SUNK (sŭnk) (SANK (săngk), *obsolesc.*); *p. p.* SUNK (*obs.* SUNKEN (-'n) used as *a.*); *p. pr.* SINKING.] To fall; to subside; to enter deeply; to fall below the surface; to be depressed; to decline; to decrease. — *v. t.* To cause to sink; to immerse; to depress; to degrade; to suppress; to reduce; to diminish. — *n.* A drain to carry off filth, or a box, connected with a drain, for receiving filthy water, etc. — **Sink'er,** *n.*

Sin'u-ate (sĭn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To wind; to turn. — **Sin'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A winding. — **Sin'u-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of bending in and out. — **Sin'u-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Bending in and out; of a serpentine form; crooked.

Sip (sĭp), *v. t.* & *i.* [SIPPED (sĭpt); SIPPING.] To drink sparingly; to taste. — *n.* A small draught; a slight taste.

Si'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* A bent tube for transferring liquid from one vessel to another.

a Siphon, through which water is flowing from the Dish *b*.

Sir (sẽr), *n.* A title of deference used in address, or prefixed to the Christian name of a knight or baronet.

Sire (sīr), *n.* A father; a progenitor; a title of address to a king or an emperor; the male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* [SIRED (sīrd); SIRING.] To beget; to procreate.

Si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* A fabled sea nymph whose sweet singing led sailors to destruction; an alluring woman; a fog horn. — *a.* Pertaining to a siren; bewitching; alluring.

Sir'loin (sẽr'loin), *n.* A loin of beef. [Written also *surloin.*]

Sir'name, *n.* See SURNAME.

Si-roc'co (sĭ-rŏk'kō), *n.*; *pl.* SIROCCOS (-kōz). A noxious wind from the Libyan deserts.

Sir'rah (sĭr'rȧ), *n.* Sir; — a word of contempt or of playfulness.

Sir'up, Syr'up, *n.* Sweet juice of vegetables, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Sis'kin (sĭs'kĭn), *n.* A bird of the finch kind.

Sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* A woman born of the same parents as another person, or associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, etc. — **Sis'ter-hood** (-hŏŏd), *n.* A society of women united in one faith or order; relationship or duty of a sister. — **Sis'ter-in-law'** (-ĭn-lȧ'), *n.*; *pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW. A husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife. — **Sis'ter-ly** (-lȳ), *a.* Like or becoming a sister.

Sit (sĭt), *v. i.* [*imp.* SAT (săt) (SATE (sāt, *rarely* săt), *archaic*); *p. p.* SAT (SITTEN (sĭt'-t'n), *obs.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SITTING.] To rest upon the haunches; to perch; to brood; to rest; to fit. — *v. t.* To keep the seat upon. — **Sit'ting,** *n.* A placing one's self on a seat; a seat in a church; a meeting of a body of men to transact business; a session.

Site (sīt), *n.* Place; situation.

Sithe (sīth), *n.* A scythe.

Sit'u-ate (sĭt'ū-āt), **Sit'u-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed. — **Sit'u-a'tion** (sĭt'ū-ā'shŭn), *n.* Location; position; circumstances; station; post; place; office; plight; predicament.

Sitz' bath' (sĭts' bȧth'). A tub for bathing in a sitting posture; a bath so taken.

Six (sĭks), *a.* Twice three; one more than five. — *n.* The sum of three and three; a symbol representing six units, as 6, or vi.

Six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *a.* Six times as much or many.

Six'pence (sĭks'pens), *n.* An English silver coin worth six pennies.

Six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'), *a.* Six and ten. — *n.* The sum of ten and six; a symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi. — **Six'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Next in order after the fifteenth; being one

of sixteen equal parts. — *n.* One of sixteen equal parts; the next after the fifteenth; a musical interval of two octaves and a second.

Sixth (sĭksth), *a.* Next after the fifth; being one of six equal parts. — *n.* One of six equal parts; the next after the fifth; a musical interval of four tones and a semitone. — **Sixth'ly**, *adv.* In the sixth place.

Six'ti-eth (sĭks'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the fifty-ninth; being one of sixty equal parts. — *n.* One of sixty equal parts; the next after the fifty-ninth.

Six'ty (sĭks'tȳ), *a.* Six times ten; threescore. — *n.* The sum of six times ten; a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or lx., or LX.

Siz'a-ble (sīz'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Of considerable size.

Size (sīz), *n.* Thin glue, used in bookbinding, paperhanging, etc.; a glutinous or viscid substance. — *v. t.* [Sized (sīzd); Sizing.] To cover, prepare, or treat with size. — **Siz'ing**, *n.* Size, or the use of it.

Size (sīz), *n.* Extent of superficies or volume; dimension; greatness; magnitude. — *v. t.* [Sized (sīzd); Sizing.] To arrange, according to size or bulk; to fit; to adjust. — **Siz'ing**, *n.* A sorting by size; the bringing anything to a certain size.

Siz'zle (sĭz'z'l), *v. i.* To hiss, like hot metal dipped into water. — *n.* A hissing sound.

Skate (skāt), *n.* A frame for the foot, with a runner (or small wheels), for moving rapidly on ice, etc. — *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.

Skate (skāt), *n.* A flat-bodied fish of the ray kind, having the skin set with spines, and broad pectoral fins.

Skein (skān), *n.* A knot, or number of knots, of thread or yarn.

Skel'e-ton (skĕl'ĕ-tŭn), *n.* The bony structure of an animal, without the flesh, muscles, etc.; the general structure or frame of a building, a sermon, treatise, etc.

Skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* [Written also *sceptic*.] One undecided as to what is true; a doubter, esp. as to the divine origin of Christianity. — **Skep'tic, Skep'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Doubting; questioning or denying the truth of revelation. — **Skep'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Doubt.

Skeleton of a Man.

a Parietal Bone; *b* Frontal Bone; *c* Orbit; *d* Temporal Bone; *e* Lower Jaw; *f* Clavicle; *g* Cervical Vertebræ; *h* Shoulder Blade; *i* Humerus; *j* Lumbar Vertebræ; *kl* Ilium; *m* Ulna; *n* Radius; *o* Carpus; *p* Metacarpus; *q* Phalanges; *r* Femur; *s* Patella; *t* Tibia; *u* Fibula; *v* Tarsus; *w* Metatarsus; *x* Phalanges.

Sketch (skĕch), *n.* An outline or first rough draught or plan of a design; delineation. — *v. t.* [Sketched (skĕcht); Sketching.] To draw in outline; to design; to draught; to portray; to paint. — **Sketch'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; hasty; incomplete.

Skew'er (skū'ẽr), *n.* A pin to hold meat in form. — *v. t.* [Skewered (-ẽrd); Skewering.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skĭd), *n.* A timber used as a fender, support, etc.; a chain fastening a wagon wheel descending a hill. — *v. t.* To protect, support, move, or check with a skid.

Skiff (skĭf), *n.* A small, light boat. — *v. t.* [Skiffed (skĭft); Skiffing.] To sail in a skiff.

Skill (skĭl), *n.* Familiar knowledge, united with dexterity in performance. — **Skilled** (skĭld), **Skill'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Possessed of skill; dexterous; masterly; adroit.

Skil'let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* A small kettle or boiler.

Skim (skĭm), *v. t.* & *i.* [Skimmed (skĭmd); Skimming.] To clear (a liquid) from scum; to pass near the surface of; to hasten along superficially. — **Skim'mer**, *n.* — **Skim milk.** Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk. — **Skim'ming**, *n.* A taking off (milk, cream, etc., floating upon a liquid); *pl.* matter skimmed from the surface of a liquid.

Skin (skĭn), *n.* The external covering of animal bodies; a hide; a pelt; the exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v. t.* [Skinned (skĭnd); Skinning.] To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel; to cover with skin. — *v. i.* To be covered with skin. — **Skin'ner**, *n.* — **Skin'deep'** (-dēp'), *n.* Superficial; slight. — **Skin'flint'** (-flĭnt'), *n.* A miser; a niggard. — **Skin'less**, *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin. — **Skin'ny** (-nȳ), *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

Skip (skĭp), *v. i.* [SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIPPING.] To leap; to bound; to spring, as a goat. — *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss. — *n.* A leap; an omission of a part. — **Skip'per**, *n.* One that skips; a jumping insect, fish, etc.

Skip'per (skĭp'pẽr), *n.* The master of a small trading vessel.

Skir'mish (skẽr'mĭsh), *v. i.* [SKIRMISHED (-mĭsht); SKIRMISHING.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to act as skirmishers. — *n.* A slight fight in war; a combat between small parties; a contention. — **Skir'mish-er**, *n.*

Skirt (skẽrt), *n.* The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of a dress; border; margin; a petticoat. — *v. t.* To border; to form or run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be on the border or near the extremity.

Skit'tish (skĭt'tĭsh), *a.* Easily frightened; timorous; shy.

Skulk (skŭlk), *v. i.* [SKULKED (skŭlkt); SKULKING.] To hide sneakingly; to lurk; to shirk.

Skull (skŭl), *n.* The bony case inclosing the brain. — **Skull'cap'** (-kăp'), *n.* A cap fitting the head closely; a helmet-shaped flower.

Skunk (skŭnk), *n.* A carnivorous American animal, allied to the weasel and having two glands from which it can eject a very fetid liquid.

Sky (skī), *n.* The apparent vault of heaven; the weather; the climate. — **Sky'-blue'** (-blū'), *n.* The color of the sky; azure. — **Sky'-high'** (-hī'), *a.* & *adv.* High as the sky; very high. — **Sky'lark'** (-lärk'), *n.* A European and Asiatic lark that mounts and sings as it flies. — **Sky'lark'ing**, *n.* A sailor's running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking; carousing. — **Sky'light'** (-lit'), *n.* A window in a roof or ceiling, to admit light from above. — **Sky'rock'et** (-rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks. — **Sky'sail'** (ski'sāl'; *among seamen*, ski'sĕl *or* -s'l'), *n.* The sail set next above the royal. — **Sky'ward** (-wẽrd), *a.* & *adv.* Toward the sky.

Slab (slăb), *n.* A thin piece of anything, esp. of stone; the outside piece of a sawed log.

Slab'ber (slŏb'bẽr *or* slăb'-), *n.* Slaver. — *v. i.* & *t.* To slaver.

Slack (slăk), *n.* Small coal; coal dust; culm.

Slack (slăk), *a.* Not tense or hard drawn; loose; weak; remiss; slow; tardy. — *adv.* In a slack manner; partially. — *n.* Part of a rope hanging loose, having no strain upon it. — **Slack, Slack'en** (slăk''n), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLACKED (slăkt), SLACKENED (-'nd); *p. pr.* SLACKING, SLACKENING.] To loosen; to relax.

Slag (slăg), *n.* Dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.

Slake (slāk), *v. t.* [SLAKED (slākt); SLAKING.] To quench; to mix (lime, etc.) with water, so that chemical combination shall take place; to slack. — *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.

Slam (slăm), *v. t.* [SLAMMED (slămd); SLAMMING.] To shut violently. — *v. i.* To strike violently and noisily. — *n.* A violent dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

Slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* A false report maliciously uttered; defamation. — *v. t.* [SLANDERED (-dẽrd); SLANDERING.] To injure by a false report; to defame; to calumniate; to libel. — **Slan'der-er**, *n.* — **Slan'der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Given or disposed to slander; calumnious.

Slang (slăng), *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; colloquial expression. — **Slang'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to slang.

Slant (slănt), *v. t.* & *i.* To turn from a direct line; to slope. — *n.* A slope. — *a.* Sloping.

Slap (slăp), *n.* A blow with the open hand or with something broad. — *v. t.* [SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAPPING.] To strike with the open hand or with something broad. — *adv.* Quickly.

Slash (slăsh), *v. t.* [SLASHED (slăsht); SLASHING.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts. — *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long cut; a slit in garments to show a brilliant color through the openings.

Slat (slăt), *n.* A narrow piece of board or metal.

Slate (slāt), *n.* A dark stone which readily splits into plates; esp., a prepared piece of such stone for roofing houses, for writing upon, etc.; a list of political candidates or program of action devised beforehand. [*Cant, U. S.*] — *v. t.* To cover with slate. — **Slat'ing**, *n.* A covering with slates; slates collectively; material for slating. — **Slat'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting.

Slat'tern (slăt'tẽrn), *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house. — **Slat'tern-ly**, *a.* Sluttish; dirty. — *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

Slaugh'ter (sla'tẽr), *n.* A killing; carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc. — *v. t.* [SLAUGHTERED (-tẽrd); SLAUGHTERING.] To kill; to slay; to butcher.

Slav (slăv *or* slāv), *n.* One of a race inhabiting Northern Europe, including the Russians, Bulgarians, Poles, Bohemians, Croats, etc. — **Slav'ic** (slăv'ĭk *or* slāv'ĭk), *a.* Slavonian. — *n.* The group of languages spoken by the Slavs. — **Sla-vo'ni-an** (slă-vō'nĭ-ăn), *a.* Pertaining to Slavonia or its inhabitants, or to the Slavs or their language. — *n.* A native of Slavonia; a Slav. — **Sla-von'ic** (-vŏn'ĭk), *a.* Slavonian.

Slave (slāv), *n.* One held in bondage to another; one who has lost power of resistance; a drudge; a captive; dependent. — *v. i.* [SLAVED (slāvd); SLAVING.] To drudge; to toil. — **Slave'hold'er** (-hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who holds slaves. — **Slav'er** (slāv'ẽr), *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave trade; one engaged in buying and selling slaves. — **Slav'er-y** (-ẽr-ĭ), *n.* Condition of a slave; servitude. — **Slav'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; laborious.

Slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *n.* Saliva driveling from the mouth. — *v. i.* [SLAVERED (-ẽrd); SLAVERING.] To suffer spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva. — *v. t.* To smear with spittle. — **Slav'er-er**, *n.*

Sla-vo'ni-an, Sla-von'ic, etc. See under **Sla**

Slaw (slą), *n.* Sliced cabbage, served cooked, or uncooked, as a salad.

Slay (slā), *v. t.* [*imp.* Slew (slū); *p. p.* Slain (slān); *p. pr. & vb. n.* Slaying.] To put to death; to kill; to murder. — **Slay'er**, *n.*

Sleave (slēv), *n.* Silk or thread untwisted. — *v. t.* To separate (threads).

Slea'zy (slē'zy), *a.* Thin; flimsy.

Sled (slĕd), *n.* A vehicle on runners, for conveying heavy loads or for sliding on snow and ice. — *v. t.* To convey on a sled.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* A large hammer, wielded with both hands; — called also *sledge hammer*.

Sledge (slĕj), *n.* A sled; a hurdle; a game at cards.

Sleek (slēk), *a.* Smooth; soft; glossy. — *v. t.* [Sleeked (slēkt); Sleeking.] To make smooth.

Sleep (slēp), *v. t.* [Slept (slĕpt); Sleeping.] To rest, by suspending exercise of the body and mind; to be careless or unconcerned; to be dead; to rest. — *n.* Slumber; repose; rest. — **Sleep'er**, *n.* One who sleeps; a timber or stone supporting a superstructure; a sleeping car [*U. S.*]. — **Sleep'y** (-y), *a.* [Sleepier; Sleepiest.] Disposed or disposing to sleep; drowsy; heavy; sluggish. — **Sleep'ing**, *a.* Occupied with sleep or for sleeping. — **Sleeping car.** A railroad car fitted with berths for sleeping. — **Sleep'less**, *a.* Wakeful; perpetually agitated or on the alert.

Sleet (slēt), *n.* Rain, mingled with hail or snow. — *v. i.* To snow or hail with rain.

Sleeve (slēv), *n.* Part of a garment covering the arm; a tube or pipe covering a joint or connecting parts of a machine. — *v. t.* [Sleeved (slēvd); Sleeving.] To furnish with sleeves. — **Sleeve'less** (slēv'lĕs), *a.* Having no sleeves.

Sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle on runners, used on snow or ice. — **Sleigh'ing**, *n.* State of snow or ice which admits of running sleighs; a riding in a sleigh.

Sleight (slīt), *n.* An artful trick; dexterity. — **Sleight of hand.** Legerdemain.

Slen'der (slĕn'dĕr), *a.* Thin or narrow; weak; feeble; trivial; inadequate; meager.

Slept, *imp. & p. p.* of Sleep.

Slew, *imp.* of Slay.

Slice (slīs), *n.* A thin piece cut off. — *v. t.* [Sliced (slīst); Slicing.] To cut into thin pieces; to cut off a broad piece from.

Slick (slĭk), *a.* Sleek; smooth. — *v. t.* To make smooth. — *n.* A wide paring chisel.

Slide (slīd), *v. i. & t.* [*imp.* Slid (slĭd); *p. p.* Slid, Slidden (slĭd'd'n); *p. pr.* Sliding.] To move along the surface; to slip. — *n.* A smooth passage; a descent down a declivity; a sound gliding into another sound or tone.

Slight (slīt), *a.* Unimportant; weak; slender. — *n.* Neglect; disregard; inattention; disdain. — *v. t.* To disregard, as unworthy of notice; to neglect; to scorn.

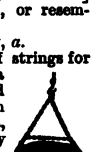
Sli'ly, *adv.* See Slyly, under Sly, *a.*

Slim (slĭm), *a.* [Slimmer; Slimmest.] Of small diameter or thickness; slender; slight.

Slime (slīm), *n.* Soft, moist earth. — **Slim'y** (slīm'y), *a.* [Slimier (slīm'Ĭ-ẽr); Slimiest.] Abounding with, overspread with, or resembling, slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sli'ness, *n.* See Slyness, under Sly, *a.*

Sling (slĭng), *n.* An arrangement of strings for throwing stones; a throw; a stroke; a bandage hanging round the neck, to support a wounded arm or hand; a rope with loops, hooks, etc., for grappling or lifting heavy objects. — *v. t.* [Slung (slŭng); Slinging.] To throw with a sling; to hurl; to hang so as to swing; to suspend (a cask, gun, etc.). — **Sling'er**, *n.*



Sling, with suspended Barrel.

Sling (slĭng), *n.* A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Slink (slĭnk), *v. i.* [Slunk (slŭnk) (Slunk (slŭnk), *obs.* or *rare*); Slinking.] To creep away meanly; to sneak.

Slip (slĭp), *v. i. & t.* [Slipped (slĭpt); Slipping.] To slide involuntarily; to glide; to depart secretly; to fall into error; to enter by oversight; to be lost. — *n.* A slipping; an unintentional fault; a twig separated from the main stock; a leash holding a dog; a long, narrow piece; a dock; a pew in a church. — **Slip'per**, *n.* One that slips; a low shoe, easily slipped off and on. — **Slip knot.** A knot which slips along the cord around which it is made.

Slip'per-y (slĭp'pẽr-y), *a.* Allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly; smooth; glib; apt to slip away; changeable; uncertain.

Slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless; shuffling.

Slip'slop' (slĭp'slŏp'), *n.* Weak or poor liquor; flat beer; vapid writing or discourse.

Slit (slĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* Slit; *p. p.* Slit or Slitted (slĭt'tĕd); *p. pr.* Slitting.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into strips; to rend; to split. — *n.* A long cut; a narrow opening.

Sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr *or* slī'vẽr), *v. t.* [Slivered (-ẽrd); Slivering.] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces; to rend lengthwise. — *n.* A long strip or fragment; a splinter; a strand of cotton or other fiber, before it is twisted into thread.

Slob'ber, *n. & v.* See Slaver.

Sloe (slō), *n.* A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the tree itself.

Slo'gan (slō'gan), *n.* A war cry of a Scottish Highland clan.

Sloop (slōōp), *n.* A one-masted vessel with fore-and-aft rig, generally having a centerboard, and so differing from a cutter, which has a deep keel. — **Sloop of war.** A vessel of war, whether a ship, brig, or schooner, carrying from 18 to 32 guns.

Sloop.

Slop (slŏp), *n.* Water spilled or thrown about;

a puddle; *pl.* dirty water; mean liquor or liquid food. — *v. t.* [SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOPPING.] To spill; to soil with spilled liquid. — *v. i.* To be spilled. — **Slop'py** (slŏp'pĭ), *a.* [SLOPPIER; SLOPPIEST.] Wet so as to spatter; slovenly.

Slops (slŏps), *n. pl.* A lower garment, as breeches, etc.; ready-made clothes, bedding, etc. — **Slop'-shop'** (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold. — **Slop'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing; slovenly work of any kind.

Slope (slōp), *n.* Direction downward; slant; a declivity or acclivity. — *v. t. & i.* [SLOPED (slōpt); SLOPING.] To incline; to slant.

Slop'py (slŏp'pĭ), *a.* See under SLOP, *n.*

Slop'shop' (slŏp'shŏp'), *n.* See under SLOPS, *n. pl.*

Slot (slŏt), *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat; a depression or aperture to receive a piece sliding or fitting into it.

Slot (slŏt), *n.* The track of a deer.

Sloth (slōth *or* slōth), *n.* Slowness; tardiness; laziness; a South American tree-dwelling animal, of very slow motions. — **Sloth'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Sluggish; lazy; idle. — **Sloth'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Slouch (slouch), *n.* A hanging of the head; a limp, ungainly gait; a heavy, clownish fellow. — *v. i.* [SLOUCHED (sloucht); SLOUCHING.] To have a clownish look, gait, or manner.

Slough (slou), *n.* A place of deep mud; quagmire. — **Slough'y**, *a.* Full of sloughs; miry.

Slough (slŭf), *n.* The cast skin of a serpent; the dead part that separates from a foul sore. — *v. i.* [SLOUGHED (slŭft); SLOUGHING.] To form a slough; to separate, as dead matter, from living tissue; — often with *off* or *away*. — *v. t.* To cast off; to discard. — **Slough'y** (slŭf'ĭ), *a.* Of the nature of a slough.

Slov'en (slŭv'ĕn), *n.* One careless of his dress or of cleanliness. — **Slov'en-ly**, *a.* Negligent; disorderly. — *adv.* In a slovenly manner.

Slow (slō), *a.* Not quick; deliberate; late; tardy; dull; inactive. — *v. t.* [SLOWED (slōd); SLOWING.] To render slow; to retard.

Sludge (slŭj), *n.* Mud; mire; slush.

Slue (slū), *v. t. & i.* [SLUED (slūd); SLUING.] To turn about a fixed point; to twist.

Slug (slŭg), *n.* A drone; a lazy fellow; a kind of snail, destructive to plants; an oval missile for a gun. — *v. t.* [SLUGGED (slŭgd); SLUGGING.] To load (a gun) with slugs; to strike heavily [*Colloq.*]. — **Slug'gard** (slŭg'gĕrd), *n.* A lazy fellow; a drone. — **Slug'gish** (-gĭsh), *a.* Inert; slothful; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive.

Sluice.

Sluice (slūs), *n.* A passage for water, having the flow regulated by a valve or gate; any opening; a stream flowing through a flood gate. — *v. t.* [SLUICED (slūst); SLUICING.] To wet copiously; to overwhelm.

Slum (slŭm), *n.* A back street of a city, esp. one filled with a poor and vicious population.

Slum'ber (slŭm'bẽr), *v. i.* [SLUMBERED (-bẽrd); SLUMBERING.] To sleep; to be in a state of inactivity. — *n.* Light sleep; repose.

Slump (slŭmp), *v. i.* [SLUMPED (slŭmt); SLUMPING.] To fall or sink through or in (snow, ice, a bog, etc.); to tumble.

Slung (slŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of SLING. — **Slung shot.** A metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.

Slunk, *imp. & p. p.* of SLINK.

Slur (slûr), *v. t.* [SLURRED (slûrd); SLURRING.] To soil; to sully; to disgrace; to disparage; to traduce; to conceal; to pronounce indistinctly. — *n.* A mark or stain; reproach; disgrace; a mark in music [⌣ or ⌢], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

Slush (slŭsh), *n.* Soft mud; sludge; slosh; a mixture of grease and fat, to lubricate; a mixture of white lead and lime, to protect metal from oxidation. — *v. t.* To smear with slush.

Slut (slŭt), *n.* An untidy woman; a female dog; a bitch. — **Slut'tish** (-tĭsh), *a.* Like a slut; untidy; disorderly. — **Slut'tish-ly**, *adv.*

Sly (slī), *a.* [SLYER; SLYEST.] Cunning; crafty; subtile; wily. — **Sly'ly**, *adv.* — **Sly'ness**, *n.*

Smack (smăk), *n.* Taste; flavor; savor; a small quantity; a loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips suddenly separated, or of a whip; a smart blow; a slap. — *v. i.* [SMACKED (smăkt); SMACKING.] To have a taste; to indicate; to kiss with a loud sound; to exhibit indications of the presence or influence.

Smack (smăk), *n.* A small coasting vessel.

Small (smạl), *a.* Not large in dimensions; of slight consequence or little worth or ability; slender; trivial; paltry; mean. — *n.* The small or tender part of a thing. — **Small arms.** Muskets, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon. — **Small beer.** Weak beer. — **Small talk.** Trifling conversation; chit-chat. — **Small'ness**, *n.* — **Small'pox'** (-pŏks'), *n.* A contagious disease with a cutaneous eruption; variola.

Smart (smärt), *v. i.* To feel a lively, pungent pain; to be punished. — *n.* Sharp pain. — *a.* Pungent; quick; lively; keen; clever.

Smash (smăsh), *v. t. & i.* [SMASHED (smăsht); SMASHING.] To break in pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

Smat'ter (smăt'tẽr), *v. i.* To talk superficially or have a slight knowledge. — **Smat'ter-er**, *n.* — **Smat'ter-ing**, *n.* A superficial knowledge.

Smear (smēr), *v. t.* [SMEARED (smērd); SMEARING.] To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; to soil; to pollute. — *n.* A spot; blotch; daub; stain.

Smell (smĕl), *v. t.* [SMELLED (smĕld), SMELT (smĕlt); SMELLING.] To perceive by the nose; to have an odor or particular scent or tincture. — *n.* Scent; perfume; fragrance. — **Smell'er**, *n.* — **Smell'ing**, *n.* The sense of smell.

Smelt, *imp. & p. p.* of SMELL.

Smelt (smĕlt), *n.* A small silvery fish, allied to the salmon.

Smelt (smĕlt), *v. t.* To melt (ore) in separating and refining the metal. — **Smelt'er**, *n.*

Smerk, *v. t. & n.* See SMIRK.

Smi'lax (smī'lăks), *n.* An evergreen, climbing shrub.

Smile (smīl), *v. i.* [SMILED (smīld); SMILING.] To express pleasure, joy, kindness, sarcasm, etc., by contracting the features of the face; to look gay and joyous; to favor; to countenance. — *v. t.* To express by a smile. — *n.* A smiling, whether in joy or kindness or in contempt, scorn, etc.; favor; joyous appearance.

Smirch (smĕrch), *v. t.* To smear; to soil.

Smirk (smĕrk), *v. i.* [SMIRKED (smĕrkt); SMIRKING.] To look affectedly soft and kind; to smile weakly. — *n.* A silly smile; a simper.

Smite (smīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE (smōt); *p. p.* SMITTEN (smĭt'tn) (SMIT (smĭt) *rare*); *p. pr.* SMITING (smīt'ĭng).] To strike; to kill; to afflict; to punish; to affect with love, fear, etc. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide. — **Smit'er**, *n.*

Smith (smĭth), *n.* One who works in metals. — **Smith'y** (-ĭ), *n.* The shop of a smith.

Smock (smŏk), *n.* A woman's under-garment; a chemise; a man's blouse or smockfrock. — **Smock'frock'** (smŏk'frŏk'), *n.* A coarse outside garment for farm laborers.

Smoke (smōk), *n.* Exhalation from burning matter. — *v. i.* [SMOKED (smōkt); SMOKING.] To emit smoke; to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar. — *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to scent, medicate, or dry, by smoke; to draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of (tobacco, etc.). — **Smoke'less**, *a.* Making no smoke. — **Smoke'stack'** (-stăk'), *n.* A chimney or pipe for carrying off the smoke of a locomotive, steamship, etc. — **Smok'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [SMOKIER (-ĭ-ẽr); SMOKIEST.] Emitting, resembling, filled with, or tarnished by, smoke.

Smol'der (smōl'dẽr), **Smoul'der**, *v. i.* To waste away by slow combustion.

Smooth (smōōth), *a.* [SMOOTHER; SMOOTHEST.] Having an even surface; not rough or obstructed; level; flat; polished; soft; flattering; deceptive. — *v. t.* [SMOOTHED (smōōthd); SMOOTHING.] To make smooth.

Smote, *imp.* of SMITE.

Smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v. t.* [SMOTHERED (-ẽrd); SMOTHERING.] To stifle; to suffocate; to suppress. — *v. i.* To be stifled or concealed; to smolder. — *n.* Smoke; thick dust.

Smoul'der, *v. i.* See SMOLDER.

Smudge (smŭj), *n.* Dense smoke; a stain; a smear. — *v. t.* To stifle; to smear; to soil.

Smug (smŭg), *a.* Studiously nice; spruce; prim.

Smug'gle (smŭg'g'l), *v. t. & i.* [SMUGGLED (-g'ld); SMUGGLING (-gl'ĭng).] To import or export (dutiable goods) without paying duties; to convey privately. — **Smug'gler**, *n.*

Smut (smŭt), *n.* Foul matter; soot or spot which this makes; a fungus, which forms on grain, blasting it. — *v. t. & i.* To blacken; to tarnish; to crock. — **Smut'ty** (smŭt'tĭ), *a.* [SMUTTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); SMUTTIEST.] Soiled with smut or soot; tainted with mildew.

Smutch (smŭch), *v. t.* [SMUTCHED (smŭcht); SMUTCHING.] To smudge; to blacken with smoke or soot. — *n.* Stain; dirty spot. [Written also *smooch*.]

Snack (snăk), *n.* A share; an equal portion; a slight meal.

Snaf'fle (snăf'f'l), *n.* A bridle bit, having no curb.

Snag (snăg), *n.* A short or rough branch; a projecting tooth; a trunk of a tree fallen into a river, and fixed to the bottom, so as to endanger passing vessels. — *v. t.* [SNAGGED (snăgd); SNAGGING.] To destroy by a snag. [*U. S.*] — **Snag'ged** (-gĕd), **Snag'gy** (-gĭ), *a.* Full of snags; abounding with knots.

Snail (snāl), *n.* An air-breathing mollusk, which moves very slowly by creeping; a sluggard. — **Snail'-paced'** (-pāst'), *a.* Slow-moving.

Snake (snāk), *n.* A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. — *v. t.* [SNAKED (snākt); SNAKING.] To drag or draw (a snake from a hole); to wind (a rope) spirally with a smaller cord. — **Snake'root'** (-rōōt'), *n.* A plant of several species, considered remedies for bites of serpents. — **Snak'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a snake; serpentine.

Snap (snăp), *v. t. & i.* [SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAPPING.] To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* A crack; sudden breaking or seizing with the teeth; catch of a bracelet, etc.; sudden interval of cold weather [*U. S.*]; vigor, energy, or decision [*U. S.*]. — **Snap'per**, *n.* One that snaps; an ocean food fish; a snapping turtle; a kind of woodpecker. — **Snap'drag'on** (-drăg'ŭn), *n.* A plant whose flower resembles a dragon's head; a game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy. — **Snap'pish**, *a.* Apt to snap; peevish.

Snare (snār), *n.* A noose, cord, or other contrivance for catching birds, etc.; a trap; a wile. — *v. t.* [SNARED (snārd); SNARING.] To entangle; to bring into unexpected evil or danger. — **Snare drum.** The smaller and more resonant military drum.

Snarl (snärl), *v. t.* [SNARLED (snärld); SNARLING.] To raise or form hollow work in (a metallic vase, etc.) by blows of a certain tool.

Snarl (snärl), *v. i.* To growl, as an angry dog; to speak roughly; to grumble. — **Snarl'er**, *n.*

Snarl, *v. t.* To entangle; to embarrass; to insnare. — *n.* A knot of hair, thread, etc., difficult to disentangle; embarrassing difficulty.

Snatch (snăch), *v. t. & i.* [SNATCHED (snăcht); SNATCHING.] To seize hastily or roughly; to pull; to grasp. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a short period; a small piece or quantity.

Snath (snăth), *n.* The handle of a scythe. [Written also *snathe*, *sneathe*, *snead*, etc.]

Sneak (snēk), *v. i.* [SNEAKED (snēkt); SNEAKING.] To steal away privately; to behave meanly. — *n.* A sneaking fellow. — **Sneak'ing**, *a.* Mean; covetous; niggardly.

Sneer (snēr), *v. i.* [SNEERED (snērd); SNEERING.] To show contempt by the countenance; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe. — *n.* A look or insinuation of contempt, derision, or scorn.

Sneeze (snēz), *v. i.* [SNEEZED (snēzd); SNEEZING.] To emit air through the nose, audibly and violently. — *n.* Sudden and noisy ejection of air through the nose.

Snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v. i.* [SNICKERED (-ẽrd); SNICKERING.] To laugh slyly; to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when attempting to suppress loud laughter. — *n.* A suppressed laugh.

Sniff (snĭf), *v. i.* [SNIFFED (snĭft) or SNIFT; SNIFFING.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff, esp. as expressing contempt. — *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to scent. — *n.* Perception by sniffing.

Snig'ger, *v. & n.* See SNICKER.

Snip (snĭp), *v. t.* [SNIPPED (snĭpt); SNIPPING.] To cut off; to clip; to nip. — *n.* A single cut; a bit cut off.

Snipe (snīp), *n.* A long-beaked game bird of many species, which frequents banks of rivers and borders of fens.

Sniv'el (snĭv'l), *v. i.* [SNIVELED (-'ld) or SNIVELLED; SNIVELING or SNIVELLING.] To run at the nose; to cry or whine as children. — *n.* Mucus running from the nose; snot. — **Sniv'el-er**, *or* **Sniv'el-ler**, *n.*

Snob (snŏb), *n.* An affected and pretentious person; a vulgar person, who apes gentility; an upstart; a parvenu. — **Snob'ber-y** (-bĕr-ȳ), *n.* The quality of being snobbish. — **Snob'bish**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a snob.

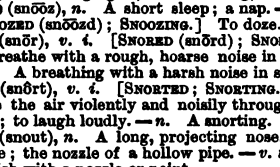
Snooze (snōōz), *n.* A short sleep; a nap. — *v. i.* [SNOOZED (snōōzd); SNOOZING.] To doze.

Snore (snōr), *v. i.* [SNORED (snōrd); SNORING.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snort (snōrt), *v. i.* [SNORTED; SNORTING.] To force the air violently and noisily through the nose; to laugh loudly. — *n.* A snorting.

Snout (snout), *n.* A long, projecting nose, as of swine; the nozzle of a hollow pipe. — *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snow (snō), *n.* Frozen vapor, falling through the



Snow Crystals.

air in flakes. — *v. i.* [SNOWED (snōd); SNOWING.] To fall in snow. — *v. t.* To scatter like snow. — **Snow'ball'** (-bal'), *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed together. — *v. t.* [SNOWBALLED (-bald'); SNOWBALLING.] To pelt with snowballs. — **Snow'bird'** (-bẽrd'), *n.* A finch which appears in flocks in winter. — **Snow'-blind'** (-blind'), *a.* Affected with blindness by glare of the snow. — **Snow'-blind'ness**, *n.* — **Snow'-bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Enveloped in, or confined by, snow. — **Snow'drift'**, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind. — **Snow'drop'**, *n.* A bulbous plant, bearing white flowers. — **Snow'flake'**, *n.* A flake or filmy mass of snow; a plant resembling the snowdrop. — **Snow'plow'**, *or* **Snow'plough'** (-plou'), *n.* A machine for clearing snow from roads, railroads, etc. — **Snow'shed'**, *n.* A protection from snow. — **Snow'shoe'** (-shōō'), *n.* A light frame, long and broad, worn under the foot to enable one to walk on the snow without sinking. — **Snow'storm'**, *n.* A storm with falling snow. — **Snow'-white'** (-hwīt'), *a.* White as snow; very white. — **Snow'y** (-ȳ), *a.* White like snow; abounding or covered with snow; pure; unstained.

Snub (snŭb), *v. t.* [SNUBBED (snŭbd); SNUBBING.] To nip; to clip or break off the end of; to check or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic reply; to slight designedly. — *n.* A check or rebuke. — **Snub nose.** A short or flat nose. — **Snub'-nosed'** (-nōzd'), *a.* Having a short nose, slightly turned up.

Snuff (snŭf), *n.* The part of a candle wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. — *v. t.* [SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFFING.] To crop the snuff of (a candle).

Snuff (snŭf), *v. t.* [SNUFFED (snŭft); SNUFFING.] To draw in with the breath; to inhale; to scent; to smell. — *v. i.* To inhale air violently or noisily; to snort; to take offense. — *n.* Pulverized tobacco, snuffed up into the nose.

Snuf'fle (snŭf'f'l), *v. i.* [SNUFFLED (-f'ld); SNUFFLING.] To speak through the nose or as if the nose were obstructed; to breathe hard through the nose; to sniffle. — *n.* A sound made by air passing through the nostrils; an affected nasal twang; cant. — **Snuf'fler**, *n.* — **Snuf'fles** (-f'lz), *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snuff'y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

Snug (snŭg), *a.* [SNUGGER; SNUGGEST.] Closely pressed; concealed; compact, convenient, and comfortable. — *v. t.* [SNUGGED (snŭgd); SNUGGING.] To lie close; to snuggle. — **Snug'gle** (-g'l), *v. i.* [SNUGGLED (-g'ld); SNUGGLING (-gl'ĭng).] To work one's self into a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

So (sō), *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very; therefore. — *conj.* Provided that; in case that. — **So forth.** Further in the same manner. — **So that.** To the end that; in order that.

Soak (sōk), *v. t. & i.* [SOAKED (sōkt); SOAKING.] To steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly.

Soap (sōp), *n.* A substance which dissolves in water, forming lather, and is used as a cleansing agent; a compound of fats and oils with alkalies or oxides. — *v. t.* [SOAPED (sōpt); SOAPING.]

To rub or wash over with soap. — **Soap bubble.** A spherical film of soapsuds formed by inflation. — **Soap'stone'** (sōp'stōn'), *n.* A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy or greasy feel; talc. — **Soap'suds'**, *n. pl.* Suds. — **Soap'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Like soap; smeared with soap.

Soar (sōr), *v. i.* [Soared (sōrd); Soaring.] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount on wings; to rise in imagination. — *n.* A towering flight.

Sob (sŏb), *v. i.* [Sobbed (sŏbd); Sobbing.] To sigh convulsively, or with heaving of the breast. — *n.* A catching of the breath in sorrow; a sorrowful cry.

So'ber (sō'bĕr), *a.* [Soberer; Soberest.] Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; self-controlled; moderate; steady; cool; sedate; staid; serious; solemn. — *v. t.* [Sobered (-bĕrd); Sobering.] To make sober; to cure of intoxication. — *v. i.* To become sober. — **So-bri'e-ty** (sō-brī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Habitual soberness or freedom from enthusiasm, passion, or over-heated imagination; coolness; sedateness; gravity.

‖**So'bri'quet'** (sō'brĕ'kĕt'), *n.* An assumed name; a nickname. [Sometimes written *soubriquet.*]

So'cia-ble (sō'shā-b'l), *a.* Inclined to society; disposed to company; companionable; friendly; familiar; accessible. — *n.* An informal party or reception. [*Colloq. U. S.*] — **So'cia-bly**, *adv.* — **So'cia-ble-ness, So'cia-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

So'cial (sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society; companionable; familiar; convivial; festive. — **So'cial-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* A theory that a community of interests is the best form of society; communism. — **So'cial-ist** (-Ist), *n.* One who advocates socialism. — **So'cial-is'tic** (-Is'tĭk), *a.* Relating to, or like, socialism.

So-ci'e-ty (sō-sī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* Union of persons in some common interest; fellowship; the cultivated portion of any community; company.

Sock (sŏk), *n.* The shoe of an ancient actor of comedy; a short stocking.

Sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* An opening into which anything is fitted.

Sod (sŏd), *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass; turf; sward. — *v. t.* [Sodded; Sodding.] To cover with sod; to turf.

So'da (sō'dā), *n.* An alkali, forming the basis of common salt; sodium oxide, carbonate, etc. — **Soda fountain.** A receptacle from which to draw soda water. — **Soda water.** A beverage consisting of water charged with carbonic acid and flavored with sirups.

So-dal'i-ty (sō-dăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* A fellowship or fraternity, esp. for charitable work.

Sod'den, *p. p.* of Seethe.

So'di-um (sō'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* A metallic chemical element, used in combination in many salts, and an important commercial product; the metallic base of soda.

So'fa (sō'fā), *n.; pl.* Sofas (-fāz). A long ornamental seat.

Soft (sŏft), *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; not rough or harsh; smooth; mild; weak; easy. — *adv.* Softly; quietly. — *interj.* Be soft; not so fast. — **Soft'en** (sŏf'n), *v. t. & i.* To make or become soft.

Sog'gy (sŏg'gĭ), *a.* [Soggier (-gĭ-ĕr); Soggiest.] Filled with water; damp; wet.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* [Soiled (soild); Soiling.] To feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with green food, so as to purge them.

Soil (soil), *v. t.* To make dirty on the surface; to begrime; to smear; to daub; to stain; to defile; to pollute. — *v. i.* To become dirty. — *n.* Dirt; tarnish; spot; stain.

Soil (soil), *n.* The upper stratum of the earth; mold; land; country; dung; compost; manure. — *v. t.* To manure.

‖**Soi'rée'** (swä'rā'), *n.* [F.] An evening party.

So'journ (sō'jûrn *or* sō-jûrn'), *v. i.* To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary residence.

Sol (sōl), *n.* A syllable applied in solmization to the note G, or the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; the tone itself.

Sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* Comfort in grief; relief; alleviation. — *v. t.* [Solaced (-ĭst); Solacing (-ă-sĭng).] To cheer in grief; to console.

So'lar (sō'lĕr), *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or measured or produced by, the sun.

Sold, *imp. & p. p.* of Sell.

Sol'der (sŏd'ĕr *or* sōl'dĕr), *n.* A metallic composition for uniting surfaces of metals; a metallic cement. — *v. t.* [Soldered (-ĕrd); Soldering.] To unite (surfaces of metals) by solder.

Sol'dier (sōl'jĕr), *n.* One engaged in military service; esp., a private as distinguished from an officer; a brave warrior. — *v. i.* To serve as a soldier; to make pretense of performing a task. — **Sol'dier-ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Like a soldier; martial; brave; heroic; honorable. — **Sol'dier-y** (-ĭ), *n.* A body of soldiers collectively; the military.

Sole (sōl), *n.* The bottom of the foot or of a shoe. — *v. t.* To furnish with a sole.

Sole (sōl), *n.* A marine flatfish having both eyes placed on the side of the head which is uppermost when swimming; a flounder.

Sole (sōl), *a.* Single; solitary. — **Sole'ly,** *adv.*

Sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *a.* Religiously grave; formal; ceremonial; sober; serious; devout. — **So-lem'ni-ty** (sō-lĕm'nĭ-tĭ), *n.; pl.* Solemnities (-tĭz). Solemnness; seriousness; a religious ceremony; a legal proceeding according to due form. — **Sol'em-nize** (sŏl'ĕm-nīz), *v. t.* [Solemnized (-nīzd); Solemnizing.] To perform with solemn or legal ceremonies; to celebrate.

Sol'fa' (sōl'fä'), *v. i.* [Sol-faed (-fäd'); Sol-faing.] To sing the notes of the gamut.

So-lic'it (sō-lĭs'ĭt), *v. t.* [Solicited; Soliciting.] To ask earnestly; to beseech; to crave; to entreat; to beg; to importune. — **So-lic'i-ta'tion** (-ĭ-tā'shŭn), *n.* A soliciting; earnest request; invitation. — **So-lic'it-or** (-lĭs'ĭt-ĕr), *n.* One who solicits; an attorney or advocate. — **So-lic'it-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain (something desirable) or to avoid (anything evil); careful. — **So-lic'it-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **So-lic'it-ous-ness, So-lic'i-tude** (-ĭ-tūd), *n.*

Sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *a.* Having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; not hollow; full of matter; not spongy; dense; firm; compact; strong; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; hard; substantial; sound; real; valid; just; weighty; grave. — *n.* A substance having fixed form, or not fluid; a geometrical magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness. — **Solid angle.** An angle formed by three or more plane angles, not in the same plane, meeting in a point. — **Sol'id-ness, So-lid'i-ty** (sŏ-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **So-lid'i-fi-ca'tion** (sŏ-lĭd'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A making solid. — **So-lid'i-fy** (-lĭd'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SOLIDIFIED (-fīd); SOLIDIFYING.] To make solid. — *v. i.* To harden.

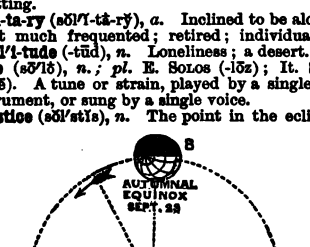
So-lil'o-quy (sŏ-lĭl'ō-kwĭ), *n.* A talking to one's self. — **So-lil'o-quize** (-kwīz), *v. i.* [SOLILOQUIZED (-kwīzd); SOLILOQUIZING (-kwī'zĭng).] To utter a soliloquy.

Sol'i-taire' (sŏl'ĭ-tār'), *n.* A game which one person can play alone; a single diamond in a setting.

Sol'i-ta-ry (sŏl'ĭ-tā-rĭ), *a.* Inclined to be alone; not much frequented; retired; individual. — **Sol'i-tude** (-tūd), *n.* Loneliness; a desert.

So'lo (sō'lō), *n.*; *pl.* E. SOLOS (-lōz); It. SOLI (-lē). A tune or strain, played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

Sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* The point in the ecliptic



A and *B* Equal Day and Night; *E* Longest Day; *F* Shortest Day.

at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south, about the 21st of June and of December. — **Sol-sti'tial** (sŏl-stĭsh'*a*l), *a.* Pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.

Sol'u-ble (sŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid, or of being solved or explained. — **Sol'u-ble-ness, Sol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

‖**So'lus** (sō'lŭs), *a.* [L.] Alone.

So-lu'tion (sŏ-lū'shŭn), *n.* A separating the parts of any body; disentanglement of a problem; disintegration; a preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid.

Solve (sŏlv), *v. t.* [SOLVED (sŏlvd); SOLVING.] To loosen the parts of; to clear up (what is obscure); to explain; to remove. — **Solv'a-ble** (sŏlv'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being solved, resolved, or paid. — **Solv'a-ble-ness, Solv'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sol'vent (sŏl'vent), *a.* Having power to dissolve; able or sufficient to pay just debts. — *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance. — **Sol'ven-cy** (sŏl'ven-sĭ), *n.* State of being solvent.

Som'ber (sŏm'bĕr), **Som'bre, Som'brous** (-brŭs), *a.* Dull; dusky; gloomy; sad; grave.

Some (sŭm), *a.* More or less; a little; a certain (person, thing, event, etc.) not known specifically; about; near; this, not that; these, not those (in distinction from *others*); a portion. — **Some'bod-y** (sŭm'bŏd-ĭ), *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; a person of consideration. — **Some'how'** (-hou'), *adv.* In one way or another. — **Some'thing** (-thĭng), *n.* Anything undetermined; a portion, more or less. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat. — **Some'time'** (-tĭm'), *adv.* At an indefinite past or future time; once; hereafter. — *a.* Having been formerly; former. — **Some'times'** (-tĭmz'), *adv.* At times; at intervals; now and then. — **Some'what'** (-hwŏt'), *n.* More or less; something. — *adv.* In some degree or quantity. — **Some'where'** (-hwār'), *adv.* In some place not specified; in one place or another.

Som'er-sault (sŭm'ĕr-sąlt), **Som'er-set** (-sĕt), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head, and lights upon his feet.

Som-nam'bu-lism (sŏm-năm'bū-lĭz'm), *n.* A state of sleep in which some of the senses and powers are partially awake. — **Som-nam'bu-list** (-lĭst), *n.* One who walks in his sleep.

Som-nif'er-ous (sŏm-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs), **Som-nif'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

Som'no-lent (sŏm'nō-l*e*nt), *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — **Som'no-lence** (-lens), **Som'no-len-cy** (-len-sĭ), *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness.

Son (sŭn), *n.* A male child or descendant.

So'nant (sō'n*a*nt), *a.* Sounding; vocal.

‖**So-na'ta** (sō-nä'tä), *n.* [It.] A tune for one or two instruments.

Song (sŏng), *n.* A short poem to be sung; a ballad; poetry; a mere trifle. — **Song'ster** (sŏng'stĕr), *n.* One who sings; a singing bird. — **Song'stress** (-strĕs), *n.* A female singer.

Son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn-lą'), *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW (sŭnz'-). A man married to one's daughter.

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, having rhymes adjusted by a particular rule.

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rŭs), *a.* Giving sound when struck, esp. a clear, loud sound; vocal.

Son'ship (sŭn'shĭp), *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.

Soon (sōōn), *adv.* In a short time; without delay; readily; willingly.

Soot (sōōt *or* sōōt), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion; the fine powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke. — *v. t.* [SOOTED; SOOTING.] To cover or foul w

soot. — **Soot'y** (sōōt'ȳ *or* sōōt'ȳ), *a.* [Soother; Sootiest.] Producing, consisting of, or soiled by, soot; dusky; dingy. — **Soot'i-ness**, *n.*

Sooth (sōōth), *n.* Truth; reality.

Soothe (sōōth), *v. t.* [Soothed (sōōthd); Soothing.] To please with soft words; to flatter; to calm; to pacify; to mitigate. — **Sooth'er**, *n.*

Sooth'say' (sōōth'sā'), *v. i.* To foretell; to predict. — **Sooth'say'er** (-sā'ẽr), *n.* — **Sooth'say'ing**, *n.* The foretelling of events.

Sop (sŏp), *n.* Anything steeped, or softened, in liquid, to be eaten; a thing given to pacify. — *v. t.* [Sopped (sŏpt); Sopping.] To steep or dip in liquor.

Soph'ism (sŏf'ĭz'm), *n.* The reasoning of a sophist; fallacy designed to deceive. — **Soph'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner. — **So-phis'tic** (sō-fĭs'tĭk), **So-phis'tic-al** (-tĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtle. — **Soph'ist-ry** (sŏf'ĭs-trȳ), *n.* The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning.

Soph'o-more (sŏf'ō-mōr), *n.* A member of the second class in an American college.

‖**So'por** (sō'pŏr), *n.* [L.] Profound sleep, from which one is roused only with difficulty. — **Sop'o-rif'er-ous** (sŏp'ō-rĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **Sop'o-rif'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; anodyne. — **Sop'o-rif'ic**, *n.* A medicine or other thing that induces sleep.

So-pra'no (sō-prä'nō), *n.* The treble; the highest female voice; a treble singer.

Sor'cer-y (sôr'sẽr-ȳ), *n.* Divination by assistance of evil spirits; magic; witchcraft. — **Sor'cer-er** (-ẽr), *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. — **Sor'cer-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sor'did (sôr'dĭd), *a.* Vile; base; meanly avaricious. — **Sor'did-ly**, *adv.* — **Sor'did-ness**, *n.*

Sore (sōr), *a.* [Sorer; Sorest.] Tender; painful; inflamed; easily pained or vexed; severe; distressing. — *n.* A place in the body where the flesh is tender or painful; an ulcer; a boil; difficulty. — *adv.* With pain; deeply.

Sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* A tall grass or cane, of which some species have a sweetish juice, from which sugar is made; Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go (sôr'gō), *n.* Indian millet.

So-ror'i-cide (sō-rŏr'ĭ-sīd), *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a sister.

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sĭs), *n.* A woman's club; a fleshy fruit, in which many flowers are consolidated, as the mulberry, pineapple, etc.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *a.* Of a yellowish color. — *n.* A yellowish or reddish brown color.

Sor'rel (sŏr'rĕl), *n.* One of various plants having sour juice.

Sor'row (sŏr'rō), *n.* Pain of mind produced by loss or disappointment; regret; grief; mourning. — *v. i.* [Sorrowed (-rōd); Sorrowing.] To grieve; to be sad. — **Sor'row-ful** (-fụl), *a.* Sad; mournful; dismal; dreary; grievous.

Sor'ry (sŏr'rȳ), *a.* [Sorrier; Sorriest.] Grieved for something lost; afflicted; poor; mean.

Sort (sôrt), *n.* A kind or species; manner; condition. — *v. t.* To separate (things having like qualities) from other things, and place in distinct classes; to reduce to order from confusion; to select; to cull. — *v. i.* To agree; to fit.

Sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* An issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

So'-so' (sō'sō'), *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; indifferent.

Sot (sŏt), *n.* One stupefied by drinking; an habitual drunkard. — **Sot'tish** (sŏt'tĭsh), *a.* Doltish; very foolish; stupid with intemperance.

Sou-chong' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Sough (sŭf), *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring; a rumor. — *v. i.* To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sought (sąt), *imp. & p. p.* of Seek.

Soul (sōl), *n.* The spiritual and immortal part in man; the understanding; the seat of real life; the essential part; the leader or inspirer of any action; a human being; a person; a man.

Sound (sound), *n.* A fish's air bladder.

Sound (sound), *a.* Entire; unbroken; healthy; strong; supported by justice or law; weighty; heavy; laid on with force; profound; correct; legal; valid. — *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

Sound (sound), *n.* A narrow passage of water; a strait connecting two seas, or a sea or lake with the ocean; a surgeon's probe for exploring cavities of the body. — *v. t.* To measure the depth of (water, by a line and plummet); to seek to interpret the intentions or wishes of; to examine; to test. — *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water. — **Sound'ings**, *n. pl.* Measurements by sounding; the depths so ascertained.

Sound (sound), *n.* A perception by the ear of vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; noise and nothing else. — *v. i.* To make a noise; to be conveyed in sound; to be published. — *v. t.* To play on (a musical instrument, etc.); to utter audibly; to spread by report. — **Sound'ing**, *a.* Sonorous; making a noise; having a fine sound.

Soup (sōōp), *n.* A decoction of flesh for food; strong broth.

Sour (sour), *a.* Having a sharp, pungent taste; rancid; harsh; crabbed; peevish. — *n.* A sour or acid substance. — *v. t. & i.* [Soured; Souring.] To make, or become, sour. — **Sour'crout'** (-krout'), *n.* Sauerkraut. — **Sour'ing**, *n.* A sour apple.

Source (sōrs), *n.* A spring whence a stream of water proceeds; rise; beginning; origin.

Souse (sous), *n.* Pickle made with salt; something steeped in pickle; esp., the ears, feet, etc., of swine, pickled. — *v. t.* [Soused (soust); Sousing.] To steep in pickle; to plunge into water; to duck; to drench. — *adv.* With sudden violence.

South (south), *n.* The point of compass opposite to the north. — *a.* Lying toward the south. — *adv.* Toward the south; from the south. — **South** (south), *v. t.* [Southed (southd); Southing.] To turn or move toward the south. — **South'er** (south'ẽr), *n.* A wind or storm from

the south. — **South'ing**, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south; the time when the moon passes the meridian; course or distance south. — **South'er-ly** (sŭth'ẽr-lȳ), **South'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the south; situated, or proceeding, toward the south. — **South'ern-er**, *n.* One who lives in the south. — **South'er-li-ness** (-ẽr-lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **South'ron** (-rŭn), *n.* A southerner; — a name formerly given by Scots to an Englishman. — **South'ward** (south'wẽrd; *colloq.* sŭth'ẽrd), **South'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the south. — **South'east'** (south'ēst'; *colloq.* sou'-), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from south and east. — **South'east'**, **South'east'er-ly** (-ẽr-lȳ), **South'east'ern** (-ẽrn), *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southeast. — **South'west'** (-wĕst'), *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from south and west. — **South'west'**, **South'west'or-ly**, **South'west'ern**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the southwest.

Sou've-nir' (sōō've-nēr' *or* sōō'v'nēr), *n.* [F.] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sov'er-eign (sŭv'ẽr-ĭn *or* sŏv'-), *a.* Supreme in power; chief; effectual. — *n.* A supreme ruler; king; prince; monarch; emperor; an English gold coin worth £1, or $4.86. — **Sov'er-eign-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Exercise of supreme power; dominion.

Sow (sou), *n.* The female of the hog kind.

Sow (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* Sowed (sōd); *p. p.* Sown (sōn) or Sowed; *p. pr.* Sowing.] To scatter (seed) upon the earth; to plant; to propagate. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth. — **Sow'er**, *n.*

Soy (soi), *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.

Spa (spä), *n.* A spring of mineral water.

Space (spās), *n.* Extension; room; interval between two points of time, between lines or words in books, etc. — *v. t.* [Spaced (spāst); Spacing.] To arrange spaces and intervals in or between. — **Spa'cious** (spā'shŭs), *a.* Inclosing an extended space; roomy; ample; capacious.

Spade (spād), *n.* An instrument for digging; one of a suit of cards, bearing figures resembling spades. — *v. t.* To dig with a spade. — **Spade'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* Spadefuls (-fụlz). As much as a spade will hold.

Span (spăn), *n.* The space between the ends of the extended thumb and little finger; nine inches, or one eighth of a fathom; a brief extent of time; extent of an arch between its abutments; a pair of horses driven together. — *v. t.* [Spanned (spănd); Spanning.] To measure by the extended fingers, or with the fingers encompassing an object.

Span'gle (spăn'g'l), *n.* A small plate or boss of shining metal; anything small and glittering. — *v. t.* [Spangled (-g'ld); Spangling.] To set or sprinkle with spangles. — *v. i.* To glitter.

Span'iard (spăn'yẽrd), *n.* A native of Spain.

Span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* A small, long-haired, sporting dog, of several varieties.

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain.

Spank (spăngk), *v. t.* [Spanked (spăngkt); Spanking.] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap. — **Spank'er**, *n.* The after sail of a ship or bark; a fast horse.

Span'ner (spăn'nẽr), *n.* One that spans; a kind of lever to tighten nuts upon screws.

Span'worm' (spăn'wûrm'), *n.* The larva of a geometrid moth; a cankerworm; a measuring worm.

Spar (spär), *n.* A nonmetallic mineral. — **Spar'ry** (-rȳ), *a.* Resembling or containing spar.

Spar (spär), *n.* A long beam; — a general term for a ship's mast, yard, boom, and gaff. — *v. t.* To equip (a vessel) with spars.

Spar (spär), *v. i.* [Sparred (spärd); Sparring.] To contend with the fists; to box; to wrangle. — *n.* A feigned blow; a contest at sparring.

Spare (spâr), *v. t.* [Spared (spârd); Sparing.] To hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to part with reluctantly; to give up; to do without; to forbear; to save from danger or punishment. — *v. i.* To be frugal or parsimonious; to forbear; to use mercy; to be tender. — *a.* Not abundant; sparing; more than is necessary; held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; lean; meager; thin. — **Spar'ing**, *a.* Spare; saving; frugal. — **Spare'rib'** (-rĭb'), *n.* The piece from the side of a hog, containing ribs, with little flesh.

Spark (spärk), *n.* A particle of fire; a transient light; a germ; a gay man; a lover; a beau. — *v. i.* To play the spark or lover.

Spar'kle (spär'k'l), *n.* A little spark; a scintillation. — *v. i.* & *t.* [Sparkled (-k'ld); Sparkling (-klĭng).] To emit (sparks); to flash; to shine; to coruscate. — **Spar'kler**, *n.* — **Spar'kling** (spär'klĭng), *a.* Glittering; brilliant; shining.

Spar'row (spăr'rō), *n.* One of several species of small birds, feeding on insects and seeds. — **Sparrow hawk** (hąk). A small, short-winged hawk.

Spar'ry (spär'rȳ), *a.* Resembling or consisting of spar.

Sparse (spärs), *a.* Thinly scattered; set here and there.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; austere. — *n.* A native of Sparta; a person of courage and fortitude.

Spasm (spăz'm), *n.* An involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp; a violent and temporary effort or emotion. — **Spas-mod'ic** (spăz-mŏd'ĭk), **Spas-mod'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive. — **Spas-mod'ic**, *n.* A medicine for removing spasm; an antispasmodic.

Spat, *imp.* of Spit. [*Obs.*]

Spat (spăt), *n.* A young oyster or other shellfish. — *v. i.* & *t.* To emit (spawn).

Spat (spăt), *n.* A slight blow; a little quarrel; a tiff. — *v. i.* To dispute. — *v. t.* To slap.

Spat'ter (spăt'tẽr), *v. t.* [Spattered (-tẽrd); Spattering.] To sprinkle with a liquid or with mud. — *v. i.* To sputter.

Spav'in (spăv'ĭn), *n.* A swelling in or near a horse's hock joint, causing lameness.

Spawn (spân), *v. t.* [SPAWNED (spand); SPAWNING.] To produce or deposit, as fishes do eggs; to bring forth. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. — *n.* The eggs of fishes, oysters, etc.; buds or branches of underground stems.

Speak (spēk), *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* SPOKE (spōk) (SPAKE (spāk), *archaic*); *p. p.* SPOKEN (spō'k'n) (SPOKE (spōk), *colloq.* or *R.*); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* SPEAKING.] To utter (words); to talk; to discourse; to pronounce. — **Speak'er**, *n.* One who speaks, or who pronounces a discourse; the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly; a chairman. — **Speak'er-ship**, *n.* The office of speaker. — **Speak'ing**, *n.* An uttering words; discourse; public declamation. — *a.* Uttering speech; expressive; lifelike.

Spear (spēr), *n.* A long, pointed weapon; a lance; a shoot, as of grass; a spire. — *v. t.* [SPEARED (spērd); SPEARING.] To pierce with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants. — **Spear'mint'**, *n.* A plant; a species of mint.

Spe'cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a species or sort; different from others; extraordinary; designed for a particular purpose; appropriate; specific; distinctive; peculiar. — **Spe'cial'i-ty** (-ĭ-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* A particular or peculiar case; a peculiar characteristic; a special occupation or object of attention; a specialty. — **Spe'cial-ty** (spĕsh'al-tȳ), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALTIES (-tĭz). Particularity; a sealed contract or contract by deed; a speciality.

Spe'cie (spē'shĭ), *n.* Coined or hard money.

Spe'cies (spē'shēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Sort; kind; variety; in natural history, a group of things or beings associated according to their observed characteristics; a class subordinate to a genus. — **Spe-cif'ic** (spē-sĭf'ĭk), **Spe-cif'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a species; definite; limited; precise. — *n.* A remedy having a peculiar influence over a part of the body; a remedy supposed to be infallible.

Spec'i-fi-ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A specifying, or determining, by a mark or limit; particular mention; a minute description of particulars; an article or thing specified.

Spec'i-fy (spĕs'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [SPECIFIED (-fīd); SPECIFYING.] To mention or name (a particular thing); to designate.

Spec'i-men (spĕs'ĭ-mĕn), *n.* A part of anything, or number of things, showing the kind and quality of the whole; a sample; a pattern.

Spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *a.* Obvious; apparently right; appearing well at first view; plausible.

Speck (spĕk), *n.* A small place discolored by foreign matter, or a color different from the main substance; a spot; stain; flaw; blemish; a very small thing. — *v. t.* [SPECKED (spĕkt); SPECKING.] To stain in drops; to spot.

Spec'kle (spĕk'k'l), *n.* A little spot; a speck. — *v. t.* [SPECKLED (-k'ld); SPECKLING (-klĭng).] To mark or variegate with spots.

Spec'ta-cle (spĕk'tȧ-k'l), *n.* Something exhibited to view; an unusual or noteworthy sight; *pl.* an optical instrument to assist vision.

Spec-ta'tor (spĕk-tā'tŏr), *n.* One who sees or is present at any exhibition; a witness.

Spec'ter (spĕk'tĕr), **Spec'tre**, *n.* An apparition; a ghost. — **Spec'tral** (-tral), *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly; pertaining to a spectrum.

Spec'tro-scope (spĕk'trō-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for determining the composition of bodies by passing through prisms the rays of light which they emit.

Spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA (-trȧ). Rays of light separated by the refraction of a prism or other means; a luminous image left on the eye after exposure to intense light.

Spec'u-lar (spĕk'ū-lĕr), *a.* Like or done by means of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth reflecting surface.

Spec'u-late (spĕk'ū-lāt), *v. i.* To consider an object in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in value, and a consequent sale at a profit. — **Spec'u-la'tor** (-lā'tĕr), *n.* — **Spec'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A speculating; a contemplation; a buying of land, goods, etc., in expectation of selling them at an advance; opinions reached by speculating; mere theory; conjecture. — **Spec'u-la-tive** (-lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Given to, concerning, involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical. — **Spec'u-la-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative; adapted for viewing or espying.

Spec'u-lum (spĕk'ū-lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECULA (-lȧ). [L.] A mirror; a reflector of polished metal, esp. for a reflecting telescope; a surgeon's instrument for dilating passages of the body, and throwing light within them; a patch of bright color on a bird's wing.

Sped, *imp.* & *p. p.* of SPEED.

Speech (spēch), *n.* Power of speaking; what is spoken; a particular language; a tongue; a dialect; a formal discourse in public; harangue; address; oration. — **Speech'less**, *a.* Destitute of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; silent.

Speed (spēd), *n.* Haste; celerity; quickness; dispatch; expedition; hurry. — *v. t.* & *i.* [SPED (spĕd) or SPEEDED; SPEEDING.] To dispatch; to hasten; to accelerate; to hurry. — **Speed'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [SPEEDIER (-ĭ-ĕr); SPEEDIEST.] Not dilatory or slow; nimble.

Speiss (spīs), *n.* Copper-nickel.

Spell (spĕl), *v. t.* [SPELLED (spĕld); SPELLING.] To supply the place of; to relieve; to help. — *n.* Relief of one person by another in working, watching, etc.; gratuitous assistance of another's work [*U. S.*]; a brief period.

Spell (spĕl), *n.* A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm. — *v. t.* [SPELLED (spĕld) or SPELT (spĕlt); SPELLING.] To put under the influence of a spell; to charm; to tell or name the letters of (a word, etc.); to write or print (words) with the proper letters. — *v. i.* To form words with the correct let-

tera. — **Spell'bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Bound by, or as by, a spell; rapt. — **Spell'er**, *n.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling; a spelling book. [*U. S.*] — **Spell'ing**, *n.* Act or method of one who spells; orthography. — **Spelling book.** A book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spelt (spĕlt), *imp. & p. p.* of SPELL.

Spelt (spĕlt), *n.* A grain cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.

Spel'ter (spĕl'tẽr), *n.* Zinc.

Spend (spĕnd), *v. t.* [SPENT (spĕnt); SPENDING.] To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to consume; to pass (time); to exhaust of strength. — *v. i.* To waste; to disappear. — **Spend'thrift'** (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* A prodigal.

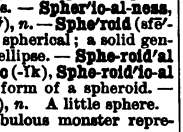
Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* Animal seed; spawn of fishes or frogs.

Sperm (spẽrm), *n.* Spermaceti. — **Sperm oil.** A fatty oil yielded by the sperm whale. — **Sperm whale.** A very large whale, found in the warmer parts of all oceans; the cachalot.

Sper'ma-ce'ti (spẽr'mȧ-sē'tĭ), *n.* A white waxy substance from the head of the sperm whale, used in making candles, ointments, etc.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* A globe; a body whose surface has every part equally distant from a point within, called its center; an orb or star; rank; order of society; province; employment. — *v. t.* [SPHERED (sfērd); SPHERING.] To place in a sphere; to make round. — **Spher'ic** (sfĕr'-ĭk), **Spher'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining to a sphere or to the heavenly orbs. — **Spher'ic-al-ness, Sphe-ric'i-ty** (sfē-rĭs'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Sphe'roid** (sfē'-roid), *n.* A body nearly spherical; a solid generated by a revolving ellipse. — **Sphe-roid'al** (sfē-roid'ȧl), **Sphe-roid'ic** (-ĭk), **Sphe-roid'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Having the form of a spheroid. — **Spher'ule** (sfĕr'ūl *or* -ụl), *n.* A little sphere.

Sphinx (sfĭnks), *n.* A fabulous monster represented as a winged lion, with the face and breast of a young woman. It put to death all who were unable to solve the riddles which it propounded.

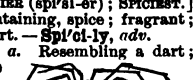


Grecian Sphinx.

Spice (spīs), *n.* A fragrant or aromatic vegetable production; anything which enriches the quality of a thing; a small quantity. — *v. t.* [SPICED (spīst); SPICING (spī'sĭng).] To season with spice, or impregnate with odor of spices. — **Spi'cy** (-sy), *a.* [SPICIER (spī'sĭ-ẽr); SPICIEST.] Flavored with, or containing, spice; fragrant; pungent; sharp; smart. — **Spi'ci-ly**, *adv.*

Spic'u-lar (spĭk'ụ-lẽr), *a.* Resembling a dart; sharp. — **Spic'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To sharpen to a point.

Spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, which spins webs for taking its prey; a frying pan.



Spider, with its Eggs. ½

Spic'gel-ei'sen (spē'gĕl-ī'zĕn), *n.*, **Spic'gel i'ron** (ī'ûrn). White cast iron, containing much carbon, used in making Bessemer steel.

Spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A peg to stop a faucet or a hole in a cask.

Spike (spīk), *n.* A large nail; an ear of corn or grain; a flower cluster. — *v. t.* [SPIKED (spīkt); SPIKING.] To fasten or set with spikes; to stop the vent of (a gun, etc.) with a spike. — **Spiked** (spīkt), *a.* Furnished, fastened, or stopped, with spikes. — **Spike'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small spike making a part of a large one. — **Spik'y** (-y), *a.* Having sharp points; armed with spikes.

Spike.

Spike'nard (spīk'närd; *colloq.* spĭk'nẽrd), *n.* An aromatic plant, yielding a fragrant essential oil.

Spile (spīl), *n.* A small peg or pin, to stop a hole; a pile.

Spill (spĭl), *n.* A slender piece; a peg; a pin; a metallic rod; a wisp of paper.

Spill (spĭl), *v. t.* [SPILLED (spĭld) or SPILT (spĭlt); SPILLING.] To suffer to fall or run out; to lose; to shed. — *v. i.* To be shed, lost, or wasted.

Spin (spĭn), *v. t. & i.* [SPUN (spŭn); SPINNING.] To draw out and twist into threads; to extend to a great length; to protract; to whirl; to twirl. — **Spin'ner**, *n.*

Spin'ach (spĭn'ĭj), **Spin'age**, *n.* A pot herb used for greens.

Spi'nal (spī'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the spine or backbone; vertebral.

Spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* A pin holding thread in spinning machines; a rod on which anything turns; a stalk. — *v. i.* [SPINDLED (-d'ld); SPINDLING (-dlĭng).] To shoot in a long, slender stalk or body. — **Spin'dle-legged'** (-lĕgd' *or* -lĕg'gĕd), **Spin'dle-shanked'** (-shăn̲kt'), *a.* Having long, slender legs.

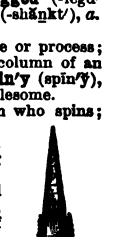
Spine (spīn), *n.* A sharp appendage or process; a thorn; the backbone or spinal column of an animal. — **Spi'nous** (spī'nŭs), **Spin'y** (spīn'y), *a.* Full of spines; thorny; troublesome.

Spin'ster (spĭn'stẽr), *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman.

Spir'a-cle (spĭr'ȧ-k'l *or* spī'rȧ-k'l), *n.* A nostril; a minute breathing hole in insects, fish, etc.

Spi'ral (spī'ral), *a.* Winding round a cylinder or in a circular form, or like a screw. — *n.* A curve of spiral form. — **Spi'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Spire (spīr), *n.* A winding like threads of a screw; a curl; a twist; a tapering body that shoots up to a point; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass, etc. — *v. t.* [SPIRED (spīrd); SPIRING.] To shoot up in conical form; to sprout.



Spire.

Spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* Air set in motion by breathing; breath; life; the immaterial part of man; the soul; a supernatural apparition; a ghost;

sprite; a manifestation of life or energy; *pl.* **animation**; cheerfulness; liquor produced by distillation; alcohol; rum, whisky, and other distilled alcoholic liquors; real meaning. — *v. t.* [SPIRITED; SPIRITING.] To animate with vigor; to encourage, to convey rapidly and secretly; to kidnap. — **Spir'it-ed** (spĭr'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Animated; vivacious; ardent; bold; courageous. — **Animal spirits.** Physical health and energy; sportiveness. — **Ardent spirits.** Strong alcoholic liquor. — **Holy Spirit,** *or* **The Spirit.** The third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. — **Spirit level.** An instrument indicating a level or horizontal position by a bubble in a glass tube otherwise filled with spirit. — **Spirit of wine.** Pure alcohol. — **Spir'it-less,** *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation, life, courage, or fire. — **Spir'it-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure. — **Spir'it-u-al** (-ŭ-al), *a.* Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; mental; intellectual; pure; holy; divine; ecclesiastical. — **Spir'it-u-al-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* State of being spiritual; doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul; belief in communication from disembodied spirits, esp. through a person called a *medium.* — **Spir'it-u-al-ist,** *n.* One who believes in spiritualism. — **Spir'it-u-al'i-ty** (-ŭ-ăl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being spiritual; property of the church, an ecclesiastic, or religion; the clergy collectively. — **Spir'it-u-al-ize** (-ŭ-ăl-ĭz), *v. t.* [SPIRITUALIZED (-ĭzd); SPIRITUALIZING.] To refine; to imbue with spirituality or life. — ‖**Spi'ri'tu'elle'** (spē'rē'tụ'ĕl'), *a.* [F.] Like a spirit; pure; refined. — **Spir'it-u-ous** (-ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Having the quality of spirit; active; pure; containing refined spirit; ardent.

Spirt, *v.* & *n.* See SPURT.

Spir'y (spīr'ў), *a.* Of a spiral or pyramidical form; abounding with spires.

Spit (spĭt), *n.* A pointed prong or bar to hold meat while cooking; a point of land running into the sea. — *v. t.* [SPITTED; SPITTING.] To thrust a spit through; to transfix; to pierce.

Spit (spĭt), *v. t.* [SPIT (SPAT (spăt), *obs.*); SPITTING.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out violently. — *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. — *n.* Saliva; spittle. — **Spit'ter,** *n.*

Spite (spīt), *n.* Hatred; malice; malignity; grudge. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to injure. — **Spite'ful,** *a.* Full of spite; malignant.

Spit'tle (spĭt't'l), *n.* The thick matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva. — **Spit-toon'** (-tōōn'), *n.* A vessel to receive spittle.

Spitz' dog' (spĭts' dŏg'). A dog having erect ears and long silky hair, usually white; a Pomeranian dog.

Spitz'en-burgh (spĭts'en-bûrg), *n.* A medium-sized red and yellow apple, of spicy flavor.

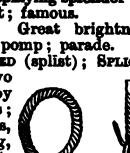
Splash (splăsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [SPLASHED (splăsht); SPLASHING.] To spatter. — *n.* Dirt thrown from a puddle, etc. — **Splash'y** (splăsh'ў), *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

Spleen (splēn), *n.* A glandular organ, to the left of the stomach; the milt; latent spite; ill humor; melancholy.

Splen'did (splĕn'dĭd), *a.* Displaying splendor; heroic; shining; magnificent; famous.

Splen'dor (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy; magnificence; pomp; parade.

Splice (splīs), *v. t.* [SPLICED (splīst); SPLICING (splī'sĭng).] To unite (two ropes or parts of a rope) by interweaving the strands; to unite (spars, timbers, etc.) by lapping, binding, or in any way making fast. — *n.* Union of ropes by interweaving, or of wood or metal by overlapping parts; a scarfing.



a Eye Splice; *b* Short Splice.

Splint (splĭnt), *n.* A piece split off; a splinter; a strip of wood, or other substance, protecting a broken bone when set. — *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints. — **Splint bone.** One of the bones on either side of the cannon bone in the legs of horses and like animals.

Splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [SPLINTERED (-tẽrd); SPLINTERING.] To split into long thin pieces; to shiver. — *n.* A thin piece of wood, etc., rent from the main body.

Split (splĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* [SPLIT (SPLITTED (-tĕd), *R.*); SPLITTING.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to burst; to separate into parts or parties. — *n.* A crack; a rent; a breach.

Splurge (splûrj), *n.* A blustering demonstration, or great effort. — *v. i.* To display.

Splut'ter (splŭt'tẽr), *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*Low*] — *v. t.* [SPLUTTERED (-tẽrd); SPLUTTERING.] To speak hastily and confusedly.

Spoil (spoil), *v. t.* [SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOILING.] To strip by violence; to rob; to mar; to ruin; to destroy. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; pillage; booty; robbery.

Spoke, *imp.* of SPEAK.

Spoke (spōk), *n.* A ray of a wheel, or round of a ladder. — *v. t.* [SPOKED (spōkt); SPOKING.] To furnish with spokes.

Spok'en, *p. p.* of SPEAK.

Spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A drawing knife for dressing spokes of wheels and curved work.

Spokes'man (spōks' măn), *n.*; *pl.* SPOKESMEN (-mĕn). One who speaks for others.

Spo'li-ate (spō'lĭ-āt), *v. t.* & *i.* To plunder. — **Spo'li-a'tor** (-ā'tẽr), *n.* — **Spo'li-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A plundering; robbery; destruction.

Spon'dyl (spŏn'dĭl), **Spon'dyle,** *n.* A joint of the spine; a vertebra.

Sponge (spŭnj), *n.* A marine animal growth, and its fibrous framework or skeleton, found adhering to rocks, shells, etc., which imbibes and holds water till it is forced out by compression; one who lives upon others; any spongelike substance, as dough before it is kneaded, iron from the puddling furnace, etc.; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. — *v. t.* [SPONGED (spŭnjd); SPONGING.] To cleanse or wipe out with a sponge. — *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe; to gain by mean arts or hanging on;

to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven. — **Spon'gy** (-jy), *a.* Soft and full of cavities; soaked and soft, like sponge. — **Spon'gi-ness**, *n.*

Spon'sion (spŏn'shŭn), *n.* A becoming surety for another. — **Spon'sor** (spŏn'sẽr), *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.

Spon-ta'ne-ous (spŏn-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Voluntary; uncompelled; willing.

Spool (spōōl), *n.* A cylinder to wind thread upon. — *v. t.* [SPOOLED (spōōld); SPOOLING.] To wind on spools; to reel.

Spoon (spōōn), *n.* A small basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food. — **Spoon'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* SPOONFULS (-fụlz). As much as a spoon contains; a small quantity.

Spoor (spōōr), *n.* The trail of a wild animal.

Spore (spōr), *n.* A reproductive grain in a flowerless plant.

Sport (spōrt), *n.* That which diverts and makes mirth; diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, etc.; frolic; mock; jeer. — *v. t.* To divert; to exhibit or bring out in public. [*Colloq.*] — *v. i.* To play; to practice diversions of the field. — **Sport'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Full of sport; merry; done in jest. — **Sport'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Frolicsome; playful. — **Sports'man** (spōrts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* SPORTSMEN (-mĕn). One skilled in field sports; one who hunts, fishes, etc. — **Sports'man-ship**, *n.* Skill in field sports.

Spot (spŏt), *n.* A mark made by foreign matter; a stain; a particular place; a locality. — *v. t.* [SPOTTED; SPOTTING.] To mark; to blot; to stain; to disgrace. — **Spot'less**, *a.* Without a spot; free from reproach or impurity; unblemished; pure. — **Spot'ty** (-tў), *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

Spouse (spous), *n.* One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. — **Spous'al** (spous'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage; conjugal; bridal. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials.

Spout (spout), *n.* A pipe for conducting a fluid; a projecting mouth of a vessel. — *v. t. & i.* To pour from a spout; to speak pompously.

Sprain (sprān), *v. t.* To weaken (a joint or muscle) by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain. — *n.* An excessive strain of muscles or ligaments, without dislocation.

Sprang, *imp.* of SPRING, *v. i. & t.*

Sprat (sprăt), *n.* A small fish, like the herring.

Sprawl (sprąl), *v. i.* To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to spread.

Spray (sprā), *n.* A small branch; a twig.

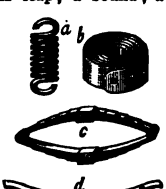
Spray (sprā), *n.* Water driven in small drops by the wind, dashing of waves, etc.; a jet of vapor. — *v. t.* To throw spray upon.

Spread (sprĕd), *v. t. & i.* [SPREAD; SPREADING.] To extend; to reach; to diffuse; to scatter; to propagate. — *n.* Extent; compass; a banquet.

Sprig (sprĭg), *n.* A small shoot or twig; a youth; a lad; a brad, or nail without a head. — *v. t.* [SPRIGGED (sprĭgd); SPRIGGING.] To mark with representation of branches.

Spright (sprīt), *n.* A spirit; a shade; a soul; an apparition. — **Spright'less**, *adv.* Destitute of life; dull. — **Spright'ly** (-lў), *a* Spiritlike; lively; brisk; airy; gay. — **Spright'li-ness**, *n.*

Spring (sprĭng), *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRANG (sprăng) or SPRUNG (sprŭng); *p. p.* SPRUNG; *p. pr.* SPRINGING.] To leap; to bound; to issue forcibly; to start or rise; to begin; to proceed. — *v. t.* To start or rouse; to produce or propose on a sudden; to explode; to burst; to crack or split; to bend or strain. — *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump; a flying back; elastic power; an elastic body, as a steel rod or coil or strip of India rubber, used for such mechanical purposes as imparting power, diminishing shock, measuring weight, etc.; a source of supply; esp., the source from which a stream proceeds; a cause; origin; the season of the year when plants begin to rise (March, April, and May). — **Spring'y** (-ў), *a.* [SPRINGIER (-ĭ-ẽr); SPRINGIEST.] Like a spring; elastic; wet.



Springs.
a Spiral Spring; *b* Coil Spring; *c* Elliptic Spring; *d* Half-elliptic Spring.

Spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk'), **Spring'buck'** (-bŭk'), *n.* A swift and agile South African gazelle.

Springe (sprĭnj), *n.* A noose which closes with a spring, and catches birds, animals, etc.

Sprin'kle (sprĭn'k'l), *v. t. & i.* [SPRINKLED (-k'ld); SPRINKLING.] To scatter or fall in small drops or particles, as water, seed, etc. — *n.* A small quantity scattered; utensil for sprinkling. — **Sprin'kler**, *n.* — **Sprin'kling**, *n.* A scattering in small drops; a small number or quantity.

Sprint (sprĭnt), *v. i.* To run very rapidly. — *n.* A short run at high speed. — **Sprint'er**, *n.*

Sprit (sprĭt), *n.* A pole or spar, to extend and elevate a boat's sail.

Sprite (sprīt), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.

Sprit'sail (sprĭt'sāl; *among seamen* sprĭt's'l), *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.

Sprout (sprout), *v. i.* To shoot, as a plant; to germinate. — *v. t.* To cause to sprout; to deprive of sprouts. — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

Spruce (sprụs), *a.* Neat, without elegance; finical; trim. — *v. t. & i.* [SPRUCED (sprụst); SPRUCING.] To dress with affected neatness.

Spruce (sprụs), *n.* A cone-bearing, evergreen tree. — **Spruce beer.** A kind of beer tinctured or flavored with spruce.

Sprung, *imp. & p. p.* of SPRING, *v. i. & t.*

Spry (sprī), *a.* [SPRIER; SPRIEST.] Nimble; active.

Spud (spŭd), *n.* An implement for destroying weeds.

Spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.* [SPUMED (spūmd); SPUMING.] To froth; to foam. — **Spum'ous** (-ŭs), **Spum'y** (-ў), *a.* Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spun (spŭn), *imp. & p. p.* of SPIN.

Spunge, *n.* See SPONGE.

Spunk (spŭnk), *n.* Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; punk; an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck. — **Spunk'y** (spŭnk'ȳ), *a.* [SPUNKIER; SPUNKIEST.] Full of spunk; spirited.

Spur (spûr), *n.* A pricking instrument on a horseman's heels, to prick and stimulate a horse; incitement; instigation; a snag; a projecting spine on a cock's leg, or from a stem or flower, etc.; a lateral projection from a mountain. — *v. t.* [SPURRED (spûrd); SPURRING.] To prick with spurs; to incite; to impel; to drive. — *v. i.* To hasten.

Spurge (spûrj), *n.* A plant having an acrid, milky juice.

Spu'ri-ous (spū'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not proceeding from the true source; not genuine; counterfeit; bastard.

Spurn (spûrn), *v. t.* [SPURNED (spûrnd); SPURNING.] To kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt. — *n.* Disdainful rejection.

Spurt (spûrt), *n.* A short occasion or exigency; a sudden effort. — *v. t.* To make a sudden and violent exertion. [*Colloq.*]

Spurt (spûrt), *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask. — *v. t.* To eject in a stream. — *n.* A violent gushing; a jet.

Sput'ter (spŭt'tẽr), *v. i.* [SPUTTERED (-tẽrd); SPUTTERING.] To spit, as in rapid speaking; to utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Spy (spī), *v. t. & i.* [SPIED (spīd); SPYING.] To discover; to see; to discover by close search; to explore. — *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). One who watches the conduct of others; one sent into an enemy's camp to learn their condition or plans; a scout; an emissary. — **Spy'-glass'** (-glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.

Squab (skwŏb), *a.* Fat; plump; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered. — *n.* A young pigeon or dove; a person having a short, fat figure.

Squab'ble (skwŏb'b'l), *v. t.* [SQUABBLED (-b'ld); SQUABBLING (-blĭng).] To contend for superiority; to wrangle; to quarrel. — *n.* A scuffle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* A small party of soldiers assembled for drill, inspection, etc.

Squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops; a number of vessels commanded by the senior officer.

Squal'id (skwŏl'ĭd), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy. — **Squal'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Squal'id-ness**, **Squa-lid'i-ty** (skwȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

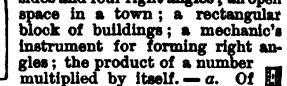
Squall (skwąl), *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry; a violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. — *v. i.* [SQUALLED (skwąld); SQUALLING.] To scream or cry violently. — **Squall'er**, *n.* — **Squall'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Abounding with squalls.

Squa'lor (skwā'lẽr), *n.* Foulness; filthiness; squalidness.

Squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v. t.* [SQUANDERED (-dẽrd); SQUANDERING.] To spend lavishly or prodigally; to waste; to dissipate.

Square (skwâr), *n.* A figure having four equal sides and four right angles; an open space in a town; a rectangular block of buildings; a mechanic's instrument for forming right angles; the product of a number multiplied by itself. — *a.* Of the figure of a square; right-angled; true; just; fair; even. — *v. t.* [SQUARED; SQUARING.] To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square, or to a given measure or standard; to adjust; to fit; to make even, so as to leave no difference; to multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To agree exactly; to suit; to fit. — **Square'ly**, *adv.* — **Square'ness**, *n.* — **Square'-rigged'** (-rĭgd'), *a.* Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, or other fore-and-aft rigging.

Square.


Carpenter's Square.

Squash (skwŏsh), *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush. — *n.* Something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a soft body. — **Squash'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Soft; muddy.

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* A plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. i.* [SQUATTED; SQUATTING.] To sit upon the hams or heels; to cower or lie close to escape observation; to settle on another's land without title. — *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; cowering; short and thick; chunky. — *n.* The posture of one that squats.

Squaw (skwą), *n.* An Indian woman.

Squawk (skwąk), *v. i.* [SQUAWKED (skwąkt); SQUAWKING.] To utter a shrill, abrupt scream. — *n.* A harsh squeal; a species of heron.

Squeak (skwēk), *v. i.* [SQUEAKED (skwēkt); SQUEAKING.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually short; to make a sharp noise, as a pipe, a quill, a wheel, a door, etc. — *n.* A sharp, shrill, sudden sound. — **Squeak'er**, *n.*

Squeal (skwēl), *v. i.* To cry with a shrill, prolonged sound, in want, displeasure, pain, etc.; to inform, or confess complicity in crime [*Slang*]. — *n.* A shrill, prolonged cry.

Squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *a.* Having a stomach easily turned or nauseated; nice to excess; fastidious; dainty; scrupulous.

Squeeze (skwēz), *v. t. & i.* [SQUEEZED (skwēzd); SQUEEZING.] To press closely; to pinch; to crowd. — *n.* A squeezing; compression; a hug.

Squib (skwĭb), *n.* A little firework or cracker; a sarcastic speech; a lampoon.

Squid (skwĭd), *n.* The cuttlefish; a fishhook, weighted, that it may be thrown to a distance.

Squill (skwĭl), *n.* A lilylike plant, having emetic properties; a crustaceous sea animal, the sea-onion; an insect, the mantis.

Squint (skwĭnt), *a.* Looking obliquely, askant, or with suspicion. — *v. i.* To see obliquely; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to slope. — *n.* A squinting; want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. — **Squint'-eye'** (-ī'),

n. An eye that squints. — **Squint'-eyed**′ (-īd′), *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect; malignant; looking obliquely, or by side glances.

Squire (skwīr), *n.* An esquire; a country gentleman. — *v. i.* [SQUIRED (skwīrd); SQUIRING.] To attend; to wait on, as a beau. [*Colloq.*]

Squirm (skwĕrm), *v. i. & t.* To move like a worm or eel; to wriggle; to climb (a tree, etc.) by clinging with hands and feet.

Squir'rel (skwĕr′rĕl *or* skwĭr′-), *n.* A small rodent animal having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running on trees.

Fox Squirrel.

Squirt (skwĕrt), *v. i. & t.* To eject (water, etc.) out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream. — *n.* A syringe, or pipe for ejecting a stream with force; a small stream.

Stab (stăb), *v. t. & i.* [STABBED (stăbd); STABBING.] To pierce with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A thrust or wound of a dagger, etc. — **Stab'ber**, *n.*

Sta'ble (stā′b'l), *a.* Firmly established; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not liable to change; constant; strong. — **Sta'bly** (stā′blĭ), *adv.* — **Sta'ble-ness**, **Sta-bil'i-ty** (stȧ-bĭl′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sta'ble (stā′b'l), *n.* A house or building for beasts. — *v. i. & t.* [STABLED (stā′b'ld); STABLING (-blĭng).] To lodge in a stable. — **Sta'bling**, *n.* A keeping cattle in a stable; room for keeping horses and cattle.

Sta'bly, etc. See under STABLE, *a.*

Stack (stăk), *n.* A pile of hay, grain, etc., also of poles or wood; a pile containing 108 cubic feet of wood; a cluster of funnels or flues; the chimney of a locomotive or steam vessel. — *v. t.* [STACKED (stăkt); STACKING.] To lay (hay, grain, muskets, etc.) in a stack; to pile.

Stad'dle (stăd′d'l), *n.* A support; esp., a frame for a stack of hay or grain; a small forest tree.

Staff (stăf), *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz *or* stăvz) or STAFFS (stăfs, in the sense of a body of officers). A pole or stick for support or defense, or to indicate authority, or to display a flag upon; the five lines and four spaces on which music is written; executive officers attached to an army.

Stag (stăg), *n.* The male red deer; a hart. — **Stag beetle**. A beetle having large branched mandibles, whose larvæ feed on rotten wood.

Stag Beetle.

Stage (stāj), *n.* A raised floor or platform; the theater; the drama; a station or place of rest on a highway; the distance between two such resting places; a degree of advancement or of progress; a vehicle running for the accommodation of the public; a phase or period in the development and growth of animals. — **Stage'coach**′ (-kōch′), *n.* A public traveling carriage. — **Sta'ger** (stā′jĕr), *n.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; a horse used in drawing a stage. — **Sta'ging** (stā′jĭng), *n.* A structure for supporting workmen, etc., in building; the managing or journeying in stage coaches.

Stag'ger (stăg′gĕr), *v. i.* [STAGGERED (-gĕrd); STAGGERING.] To reel in standing or walking; to vacillate. — *v. t.* To make less steady or confident. — *n.* An unsteady movement, as if one were about to fall; *pl.* a disease in which horses fall suddenly, without sense or motion.

Stag'nant (stăg′nȧnt), *a.* Inclined to stagnate; impure from want of motion; dull; not brisk. — **Stag'nan-cy** (-nȧn-sĭ), *n.* — **Stag'nate** (-nāt), *v. i.* To cease to flow; to be motionless, dull, or sluggish. — **Stag-na'tion** (-nā′shŭn), *n.* A being stagnant; cessation of action; dullness.

Staid (stād), *imp. & p. p.* of STAY. — *a.* Sober; grave; steady; sedate. — **Staid'ly**, *adv.*

Stain (stān), *v. t.* [STAINED (stānd); STAINING.] To discolor; to tinge with a different color; to dye; to spot with guilt or infamy; to blot; to sully; to disgrace; to taint. — *n.* A discoloration; blot; spot; taint; blemish; shame. — **Stain'less**, *a.* Free from stain or sin; faultless.

Stair (stār), *n.* A step of a series ascending or descending to a different level; *pl.* a series of steps. — **Stair'case**′ (-kās′), **Stair'way**′ (-wā′), *n.* A flight of steps.

Stake (stāk), *n.* A sharpened stick; the timber to which a martyr was affixed while burning; martyrdom; that which is laid down as a wager; a pledge. — *v. t.* [STAKED (stākd); STAKING.] To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark (out) the limits with stakes; to wager. — **At stake**. In danger; hazarded; pledged.

Stale (stāl), *a.* Vapid or tasteless from age; decayed; trite; common. — **Stale'ness**, *n.*

Stalk (stȧk), *n.* The stem of a plant or of a quill; a stately step or walk; a strut. — *v. i.* [STALKED (stȧkt); STALKING.] To walk with proud steps; to walk behind something as a screen, for the purpose of taking game. — *v. t.* To approach under cover or by stealth. — **Stalk'er**, *n.*

Stall (stȧl), *n.* A stand; a station; a place where a beast is kept and fed; a place where merchandise is exposed for sale; a bench in the choir of a church. — *v. t.* [STALLED (stȧld); STALLING.] To put into a stall or stable; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed. — **Stall'-feed**′ (-fēd′), *v. t.* [STALLFED (-fĕd′); STALLFEEDING.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder.

Stal'lion (stăl′yŭn), *n.* A horse not castrated.

Stal'wart (stôl′wĕrt *or* stȧl′wĕrt), **Stal'worth** (-wĕrth), *a.* Brave; bold; daring; violent.

Sta'men (stā′mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* E. STAMENS (-mĕnz); L. STAMINA (stăm′ĭ-nȧ, in the sense of strength, endurance, etc.). A thread; a warp thread; *pl.* the fixed, firm part of a body, which gives it strength and solidity; endurance; the fe[illegible]

ing organ of flowers. — **Stam'i-nal** (stăm'ĭ-năl), **Sta-min'e-al** (stă-mĭn'ē-al), **Sta-min'e-ous** (-ē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, stamens or stamina. — **Stam'i-nate** (stăm'ĭ-nāt), *a.* Having or producing stamens.

Stam'mer (stăm'mẽr), *v. i.* [STAMMERED (-mẽrd); STAMMERING.] To falter in speaking; to stutter. — *n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.

Stamp (stămp), *v. t.* [STAMPED (stămt); STAMPING.] To strike with the bottom of the foot; to impress with a mark; to imprint; to coin; to form; to crush (ore, etc.) by hammers. — *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward. — *n.* A stamping; an instrument for making impressions; an impression; a thing stamped; an official mark upon dutiable goods showing that duty is paid; an instrument for cutting (paper, leather, etc.) into various forms; authority; form; character. — **Stamp'er**, *n.*

Stam-pede' (stăm-pēd'), *n.* A fright seizing cattle, horses, etc., causing them to run wildly; a sudden flight through panic. — *v. t. & i.* To disperse tumultuously in panic.

Stanch (stănch), *v. t. & i.* [STANCHED (stăncht); STANCHING.] To stop the flowing (of blood, etc.); to dry up. — *a.* Strong and tight; sound; firm; zealous; hearty; steady.

Stand (stănd), *v. i. & t.* [STOOD (stŏŏd); STANDING.] To rest in an erect position; to keep firm; to stop; to halt; to endure; to continue in force; to be a candidate. — *n.* A stop; halt; position taken; place where persons or things may rest; resistance; hesitation; a small table. — **Stand'ing**, *a.* Resting; stagnant; settled; permanent; erect. — *n.* A stopping or being erect; continuance; position; reputation; rank. — **Stand'point'** (-point'), *n.* A fixed point or station; a point of view; a principle. — **Stand'still'** (-stĭl'), *n.* A stop.

Stand'ard (stănd'ẽrd), *n.* A flag or colors; a banner; anything established as a rule or measure of quantity, weight, etc.; a rule or model; criterion; an upright support; an upright in framing. — *a.* Having a fixed value; of the established size, weight, quality, etc.

Stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.; pl.* STANZAS (-zȧz). A combination of lines of verse.

Sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* A principal commodity, element, or ingredient; the thread of wool, cotton, flax, etc.; a metal loop to receive a hook. — *a.* Chief; principal; settled.

Star (stär), *n.* One of the minor luminous heavenly bodies; a star-shaped ornament to indicate rank or honor; the figure of a star [*] used in printing, as a reference to a note; an asterisk; a person of brilliant qualities, esp. a distinguished theatrical performer. — *v. t.* [STARRED (stärd); STARRING.] To set with stars. — *v. i.* To shine; to figure prominently. — **Star'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no stars visible. — **Star'light'** (-lit'), *n.* Light proceeding from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars. — **Star'ry** (-rĭ), *a.* Abounding or adorned with, or like, stars; proceeding from the stars; stellar.

Star'board' (stär'bōrd' *or* -bẽrd'), *n.* The right hand side of a vessel, to one looking forward. — *a.* Pertaining to, or lying on, the right side.

Starch (stärch), *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *v. t.* [STARCHED (stärcht); STARCHING.] To stiffen with starch.

Stare (stär), *v. i.* [STARED (stärd); STARING.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to look earnestly. — *v. t.* To gaze at. — *n.* A staring.

Star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* A marine animal, having rays like a star.

Stark (stärk), *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; sheer; pure; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; absolutely.

Star'less, Star'light, Star'ry. See under STAR, *n.*

Star'ling (stär'lĭng), *n.* A small, sociable European bird; the rock trout, a California fish.

Start (stärt), *v. i. & t.* To move suddenly; to rouse; to begin. — *n.* A sudden spring or motion, from surprise, fear, pain, etc.; a twitch or spasm; a setting out; outset.

Star'tle (stär't'l), *v. i.* [STARTLED (-t'ld); STARTLING (-tl'ĭng).] To shrink; to move suddenly. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm or surprise; to frighten. — *n.* A sudden motion or shock.

Starve (stärv), *v. i.* [STARVED (stärvd); STARVING.] To perish with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme want. — *v. t.* To kill with cold or hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; to deprive of force or vigor. — **Star-va'tion** (stär-vā'shŭn), *n.* A starving, or state of being starved.

State (stāt), *n.* Condition of a being at any given time; rank; quality; prosperity or grandeur; pomp; a body of men united by profession; a community of a particular character; a body politic; the body of people united under one government; in the United States, one of the commonwealths which make up the nation. — *a.* Pertaining to the government or to public affairs. — *v. t.* To express the particulars of; to narrate; to recite. — **Stat'ed**, *a.* Settled; established; regular. — **Stat'ed-ly**, *adv.* At stated or appointed times. — **State'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* A stating or reciting; a narrative.

State'house' (stāt'hous'), *n.* The building in which a legislature sits; a State capitol.

State'ly (stāt'lĭ), *a.* [STATELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); STATELIEST.] Evincing state or dignity; majestic; grand; august. — *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

State'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* A magnificent room in a palace, etc.; a compartment for sleeping in a ship's cabin or in a sleeping car.

States'man (stāts'man), *n.; pl.* STATESMEN. One versed in the arts of government; one eminent for political abilities. — **States'man-ly**, *adv.* In a manner becoming a statesman. — **States'man-ship**, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

Stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), **Stat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest; acting by mere weight. — **Stat'ics**, *n.* Science of the equilibrium of forces, or of bodies at rest.

Sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* A spot or place where anything stands or is appointed to remain; a

place where railroad trains stop, to take in passengers, etc., or where a police, military, or naval force is assembled when not on duty; post assigned; office; situation; occupation; business; state; condition of life. — *v. t.* [STATIONED (-shŭnd); STATIONING.] To place; to set; to appoint to a post, place, or office. — **Sta'tion-a-ry** (-ă-rȳ), *a.* Not moving; stable; fixed; not growing greater or better.

Sta'tion-er (stā'shŭn-ẽr), *n.* One who sells paper, ink, and furniture for writing. — **Sta'tion-er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* The articles sold by stationers. — *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Sta'tist (stā'tĭst), *n.* A statesman; one skilled in government. — **Sta-tis'tic** (stȧ-tĭs'tĭk), **Sta-tis'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the condition of a people, their economy, property, and resources; pertaining to statistics. — **Sta-tis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Sta-tis'tics**, *n.* A collection of classified facts, exhibiting the condition of the people in a state, or of any industry, interest, etc.; the science of collecting and classifying such facts. — **Stat'is-ti'cian** (stăt'ĭs-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in statistics.

Stat'u-a-ry (stăt'ū-ă-rȳ), *n.* Art of carving statues; a maker, also a collection, of statues. — **Stat'ue** (stăt'ū), *n.* A carving in stone, metal, etc., of the likeness of a living being; an image. — **Stat'u-ette'** (-ĕt'), *n.* A small statue.

Stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* The natural height of a body, esp. of the human body.

‖**Sta'tus** (stā'tŭs), *n.* [L.] State; condition.

Stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* A legislative act declaring, commanding, or prohibiting, something; a law; an edict; a decree. — **Stat'u-ta-ble** (-ū-tȧ-b'l), **Stat'u-to-ry** (-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Enacted by statute.

Staunch, *a.* See STANCH.

Stave (stāv), *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood, of which casks are made; a part of a psalm as sung in churches. — *v. t.* [STAVED or STOVE; STAVING.] To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to drive away; — with *off*.

Stay (stā), *v. i.* [STAYED (stād) or STAID (stād); STAYING.] To remain; to continue; to stop; to dwell; to rely; to trust; to endure. — *v. t.* To withhold; to restrain; to delay; to stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to satisfy in part. — *n.* Continuance in a place; abode; sojourn; stand; stop; a prop or support; a strong rope supporting a mast.

Stead (stĕd), *n.* Place or room; turn.

Stead'fast (stĕd'fȧst), *a.* Firmly established; fast fixed; firm; resolute.

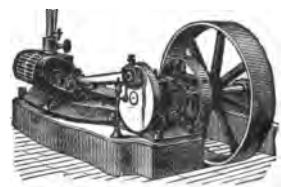
Stead'y (stĕd'ȳ), *a.* [STEADIER (-ĭ-ẽr); STEADIEST.] Firm in standing or position; fixed; not changeable or wavering; uniform; regular; unremitted; stable. — *v. t.* [STEADIED (-ĭd); STEADYING.] To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support. — *v. i.* To be firm; to maintain an upright position.

Steak (stāk), *n.* A slice of meat for broiling.

Steal (stēl), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* STOLE (stōl); *p. p.* STOLEN (stō'l'n); *p. pr.* STEALING.] To take (goods) unlawfully and secretly; to pilfer.

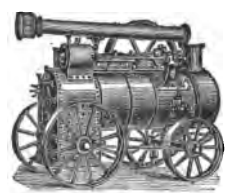
Stealth (stĕlth), *n.* A secret or clandestine act. — **Stealth'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [STEALTHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); STEALTHIEST.] Done by stealth; secret; sly.

Steam (stēm), *n.* The elastic vapor of boiling water; an exhalation. — *v. i.* [STEAMED (stēmd); STEAMING.] To rise in vapor; to move by agency of steam. — *v. t.* To exhale; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing. — **Steam'er**, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a fire engine whose pumps are worked by steam; a vessel for subjecting articles to action of steam, in washing, cookery, etc. — **Steam'ship'**, *n.* A ship propelled by the power of steam. — **Steam'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Consisting of, like, or full of, steam; misty. — **Steam'i-ness**, *n.* — **Steam'boat'** (-bōt'), *n.* A boat propelled by steam. — **Steam boiler.** A boiler for generating steam. — **Steam engine.** An engine



Horizontal Steam Engine.

Vertical Steam Engine.



Portable Steam Engine.

moved by steam. — **Steam gauge.** An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler. — **Steam tug.** A steam vessel used in towing other vessels. — **Steam vessel.** A vessel propelled by steam.

Ste'a-rine (stē'ȧ-rĭn), *n.* The harder ingredient of animal fat, found in tallow, etc.

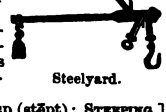
Ste'a-tite (stē'ȧ-tīt), *n.* A magnesian rock having a soapy feel; soapstone.

Sted'fast, *a.* See STEADFAST.

Steed (stēd), *n.* A horse; esp., a spirited horse.

Steel (stēl), *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, used in tools, weapons, etc.; sternness; rigor. — *v. t.* [STEELED (stēld); STEELING.] To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard, insensible, or obdurate. — **Steel'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Made of steel; hard; firm.

Steel'yard (stēl'yärd; *colloq.* stĭl'yĕrd), *n.* A balance for weighing bodies hung from the shorter arm of a lever.



Steelyard.

Steep (stēp), *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous; difficult. — *n.* A precipitous place or ascent. — **Steep'ly**, *adv.* — **Steep'ness**, *n.*

Steep (stēp), *v. t.* [STEEPED (stēpt); STEEPING.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate.

Stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* A pointed tower of a church; a spire.

Steer (stēr), *n.* A young ox.

Steer (stēr), *v. t.* [STEERED (stērd); STEERING.] To control the career of; to direct; to guide. — *v. i.* To direct and govern a vessel in its course; to conduct one's self. — **Steer'age** (-ĭj), *n.* A directing and governing; the manner in which a ship is affected by the helm; an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. — **Steers'man** (stērz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* STEERSMEN (-mĕn). One who steers; a helmsman.

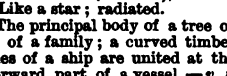
Stein'bok (stīn'bŏk *or* stēn'-), *n.* The ibex.

Stel'lar (stĕl'lĕr), **Stel'la-ry** (-lā-rў), *a.* Pertaining to stars; starry. — **Stel'late** (-lāt), **Stel'la-ted** (-lā-tĕd), **Stel'li-form** (-lĭ-fôrm), **Stel'lu-lar** (-ū-lĕr), *a.* Like a star; radiated.

Stem (stĕm), *n.* The principal body of a tree or plant; the stock of a family; a curved timber to which the sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the forward part of a vessel. — *v. t.* [STEMMED (stĕmd); STEMMING.] To cut (opposing water or a current); to oppose; to check (a stream or moving force); to remove stems from (berries, etc.). — **Stem'-wind'er** (-wind'-ĕr), *n.* A watch wound by mechanism moved by the stem (or handle), and not by a key.

Stench (stĕnch), *n.* A bad smell; stink.

Sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* A thin plate of metal, etc., perforated with letters or patterns, which are transferred by a marking brush to the surface on which it is laid. — *v. t.* [STENCILED (-sĭld) or STENCILLED; STENCILING or STENCILLING.] To mark with a stencil. — **Sten'cil-er**, **Sten'cil-ler**, *n.*



Stencil.

Sten'o-graph (stĕn'ŏ-grăf), *v. t.* [STENOGRAPHED (-grăft); STENOGRAPHING (-grăf'ĭng).] To write or report in stenographic characters. — *n.* A writing in shorthand. — **Ste-nog'ra-phy** (stē-nŏg'rā-fў), *n.* The art of writing in shorthand. — **Ste-nog'ra-phist** (-fĭst), **Ste-nog'ra-pher** (-fĕr), *n.* One skilled in stenography. — **Sten'o-graph'ic** (stĕn'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), **Sten'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining to stenography.

Sten-to'ri-an (stĕn-tō'rĭ-ăn), *a.* Extremely loud.

Step (stĕp), *v. i.* [STEPPED (stĕpt); STEPPING.] To move with the feet; to walk a little distance. — *v. t.* To set (the foot); to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step. — *n.* A movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace; a stair; a small space or distance; gradation; degree; advancement; progression; gain or advantage; footprint; track; trace; manner of walking; proceeding; measure; a round of a ladder; a degree or interval in music; a block in a vessel, supporting the heel of the mast; a bearing, in machinery, in which a spindle or shaft revolves; *pl.* a portable framework of stairs.

Step'broth'er (stĕp'brŭth'ĕr), *n.* A brother by marriage only. — **Step'daugh'ter** (-dą'tĕr), *n.* A daughter by marriage only. — **Step'fa'ther** (-fä'thĕr), *n.* A father by marriage only. — **Step'moth'er** (-mŭth'ĕr), *n.* A mother by marriage only. — **Step'sis'ter** (-sĭs'tĕr), *n.* A sister by marriage only. — **Step'son'** (-sŭn'), *n.* A son by marriage only.

Steppe (stĕp), *n.* A vast plain in Eastern Europe and Asia.

Step'ping stone' (stĕp'pĭng stōn'). A stone to raise the feet above water or mud in walking; a means of progress or advancement.

Stere (stēr *or* stăr), *n.* The metric unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter, being 35.3 cubic feet.

Ste're-op'ti-con (stē'rē-ŏp'tĭ-kŏn *or* stĕr'ē-), *n.* A kind of magic lantern which shows photographic pictures on a screen, as if standing out in relief; a pair of magic lanterns to produce dissolving views. — **Ste're-o-scope** (-ē-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument giving pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature. — **Ste're-o-scop'ic** (-skŏp'ĭk), **Ste're-o-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kăl), *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope. — **Ste're-o-type** (-tīp), *n.* A plate of type metal, resembling the surface of a page of type; the making metallic plates in imitation of type. — *v. t.* [STEREOTYPED (-tīpt); STEREOTYPING.] To make stereotype plates for (a book, etc.); to repeat without variation. — **Ste're-o-typ'er**, *n.*

Ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *a.* Producing no crop; barren; unfruitful. — **Ste-ril'i-ty** (stē-rĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ster'ling (stĕr'lĭng), *a.* Of standard weight or quality; — said of British money of account; genuine; pure.

Stern (stĕrn), *a.* Severe; austere; rigid; harsh.

Stern (stĕrn), *n.* The hind part of a vessel. — *a.* Being astern or in the stern.

Ster'num (stĕr'nŭm), *n.* [NL.] A flat bone at the center of the chest in front; the breastbone. — **Ster'nal** (-năl), *a.* Pertaining to the sternum.

Steve (stēv), *v. t.* To stow (cotton or wool) in a ship's hold. — **Ste've-dore'** (stē've-dōr'), *n.* One who loads and unloads vessels.

Stew (stū), *v. t.* & *i.* [STEWED (stūd); STEWING.] To boil slowly; to seethe. — *n.* A dish cooked by stewing; a state of excitement; confusion.

Stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* One employed to manage domestic concerns, superintend other servants, collect rents, etc.; a ship's waiter; a fiscal agent of certain bodies. — **Stew'ard-ess**, *n.* A female waiter on shipboard. — **Stew'ard-ship**, *n.* Office of a steward.

Stich (stĭk), *n.* A verse in poetry; a line in the Scriptures; a row of trees.

Stick (stĭk), *n.* A small shoot of a tree; a rod; a stem or branch of a tree, cut for fuel or timber; a printer's instrument in which types are arranged in lines; a thrust; a stab. — *v. t.* [STUCK (stŭk); STICKING.] To pierce; to stab; to fix in; to impale on a pointed instrument; to attach by adhesion. — *v. i.* To adhere; to cling; to be hindered from proceeding; to stop; to hesitate. — **Stick'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [STICKIER; STICKIEST.] Inclined to stick; adhesive; gluey; viscous.

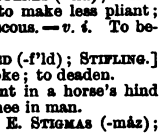
Stic'kle (stĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [STICKLED (-k'ld); STICKLING.] To contend or altercate pertinaciously.

Stiff (stĭf), *a.* Not easily bent; not flexible, liquid, or fluid; not limber; thick and tenacious; not easily subdued; firm; rigid; hardy; stubborn; harsh; formal; constrained; rigorous. — **Stiff'en** (stĭf'n), *v. t.* [STIFFENED (-'nd); STIFFENING.] To make stiff; to make less pliant; to make more thick or viscous. — *v. i.* To become stiff.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v. t.* [STIFLED (-f'ld); STIFLING.] To stop the breath; to choke; to deaden.

Sti'fle (stī'f'l), *n.* The joint in a horse's hind leg corresponding to the knee in man.

Stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* E. STIGMAS (-mȧz); L. STIGMATA (-mȧ-tȧ). A mark; a brand; in plants, the part of the pistil which receives the pollen. — **Stig-mat'ic** (-măt'ĭk), **Stig-mat'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Marked with a stigma. — **Stig'ma-tize** (stĭg'mȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [STIGMATIZED (-tīzd); STIGMATIZING.] To mark with a stigma; to set a mark of disgrace on.

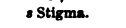


s Stigma.

Stile (stīl), *n.* A style, or pin on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

Stile (stīl), *n.* A set of steps for passing a fence.

Sti-let'to (stĭ-lĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* STILETTOS (-tōz). A small dagger; an instrument for making eyelet holes. — *v. t.* [STILETTOED (-tōd); STILETTOING (-tō-ĭng).] To stab.



Stiletto.

Still (stĭl), *v. t.* [STILLED (stĭld); STILLING.] To stop (noise, motion, or agitation); to quiet; to calm; to lull; to subdue; to check; to restrain. — *a.* Quiet; calm; serene; inert; stagnant. — *n.* Calm; silence. — *adv.* To this time; until and during the time now present; always; uniformly; notwithstanding; nevertheless; after that. — **Still'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Still; quiet. — *adv.* Quietly. — **Still'ness**, *n.* — **Still'born'** (-bôrn'), *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive.

Still (stĭl), *n.* Apparatus for distillation of liquors; a distillery. — *v. t.* To distill.

Stilt (stĭlt), *n.* A wooden bar, extending the length of the leg, with a step, to raise the foot above the ground in walking; a root rising above the ground. — *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise unnaturally; to make grotesquely elevated or pompous.

Stim'u-lant (stĭm'ŭ-lant), *a.* Serving to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; a medicinal agent for increasing vital activity. — **Stim'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To excite, rouse, or animate; to incite or encourage; to impel; to urge; to irritate. — **Stim'u-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Stim'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stimulating; an exaltation of organic action. — **Stim'u-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Stimulating. — *n.* That which rouses into more vigorous action. — **Stim'u-lus** (-lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* STIMULI (-lī). [L.] A goad; an incentive; that which produces increased vital action.

Sting (stĭng), *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which certain animals pierce any animal that provokes them; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; acute pain; a pointed, sarcastic saying. — *v. t.* [STUNG (stŭng) (STANG (stăng), *obs.*); STINGING.] To pierce with a sting; to pain acutely. — **Sting'er**, *n.* — **Sting'y** (-ĭ), *a.*

Stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *a.* [STINGIER (-jĭ-ẽr); STINGIEST.] Extremely covetous; avaricious.

Stink (stĭnk), *v. i.* [STANK (stăngk) or STUNK (stŭngk); STINKING.] To emit a foul smell. — *n.* A strong, offensive smell.

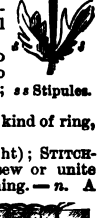
Stint (stĭnt), *v. t.* To restrain within certain limits; to assign a certain task of work to. — *n.* Limit; proportion allotted.

Stipe (stīp), *n.* The base of a frond, stalk of a pistil, trunk of a tree, or stem of a fungus.

Sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* Settled pay for services; wages; salary.

Stip'u-late (stĭp'ŭ-lāt), *v. i.* To make an agreement to do or forbear anything; to bargain; to contract. — **Stip'u-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A stipulating; an agreement; a covenant; an engagement. — **Stip'u-la'tor**, *n.*

Stip'u-late (stĭp'ŭ-lāt), *a.* Furnished with stipules. — **Stip'ule** (-ūl), *n.* An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, resembling a small leaf.



s s Stipules.

Stir (stẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [STIRRED (stẽrd); STIRRING.] To move; to awaken; to rouse. — *n.* Agitation; tumult; seditious uproar.

Stir'rup (stŭr'rŭp *or* stĭr'rŭp), *n.* A kind of ring, for supporting a horseman's foot.

Stitch (stĭch), *v. t.* [STITCHED (stĭcht); STITCHING.] To form stitches in; to sew or unite together. — *v. i.* To practice stitching. — *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing or knitting; the loop of thread thus made; a sharp pain, like the piercing of a needle.

Sewing-Machine Stitches. *A* Chain Stitch, or Loop Stitch. *B* Lock Stitch.

Stith'y (stĭth'ĭ *or* stĭth'ĭ), *n.* An anvil; a smith's shop.

Sti'ver (stī'vẽr), *n.* A Dutch coin, worth two cents.

Stoat (stōt), *n.* The ermine, — so called when of a reddish color, in summer.

Stock (stŏk), *n.* Body of a plant; stem; race; lineage; ancestry; cattle or domestic animals collectively; a post; a dunce or dolt; a cravat or stiff neckcloth; a handle for a tool, gun, etc.; business capital, securities, or resources; fund; supply; store; *pl.* a frame, with holes for confining the hands or feet of culprits; *pl.* the frame supporting a ship while being built; an ornamental flowering plant. — *v. t.* [STOCKED (stŏkt); STOCKING.] To lay up for use; to store; to supply. — *a.* Used or available for constant service; standard; permanent; standing. — **Stock company.** An incorporated company whose capital stock is represented by marketable shares.

Stock-ade' (stŏk-ād'), *n.* A line of posts forming a fence or barrier; a pen made with posts and stakes. — *v. t.* To surround or fortify with posts fixed in the ground.

Stock'bro-ker (stŏk'brō-kẽr), *n.* A broker who deals in shares or stocks.

Stock'dove' (stŏk'dŭv'), *n.* The European wild pigeon.

Stock'fish' (stŏk'fĭsh'), *n.* Salted and dried fish; codfish dried without being salted.

Stock'hold'er (stŏk'hōld'ẽr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stocks, funds, etc.

Stock'i-net' (stŏk'ĭ-nĕt'), *n.* An elastic textile fabric for stockings, etc.

Stock'ing (stŏk'ĭng), *n.* A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

Stock'job'ber (stŏk'jŏb'bẽr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain.

Stock'-still' (stŏk'stĭl'), *a.* Still as a stock or post; perfectly still.

Stock'y (stŏk'ĭ), *a.* Thick and firm; stout.

Sto'ic (stō'ĭk), *n.* A disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno; one not easily excited; an apathetic person. — **Sto'ic, Sto'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or their doctrines; unfeeling; indifferent to pleasure or pain; apathetic. — **Sto'i-cism** (-ĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* Opinions of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoke (stōk), *v. t. & i.* [STOKED (stōkt); STOKING.] To supply (a fire) with fuel. — **Stok'er,** *n.* One who tends a furnace, esp. of a locomotive or marine steam engine.

Stole, *imp.* of STEAL.

Stole (stōl), *n.* A long, loose vestment or band reaching to the feet.

Stolen, *p. p.* of STEAL.

Stol'id (stŏl'ĭd), *a.* Hopelessly insensible or dull. — **Stol'id-ness, Sto-lid'i-ty** (stō-lĭd'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Stom'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; liking; desire. — *v. t.* [STOMACHED (-akt); STOMACHING.] To receive into the stomach, or bear without repugnance; to brook; to endure. — **Stom'ach-er** (-ak-ẽr), *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by women. — **Sto-mach'ic** (stō-măk'ĭk), **Stomach'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, strengthening, or exciting the action of, the stomach.

Stone (stōn), *n.* A mass of hard mineral matter; a precious stone; a gem; a monument; a concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; in England, weight legally of 14 pounds, but varying with different articles. — *v. t.* [STONED (stōnd); STONING.] To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones; to wall or face with stones. — **Stone coal.** Hard coal; anthracite coal. — **Stone fruit.** Fruit having seeds covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, etc.; a drupe. — **Stone's cast, Stone's throw.** The distance a stone may be thrown by the hand. — **Stone'ware'** (-wâr'), *n.* A coarse pottery, glazed and baked. — **Ston'y** (stōn'ĭ), *a.* Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone; petrifying; cruel; obdurate.

Stood, *imp.* of STAND.

Stook (stōōk), *n.* A collection of sheaves set up in the field. — *v. t.* [STOOKED (stōōkt); STOOKING.] To set up (sheaves) in stooks.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* A seat without a back. — **Stool pigeon.** A pigeon used to tempt others into a trap; a decoy.

Stool (stōōl), *n.* The root or stem of a plant cut off near the ground, and sending up shoots.

Stoop (stōōp), *v. t.* [STOOPED (stōōpt); STOOPING.] To bend forward; to swoop; to sink; to lean; to condescend. — *n.* A stooping; the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* The steps of a door; a porch with seats on the sides. [*U. S.*]

Stoop (stōōp), *n.* A vessel of liquor; a stoup.

Stop (stŏp), *v. t.* [STOPPED (stŏpt); STOPPING.] To close (an aperture) by filling; to obstruct; to hinder; to punctuate. — *v. i.* To cease to go forward; to stay; to tarry. — *n.* A stopping; hindrance; a contrivance for regulating the sounds of a musical instrument; a mark of punctuation. — **Stop'cock'** (stŏp'kŏk'), *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock or stopper. — **Stop'-gap'** (stŏp'găp'), *n.* That which closes or fills up a gap or chasm; a temporary expedient. — **Stop'page** (-pĕj), *n.* A stopping or arresting progress. — **Stop'per,** *n.* One that stops, closes, or hinders; that which fills a vent or hole in a vessel. — *v. t.* [STOPPERED; STOPPERING.] To close or secure with a stopper. — **Stop'ple** (-p'l), *n.* A stopper.

Stopcock.

Stor'age (stōr'ĕj), *n.* A depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; the price for keeping goods in a store.

Store (stōr), *n.* A source of supplies; a great quantity or number; a storehouse; a magazine; a place where goods are sold. — *v. t.* [STORED (stōrd); STORING.] To collect; to accumulate; to deposit for preservation. — **Store'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A place for keeping goods, esp. provisions; a magazine; a warehouse. — **Store'room',** *n.* A room for storing articles.

Sto'ried (stō'rĭd), *a.* Told in a story; having a history; interesting.

Stork (stôrk), *n.* A large wading bird of the heron kind.

European White Stork.

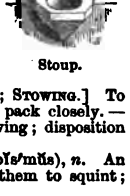
Storm (stôrm), *n.* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, with wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a violent agitation or commotion; adversity; distress; a violent assault on a fortified place. — *v. t.* [STORMED (stôrmd); STORMING.] To attack (a fortified place) by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, etc. — *v. i.* To raise a tempest; to rain, hail, snow, etc.; to rage; to fume. — **Storm'y** (stôrm'ĭ), *a.* [STORMIER (-ĭ-ẽr); STORMIEST.] Marked by, or proceeding from, storm; agitated; boisterous; violent; passionate; rough.

‖**Stor'thing** (stôr'tĭng), *n.* The Parliament of Norway.

Sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* A narration of what has occurred; history; a short narrative; a tale; a falsehood. — *v. t.* [STORIED (-rĭd); STORYING.] To make the subject of a story; to describe.

Sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.* A set of rooms on the same floor; a loft; a floor.

Stoup (stōōp), *n.* A stoop or flagon; a basin for holy water at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches.



Stoup.

Stout (stout), *a.* [STOUTER; STOUTEST.] Strong; lusty; robust; bold; valiant; brave; big in stature; large; fleshy. — *n.* A kind of strong beer.

Stove (stōv), *n.* Orig., a house or room artificially warmed; a hothouse; an apparatus holding a fire for warming, cooking, etc.

Stove, *imp.* of STAVE.

Stow (stō), *v. t.* [STOWED (stōd); STOWING.] To place in a compact mass; to pack closely. — **Stow'age** (stō'ĭj), *n.* A stowing; disposition of several things together.

Stra-bis'mus (strȧ-bĭz'mŭs *or* -bĭs'mŭs), *n.* An affection of the eyes, causing them to squint; cross-eye.

Strad'dle (străd'd'l), *v. i.* [STRADDLED (-d'ld); STRADDLING (-dlĭng).] To stand or walk with the legs far apart. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* A standing, sitting, or walking, with feet far apart.

Strag'gle (străg'g'l), *v. i.* [STRAGGLED (-g'ld); STRAGGLING (-glĭng).] To wander from the direct way; to rove; to occur at intervals or apart from one another. — **Strag'gler**, *n.*

Straight (strāt), *a.* Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not crooked; according with justice and rectitude; upright. — *a.* Narrow; close; tight. — *adv.* Immediately; directly. — **Straight'ly**, *adv.* — **Straight'ness**, *n.* — **Straight'en** (strāt'n), *v. t.* [STRAIGHTENED (-'nd); STRAIGHTENING.] To make straight; to reduce to order; to correct. — **Straight'for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating; direct; honest; sincere. — **Straight'way'** (-wā'), *adv.* Immediately; without delay.

Strain (strān), *v. t.* [STRAINED (strānd); STRAINING.] To draw with force; to stretch; to exert to the utmost; to injure by drawing or stretching; to sprain; to force; to constrain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered. — *n.* A violent effort; an injurious tension of the muscles, or hurtful over-exertion; a continued course of action; a portion of a tune; the subject of a poem or discourse; style; tendency; disposition. — **Strain'er**, *n.* One who strains; that through which liquid passes for purification.

Strait (strāt), *a.* [STRAITER; STRAITEST.] Narrow; close; difficult. — *n.* Distress; difficulty; a narrow pass between mountains or passage connecting two seas or oceans. — **Strait'ly**, *adv.* — **Strait'ness**, *n.* — **Strait'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [STRAITENED (-'nd); STRAITENING.] To make strait or narrow; to confine; to tighten; to distress with poverty, etc.

Strake (strāk), *n.* An iron band securing the fellies of a wheel; a range of planks reaching from stem to stem of the sides or bottom of a vessel.

Strand (strănd), *n.* The shore or beach of the sea or large body of water. — *v. t.* & *i.* To run aground.

Strand (strănd), *n.* One of the twists composing a rope. — *v. t.* To break a strand of (a rope).

Strange (strānj), *a.* Belonging to another country; not before known, heard, or seen; new; wonderful; unusual; odd; irregular; queer. — **Stran'ger** (strān'jẽr), *n.* One who is strange; a foreigner; one living at a distance; one unknown or unacquainted.

Stran'gle (străn'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* [STRANGLED (-g'ld); STRANGLING (-glĭng).] To suffocate; to choke. — **Stran'gu-la'tion** (-gū-lā'shŭn), *n.* A strangling; suffocation; compression of some of the bodily organs.

Strap (străp), *n.* A long, narrow slip of leather, cloth, metal, etc.; a strop. — *v. t.* [STRAPPED (străpt); STRAPPING.] To beat, chastise, fasten, or bind, with a strap; to sharpen (a razor, etc.) by rubbing on a strap, or strop.

Strap'ping (străp'pĭng), *a.* Tall; lusty.

Stra'ta, *n.*, *pl.* of STRATUM.

Strat'a-gem (străt'ȧ-jĕm), *n.* A plan for deceiving an enemy; an artifice.

Strat'e-gy (străt'ẽ-jĭ), *n.* Science of directing military movements; generalship. — **Strat'e-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One skilled in strategy. — **Stra-te'gic** (strȧ-tē'jĭk *or* -tĕj'ĭk), **Stra-te'gic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice.

Stra'tum (strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. **Stratums** (strā'tŭms); L. **Strata** (-tă). A bed of earth or rock consisting usually of a series of layers. — **Strat'i-fi-ca'tion** (străt'I-fI-kā'shŭn), *n.* Arrangement in strata. — **Strat'i-fy** (-fI), *v. t.* To form or deposit in layers.

Straw (strą), *n.* The stalk or stem of grain; a mass of stalks of grain after being thrashed; anything proverbially worthless.

Straw'ber-ry (strą'bĕr-rў), *n.* A plant and its fruit, of many varieties.

Stray (strā), *v. i.* [Strayed (strād); Straying.] To wander, as from a direct course or from the proper limits; to err; to swerve; to depart. — *a.* Strayed; wandering. — *n.* A domestic animal that wanders at large; an estray.

Streak (strēk), *n.* A line or long mark; a stripe; a range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from stem to stern of a vessel; a strake. — *v. t.* [Streaked (strēkt); Streaking.] To form streaks in. — **Streaked** (strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd), *a.* Marked with stripes of a different color.

Stream (strēm), *n.* A current of water or other fluid. — *v. i.* [Streamed (strēmd); Streaming.] To issue in a stream; to flow copiously; to radiate; to stretch in a long line. — *v. t.* To send forth in a stream; to pour. — **Stream'er**, *n.* An ensign or flag; a column of light shooting upward from the horizon. — **Stream'let** (-lĕt), *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

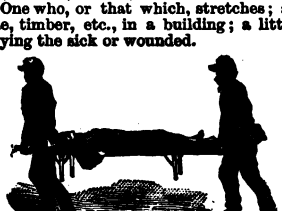
Street (strēt), *n.* A paved way; a city road.

Strength (strĕngth), *n.* The quality of being strong; force or firmness; number composing any body, as an army, navy, etc.; support; validity; authority. — **Strength'en** (-'n), *v. t.* [Strengthened (-'nd); Strengthening.] To make strong or stronger; to establish; to encourage. — *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

Stren'u-ous (strĕn'ŭ-ŭs), *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; ardent; bold; earnest.

Stress (strĕs), *n.* Pressure; violence.

Stretch (strĕch), *v. t. & i.* [Stretched (strĕcht); Stretching.] To draw out; to extend; to spread; to strain. — *n.* A stretching; extension; effort; reach; direction. — **Stretch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, stretches; a long stone, timber, etc., in a building; a litter for carrying the sick or wounded.



Stretcher.

Strew (strų *or* strō), *v. t.* [Strewed (strųd *or* strōd); Strewing.] To scatter; to cover by scattering something over.

Strick'en (strĭk''n), *p. p.* of Strike. Struck; smitten; worn out; advanced.

Strict (strĭkt), *a.* Strained; drawn close; tight; exact; accurate; rigorous; severe.

Stric'ture (strĭk'tŭr), *n.* Adverse criticism; censure; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride (strīd), *n.* A step, esp. one long, measured, or pompous. — *v. i.* [*imp.* Strode (strōd) (Strid (strĭd), *obs.*); *p. p.* Stridden (strĭd'd'n) (Strid, *obs.*); *p. pr.* Striding.] To walk with long steps; to straddle.

Strife (strīf), *n.* A striving; contention for superiority; struggle for victory; quarrel.

Strike (strīk), *v. t.* [*imp.* Struck (strŭk); *p. p.* Struck, Stricken (strĭk''n) (Strook (strōōk), *obs.*); *p. pr.* Striking.] To give a blow to; to hit; to impress; to lower (a flag, sail, etc.); to make and ratify (a bargain, etc.); to level (the surface of a measure of grain, etc.). — *v. i.* To hit; to deal a blow or an attack; to touch; to surrender; to break forth or commence suddenly; to quit work in order to exact something from an employer. — *n.* A striking; a combining to stop work and bring an employer to terms. — **Strik'ing**, *a.* Forcible; impressive.

String (strĭng), *n.* A slender line or cord; a row or line of things; a cord of a musical instrument; a nerve or tendon. — *v. t.* [Strung (strŭng); *p. p.* Strung (Stringed (strĭngd) *rare*); *p. pr.* Stringing.] To furnish with strings; to put on a string or thread; to make tense; to strip or deprive of strings. — **Stringed** (strĭngd), *a.* Having strings. — **String'er**, *n.* One who strings, or makes or provides strings; a longitudinal sleeper or beam. — **String'halt'** (-hălt'), *n.* A twitching of a horse's hinder leg. — **String'y** (-ў), *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; ropy; viscid.

Strin'gent (strĭn'jĕnt), *a.* Binding strongly; urgent; exacting. — **Strin'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sў), *n.*

Strip (strĭp), *v. t.* [Stripped (strĭpt); Stripping.] To pull off (a covering); to skin; to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to uncover. — *v. i.* To undress. — *n.* A long, narrow piece.

Stripe (strīp), *n.* A line, or long narrow division of anything; a stroke or blow, esp. with a rod or scourge, or the mark thus made. — *v. t.* [Striped (strīpt); Striping.] To make stripes; to form or variegate with stripes.

Strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* A youth approaching manhood; a lad.

Strive (strīv), *v. i.* [*imp.* Strove (strōv); *p. p.* Striven (strĭv''n); *p. pr.* Striving.] To make efforts; to labor hard; to contend; to aim.

Stroke (strōk), *n.* A blow; a striking; an attack of disease or affliction; calamity; a dash or touch of a pen; a masterly effort; the sweep of an oar in rowing, also, the strokesman; the entire movement of the piston from end to end of the cylinder of a steam engine. — *v. t.* [Stroked (strōkt); Stroking.] To rub gently with the hand; to soothe; to set the time for (a crew of oarsmen).

Stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [STROLLED (strōld); STROLLING.] To wander on foot; to ramble; to roam; to stray. — *n.* A wandering on foot; a ramble.

Strong (strŏng), *a.* [STRONGER (strŏn′gẽr); STRONGEST (-gĕst).] Having strength or power to act, endure, or accomplish; vigorous; having wealth, means, or numbers; violent; robust; zealous; earnest; full of spirit; intoxicating; cogent; valid. — **Strong′hold′** (-hōld′), *n.* A fastness; a place of security.

Strop (strŏp), *n.* A strap, or strip of leather for sharpening razors. — *v. t.* [STROPPED (strŏpt); STROPPING.] To sharpen on a strop.

Strove, *imp.* of STRIVE.

Strow, *v. t.* Same as STREW.

Struck, *imp. & p. p.* of STRIKE.

Struc′ture (strŭk′tŭr), *n.* Manner of building; form; construction; a building; an edifice.

Strug′gle (strŭg′g'l), *v. i.* [STRUGGLED (strŭg′g'ld); STRUGGLING (-glĭng).] To strive; to labor hard; to contend; to endeavor. — *n.* Great labor; forcible effort; strife; difficulty.

Strung, *imp. & p. p.* of STRING.

Strut (strŭt), *v. i.* [STRUTTED; STRUTTING.] To walk pompously. — *n.* Affectation of dignity in walking; an oblique timber to strengthen a rafter or horizontal piece; a brace.

Strych′ni-a (strĭk′nĭ-ȧ), **Strych′nine** (-nĭn *or* -nēn), *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, intensely bitter and very poisonous.

Stub (stŭb), *n.* The stump of a tree; a part of a page left after cutting out a check, etc., to record the transaction; anything short and thick; the butt end of a cigar; pen with a blunt nib. — *v. t.* [STUBBED (stŭbd); STUBBING (stŭb′bĭng).] To grub up by the roots; to strike (the toes) against a stump, stone, etc. — **Stub′bed** (-bĕd), *a.* Short and thick. — **Stub′by** (-bĭ), *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick.

Stub′ble (stŭb′b'l), *n.* The stumps of wheat, rye, etc., left in the ground.

Stub′born (stŭb′bẽrn), *a.* Unreasonably obstinate; steady; hardy; firm; not easily melted or worked; refractory.

Stuc′co (stŭk′kō), *n.* Plaster used for coating walls; esp., fine plaster, for internal decorations. — *v. t.* [STUCCOED (-kōd); STUCCOING (-kō-ĭng).] To overlay with stucco.

Stuck, *imp. & p. p.* of STICK.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* A small timber or joist to support the beams of a building; an ornamental nail; a button or catch for a shirt; a short, projecting rod in machinery. — *v. t.* [STUDDED; STUDDING.] To adorn or set thickly with studs or knobs. — **Stud′ding**, *n.* Material for studs or joists; studs collectively.

Stud (stŭd), *n.* A collection of horses kept for breeding; a stallion.

Stu′dent (stū′dent), *n.* One engaged in study; a scholar; a bookish man.

Stud′ied (stŭd′ĭd), *a.* Well considered; premeditated; deliberate.

Stu′di-o (stū′dĭ-ō), *n.; pl.* STUDIOS (-ōz). The workshop of an artist.

Stu′di-ous (stū′dĭ-ŭs), *a.* Given to study; contemplative; diligent.

Stud′y (stŭd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). Application of mind to books, to science, or to any subject, for acquisition of knowledge; attention; meditation; an object of attentive consideration; a room for reading, writing, etc.; an artist's preparatory sketch. — *v. t. & i.* [STUDIED (-ĭd); STUDYING.] To consider attentively.

Stuff (stŭf), *n.* Material; cloth not made into garments; refuse or worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* [STUFFED (stŭft); STUFFING.] To fill by crowding; to load to excess; to press; to cram; to obstruct. — *v. i.* To feed gluttonously. — **Stuff′ing**, *n.* That used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.

Stum′ble (stŭm′b'l), *v. i.* [STUMBLED (-b'ld); STUMBLING (-blĭng).] To trip in walking; to err; to light by chance. — *n.* A trip or misstep; a blunder. — **Stum′bling-block′** (-blŏk′), *n.* A block or obstruction; cause of failure.

Stump (stŭmp), *n.* The part of a tree remaining after the trunk is cut off, or of a limb after a part is destroyed; a short, thick remnant; a block, esp. for an extempore speech; one of three posts forming the wicket in the game of cricket. — *v. t.* [STUMPED (stŭmt); STUMPING.] To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump; to challenge [*Colloq. U. S.*]; to deliver electioneering speeches in [*Colloq. U. S.*]; to knock down (the stump or wicket) in cricket. — **Stump′y** (stŭmp′ĭ), *a.* Full of stumps; stubby.

Stun (stŭn), *v. t.* [STUNNED (stŭnd); STUNNING.] To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; to overcome; to surprise completely.

Stung, *imp. & p. p.* of STING.

Stunk, *imp. & p. p.* of STINK.

Stunt (stŭnt), *v. t.* To hinder from growth. — *n.* A check in growth.

Stu′pe-fy (stū′pĕ-fī), *v. t.* [STUPEFIED; STUPEFYING.] To make stupid; to blunt perception or understanding in. — **Stu′pe-fac′tion**, *n.* A stupefying; insensibility; stupidity.

Stu-pen′dous (stū-pĕn′dŭs), *a.* Astonishing; wonderful; esp., of astonishing magnitude or elevation. — **Stu-pen′dous-ly**, *adv.*

Stu′pid (stū′pĭd), *a.* Very dull; sluggish; senseless; silly; sottish; heavy. — **Stu′pid-ly**, *adv.* — **Stu′pid-ness**, **Stu-pid′i-ty** (stū-pĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Stu′por (stū′pẽr), *n.* Loss of sensibility; numbness; stupidity.

Stur′dy (stŭr′dĭ), *a.* [STURDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); STURDIEST.] Stout; hardy; robust; obstinate.

Stur′geon (stŭr′jŭn), *n.* A large cartilaginous food fish, whose roes yield caviare, and the air bladder isinglass.

Stut′ter (stŭt′tẽr), *v. i.* [STUTTERED (-tẽrd); STUTTERING.] To hesitate in speech; to stammer. — *n.* A stammer. — **Stut′ter-er**, *n.*

Sty (stī), *n.; pl.* STIES (stīz). An inflamed tumor on the eyelid.

Sty (stī), *n.* A pen for swine.

Sty′lar (stī′lẽr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of a dial; stilar.

Style (stīl), *n.* An ancient instrument for writing on wax-covered tablets; a sharp-pointed engraver's tool or surgical instrument; the pin of a dial; the cylindrical portion of the pistil of a plant; expression of thought in language; choice of words; diction; manner; title. — *v. t.* [STYLED (stīld); STYLING.] To give a title to; to call; to name; to term; to characterize. — **Styl'ish**, *a.* Given to display of style; highly fashionable; genteel. [*Colloq.*] — **Sty'lo-graph** (stī'lō-grăf), *n.* A stylographic pen. — **Sty'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, stylography. — **Stylographic pen.** A pen having a conical point like a style and a reservoir supplying it with ink.

Style.

Suave (swāv *or* swäv), *a.* Sweet; pleasant; gracious; agreeable. — **Suave'ly**, *adv.* — **Suav'i-ty** (swăv'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Sweetness; gentleness.

Sub-ac'id (sŭb-ăs'ĭd), *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Sub-al'tern (sŭb-ăl'tĕrn), *a.* Ranked below; subordinate; inferior. — *n.* One holding subordinate position; esp., a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

Sub'cu-ta'ne-ous (sŭb'kū-tā'nē-ŭs), *a.* Situated under the skin.

Sub'di-vide' (sŭb'dĭ-vīd'), *v. t.* To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again (a thing already divided). — *v. i.* To be subdivided. — **Sub'di-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A subdividing; a part made by subdividing.

Sub-due' (sŭb-dū'), *v. t.* [SUBDUED (-dūd'); SUBDUING.] To bring under; to conquer; to overpower; to surmount. — **Sub-du'er**, *n.*

Sub-fam'i-ly (sŭb-făm'ĭ-lȳ), *n.* A subordinate family; a division of a family.

Sub-ge'nus (sŭb-jē'nŭs), *n.* A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

Sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *a.* Placed or situated under; under the power of another; exposed; disposed; liable. — *n.* Anything under the authority or influence of something else; esp., one under the authority of a ruler; a thing subjected to an operation or process, or brought under examination or discussion; the person spoken of.

Sub-ject' (sŭb-jĕkt'), *v. t.* To bring under control or dominion; to enslave; to expose; to make liable, accountable, or subservient. — **Sub-jec'tion** (-jĕk'shŭn), *n.* A subjecting or being subject. — **Sub-jec'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to a subject; derived from one's own consciousness in distinction from external observation.

Sub-join' (sŭb-join'), *v. t.* [SUBJOINED (-joind'); SUBJOINING.] To add after something else has been said; to annex; to unite; to coalesce.

Sub'ju-gate (sŭb'jŭ-gāt), *v. t.* To subdue and bring under control of another; to overcome. — **Sub'ju-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A subjugating.

Sub-junc'tion (sŭb-jŭnk'shŭn), *n.* A subjoining. — **Sub-junc'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Subjoined or added to something before said or written. — *n.* The subjunctive mode. — **Subjunctive mode.** That form of a verb expressing condition, hypothesis, contingency, which is subjoined or added to some other verb, and often connected with it by *if, that, though, lest, unless, except, until*, etc.

Sub-let' (sŭb-lĕt'), *v. t.* [SUBLET; SUBLETTING.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

Sub-lim'a-ble (sŭb-lĭm'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being sublimated. — **Sub'li-mate** (sŭb'lĭ-māt), *v. t.* To evaporate (a solid substance) by heat, and then condense by cold; to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate. — *n.* The product of a sublimation. — **Sub'li-ma'tion** (-mā'shŭn), *n.* A sublimating; exaltation; elevation.

Sub-lime' (sŭb-līm'), *a.* Lifted up; exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. — *n.* A lofty style. — *v. t.* [SUBLIMED (-līmd'); SUBLIMING.] To sublimate; to exalt; to heighten; to dignify; to ennoble. — *v. i.* To be sublimated. — **Sub-lime'ly**, *adv.* — **Sub-lime'ness, Sub-lim'i-ty** (-lĭm'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness; grandeur; magnificence.

Sub-lu'nar (sŭb-lū'nĕr), **Sub'lu-na-ry** (-lū-nă-rȳ), *a.* Situated beneath the moon; earthly.

Sub'ma-rine' (sŭb'mă-rēn'), *a.* Being or growing under the sea.

Sub-merge' (sŭb-mĕrj'), *v. t.* [SUBMERGED (sŭb-mĕrjd'); SUBMERGING.] To put under water; to plunge; to drown. — *v. i.* To plunge into fluid; to be included or incorporated. — **Sub-mer'gence** (-mĕr'jens), *n.* A submerging. — **Sub-merse'** (-mĕrs'), **Sub-mersed'** (-mĕrst'), *a.* Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. — **Sub-mer'sion** (-mĕr'shŭn), *n.* A submerging.

Sub-mis'sion (sŭb-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A submitting; a yielding; obedience; meekness; resignation; confession of error. — **Sub-mis'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Inclined to submit; yielding; passive.

Sub-mit' (sŭb-mĭt'), *v. t. & i.* [SUBMITTED; SUBMITTING.] To yield; to surrender; to comply.

Sub-mul'ti-ple (sŭb-mŭl'tĭ-p'l), *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.

Sub-or'di-na-cy (sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nă-sȳ), *n.* The state of being subordinate. — **Sub-or'di-nate** (-nāt), *a.* Inferior in order, dignity, power, etc. — *n.* An inferior. — **Sub-or'di-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To make inferior; to subject or subdue. — **Sub-or'di-nate-ly** (-nāt-lȳ), *adv.* — **Sub-or'di-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A subordinating; inferiority; subjection.

Sub-poe'na (sŭb-pē'nă), *n.* A writ commanding the attendance (of a witness, etc.) in court. — *v. t.* [SUBPŒNAED (-nād); SUBPŒNAING.] To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command attendance in court by a legal writ. [Written also *subpena*.]

Sub-scribe' (sŭb-skrīb'), *v. t.* [SUBSCRIBED (sŭb-skrībd'); SUBSCRIBING.] To write underneath; to sign; to attest. — *v. i.* To assent; to agree;

to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, etc. — **Sub-scrib'er**, *n.* — **Sub-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'-shŭn), *n.* A subscribing; thing subscribed; signature; consent or attestation; amount of sums subscribed.

Sub'se-quent (sŭb'sĕ-kwent), *a.* Following in time or place. — **Sub'se-quence** (-kwens), **Sub'se-quen-cy** (-kwen-sĭ), *n.*

Sub-serve' (sŭb-sĕrv'), *v. t.* [SUBSERVED (-sĕrvd'); SUBSERVING.] To serve in subordination; to help forward; to promote. — *v. i.* To be subordinate. — **Sub-serv'i-ence** (-sĕrv'ĭ-ens), **Sub-serv'i-en-cy** (-en-sĭ), *n.* Condition of being subservient. — **Sub-serv'i-ent** (-ent), *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; inferior; submissive.

Sub-side' (sŭb-sīd'), *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom; to abate; to sink. — **Sub-sid'ence** (-sīd'ens), **Sub-sid'en-cy** (-en-sĭ), *n.* A subsiding, sinking, or gradually descending.

Sub-sid'i-a-ry (sŭb-sĭd'ĭ-ĕ-rĭ), *a.* Furnishing a subsidy; assistant. — *n.* One that contributes aid; an auxiliary. — **Sub'si-dize** (sŭb'sĭ-dīz), *v. t.* [SUBSIDIZED (-dīzd); SUBSIDIZING.] To pay a subsidy to. — **Sub'si-dy** (sŭb'sĭ-dĭ), *n.* Support; aid; money paid for the service of auxiliary troops.

Sub-sist' (sŭb-sĭst'), *v. i.* To be; to have existence; to live. — *v. t.* To support with provisions; to maintain. — **Sub-sist'ence** (-ens), *n.* Real being; means of support; provisions.

Sub'soil (sŭb'soil), *n.* The bed of earth beneath the surface soil.

Sub-spe'cies (sŭb-spē'shēz), *n.* A division of a species.

Sub'stance (sŭb'stans), *n.* That which underlies or is essential; substratum; nature; essence; characteristics; body; matter; estate; property. — **Sub-stan'tial** (-stăn'shal), *a.* Belonging to substance; actual; not seeming or imaginary; real; material; strong; solid; possessed of estate; moderately wealthy. — **Sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty** (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being substantial; corporeity; materiality.

Sub-stan'ti-ate (sŭb-stăn'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make to exist; to establish by proof; to verify.

Sub'stan-tive (sŭb'stan-tĭv), *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; real. — *n.* A noun; name of a thing. — **Sub'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.*

Sub'sti-tute (sŭb'stĭ-tūt), *v. t.* To put in the place of another; to exchange. — *n.* One substituted, or put in the place of another. — **Sub'sti-tu'tion** (-tū'shŭn), *n.* A substituting.

Sub-stra'tum (sŭb-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA (-tă). That which is spread under; a layer of earth lying under another; the subsoil.

Sub-struc'tion (sŭb-strŭk'shŭn), **Sub-struc'ture** (-tŭr), *n.* An under building; a foundation.

Sub-tend' (sŭb-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To extend under, or be opposite to.

Sub'ter-fuge (sŭb'tĕr-fūj), *n.* Thing resorted to for escape or concealment; a shift; an excuse.

Sub'ter-ra'ne-an (sŭb'tĕr-rā'nē-an), **Sub'ter-ra'ne-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Under the surface of the earth; underground.

Sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl *or* sŭt'l), *a.* Thin; not dense or gross; fine; acute; piercing; refined; crafty; insinuating; artful; cunning. — **Sub'tile-ly**, *adv.* — **Sub'tile-ness**, **Sub-til'i-ty** (sŭb-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Sub'til-i-za'tion** (-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* A making subtile or thin or so volatile as to rise in vapor; refinement; extreme acuteness. — **Sub'til-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [SUBTILIZED (-izd); SUBTILIZING.] To make thin or fine; to refine. — *v. i.* To make very nice distinctions. — **Sub'til-ty** (sŭb'tĭl-tĭ *or* sŭt't'l-), *n.* State of being subtile; fineness; extreme acuteness; slyness; cunning; artifice. — **Sub'tle** (sŭt'l), *a.* [SUBTLER (-lẽr); SUBTLEST.] Sly in design; artful; subtile. — **Sub'tle-ness**, **Sub'tle-ty** (-tĭ), *n.* — **Sub'tly**, *adv.*

Sub-tract' (sŭb-trăkt'), *v. t.* To withdraw or take from the rest; to deduct. — **Sub-trac'tor**, *n.* — **Sub-trac'tion** (-trăk'shŭn), *n.* A subtracting; the taking a lesser number or quantity from a greater. — **Sub-trac'tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or having power to subtract; having the minus sign. — **Sub'tra-hend'** (sŭb'trā-hĕnd'), *n.* The sum to be subtracted or taken from another.

Sub'urb (sŭb'ûrb), *n.* A region adjoining a city; the confines; the out part. — **Sub-ur'ban** (-ûr'-ban), *a.* Pertaining to suburbs. — *n.* A dweller in the suburbs of a city.

Sub'va-ri'e-ty (sŭb'vă-rī'ĕ-tĭ), *n.* A subordinate variety.

Sub-vert' (sŭb-vĕrt'), *v. t.* To overthrow; to ruin utterly; to pervert; to corrupt. — **Sub-vert'er**, *n.* — **Sub-ver'sion** (-vĕr'shŭn), *n.* A subverting; overthrow; utter ruin. — **Sub-ver'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Tending to subvert.

Sub'way' (sŭb'wā'), *n.* An underground way or passage; esp., a passage under a street to contain water or gas mains, telegraph wires, etc.

Suc-ceed' (sŭk-sēd'), *v. i.* & *t.* To follow in order; to pursue; to come in the place of another; to prosper. — **Suc-ceed'er**, **Suc-ces'sor** (-sĕs'sẽr), *n.* — **Suc-cess'** (-sĕs'), *n.* A succeeding; favorable result; prosperous issue. — **Suc-cess'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Having success; prosperous; fortunate; lucky. — **Suc-ces'sion** (sŭk-sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A succeeding; a following of things in time or place; sequence; series; lineage; race; right of acceding to the station or title of a father or predecessor. — **Suc-ces'sive** (-sĭv), *a.* Following in order or without interruption or interval.

Suc-cinct' (sŭk-sĭnkt'), *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise; terse.

Suc'cor (sŭk'kẽr), *v. t.* [SUCCORED (-kẽrd); SUCCORING.] To help or relieve in difficulty, want, etc.; to aid; to cherish; to comfort. — *n.* Aid; help; one that brings relief. — **Suc'cor-er**, *n.*

Suc'co-tash (sŭk'kō-tăsh), *n.* Green maize and beans boiled together. [*U. S.*]

Suc'cu-lent (sŭk'kū-lent), *a.* Juicy. — **Suc'cu-lence** (-lens), **Suc'cu-len-cy** (-len-sĭ), *n.*

Suc-cumb' (sŭk-kŭm'), *v. i.* [SUCCUMBED (sŭk-kŭmd'); SUCCUMBING (-kŭm'ĭng).] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Such (sŭch), *a.* Of that, or a like, kind; **like**; the same that; — with *as*.

Suck (sŭk), *v. t. & i.* [Sucked (sŭkt); Sucking.] To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb; to ingulf. — *n.* A drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. — **Suck'er** (sŭk'ẽr), *n.* One that sucks; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; a shoot of a plant from the roots; a fish of several species. — *v. t.* [Suckered (-ẽrd); Suckering.] To strip off the suckers or shoots from. — **Suck'ling** (sŭk'lĭng), *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast.

Suc'kle (sŭk'k'l), *v. t.* [Suckled (-k'ld); Suckling.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. — **Suc'kling**, *n.* Act of nursing at the breast.

Suc'tion (sŭk'shŭn), *n.* A sucking or drawing (fluids) by exhausting the air.

Sud'den (sŭd'dĕn), *a.* Happening without notice; quick; abrupt; unlooked-for. — *n.* Surprise.

Su'der-if'er-ous (sū'dẽr-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Producing perspiration. — **Su'dor-if'ic** (-ĭk), *a.* Causing sweat. — *n.* A medicine that produces sweat.

Suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.

Sue (sū), *v. t.* [Sued (sūd); Suing.] To follow up; to prosecute at law.

Su'et (sū'ĕt), *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins. — **Su'et-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of suet; like suet.

Suf'fer (sŭf'fẽr), *v. t.* [Suffered (-fẽrd); Suffering.] To bear with pain, annoyance, etc.; to undergo; to permit; to endure; to tolerate. — *v. i.* To feel pain; to undergo punishment; to be injured. — **Suf'fer-a-ble** (-ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being suffered; allowable; tolerable. — **Suf'fer-ance** (-ans), *n.* Endurance; inconvenience; permission. — **Suf'fer-er**, *n.*

Suf-fice' (sŭf-fīz'), *v. i.* [Sufficed (-fīzd'); Sufficing (-fī'zĭng).] To be sufficient. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants of. — **Suf-fi'cien-cy** (-fĭsh'en-sĭ), *n.* State of being sufficient; ability; capacity; competence. — **Suf-fi'cient** (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Enough; full; satisfactory; ample; fit; responsible.

Suf'fix (sŭf'fĭks), *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix. — **Suf-fix'** (sŭf-fĭks'), *v. t.* [Suffixed (-fĭkst'); Suffixing.] To add or annex to the end.

Suf'fo-cate (sŭf'fō-kāt), *v. t.* To choke by stopping respiration; to stifle; to extinguish. — *v. i.* To become choked or smothered. — **Suf'fo-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A suffocating.

Suf'frage (sŭf'frāj), *n.* A voice; a vote.

Suf-fuse' (sŭf-fūz'), *v. t.* [Suffused (sŭf-fūzd'); Suffusing.] To overspread. — **Suf-fu'sion**, *n.* A suffusing.

Sug'ar (shŏog'ẽr), *n.* A sweet, crystalline substance, obtained from sugar cane, maple, beets, sorghum, etc.; anything sweet; flattery. — *v. t.* [Sugared (-ẽrd); Sugaring.] To season, sprinkle, or mix, with sugar; to compliment; to sweeten. — **Sugar beet.** A kind of beet whose large white roots yield sugar. — **Sugar cane.** A grass or cane whose juice yields sugar. — **Sug'ar-y** (-ĭ), *a.* Resembling sugar; sweet; saccharine.

Sug-gest' (sŭd-jĕst' *or* sŭg-jĕst'), *v. t.* To introduce indirectly or propose with diffidence; to hint; to insinuate. — **Sug-ges'tion** (-jĕs'chŭn), *n.* A suggesting; a diffident proposal or mention; hint; indication. — **Sug-gest'ive** (-ĭv), *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

Su'i-cid'al (sū'ĭ-sīd'dal), *a.* In the nature of suicide. — **Su'i-cide** (-sīd), *n.* A designedly killing one's self; one guilty of self-murder.

Suit (sūt), *n.* A suing; an endeavor to gain an end or object; courtship; a legal action for the recovery of a right or claim; a retinue; a company of attendants or followers; a series (of rooms, buildings, cards, etc.); a set. — *v. t. & i.* To fit; to adapt; to agree; to correspond; to match; to answer. — **Suit'a-ble** (sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Proper; fitting; becoming; correspondent.

Suite (swēt), *n.* The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage; a suit or connected series; a set; a collection.

Suit'or (sūt'ẽr), *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a lover; one who prosecutes a demand in court, or attends court as plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, witness, juror, etc.

Sulk (sŭlk), *v. i.* [Sulked (sŭlkt); Sulking.] To be sullen or sulky. — **Sulks**, *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humor. — **Sulk'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [Sulkier (-ĭ-ẽr); Sulkiest.] Sullen; sour; obstinate; morose. — *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for one person.

Sul'len (sŭl'lĕn), *a.* Gloomy; dismal; malignant; cross; obstinate; dull; sulky; sour; ill-natured.

Sul'ly (sŭl'lĭ), *v. t. & i.* [Sullied (-lĭd); Sullying.] To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain. — *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sul'phate (sŭl'fāt), *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base. — **Sul'phur** (-fŭr), *n.* A mineral substance, insoluble in water, burning with a peculiar suffocating odor. — **Sul'phu-rate** (-fū-rāt), *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, sulphur. — *v. t.* To combine with sulphur. — **Sul'phur-ous** (-fŭr-ŭs), **Sul-phu're-ous** (-fū'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, like, or impregnated with, sulphur. — **Sul'phu-ret** (sŭl'fū-rĕt), *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element. — **Sul'phu-ret'ed**, *a.* Containing, or combined with, sulphur. — **Sul-phu'ric** (-fū'rĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur. — **Sulphuric acid.** An acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen. — **Sul'phur-y** (sŭl'fŭr-ĭ), *a.* Partaking of, or like, sulphur.

Sul'tan (sŭl'tan; *Arabic* sul-tän'), *n.* The Turkish emperor. — **Sul-ta'na** (-tä'nä *or* -tä'nä), *n.* The wife of a sultan.

Sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *a.* [Sultrier (-trĭ-ẽr); Sultriest.] Very hot, close, and oppressive.

Sum (sŭm), *n.* The aggregate of two or more numbers or quantities; the amount; a problem to be solved in arithmetic. — *v. t.* [Summed (sŭmd); Summing.] To bring together into one whole; to cast up (a column of figures); to collect into a small compass.

Su'mac (sy'măk; *colloq.* shu'măk), **Su'mach**, *n.* A shrub used in tanning, dyeing, medicine, etc.

Sum'ma-ry (sŭm'mȧ-rў), *a.* Formed into a narrow compass, or few words; short; brief; concise; succinct. — *n.* An abridged account, abstract, or compendium. — **Sum'ma-ri-ly**, *adv.*

Sum-ma'tion (sŭm-mā'shŭn), *n.* A summing; an aggregate.

Sum'mer (sŭm'mĕr), *n.* The warmest season of the year; north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August. — *v. i.* [SUMMERED (-mĕrd); SUMMERING.] To pass the summer.

Sum'mer-sault, Sum'mer-set, *n.* See SOMERSAULT, etc.

Sum'mit (sŭm'mĭt), *n.* The top; the highest point; the utmost elevation.

Sum'mon (sŭm'mŭn), *v. t.* [SUMMONED (-mŭnd); SUMMONING.] To call or notify to appear or to surrender; to convene; to excite; to bid. — **Sum'mons** (-mŭnz), *n.*; *pl.* SUMMONSES (-ĕz). A command to appear or to surrender.

Sump'tu-ous (sŭmp'tū-ŭs), *a.* Involving large expense; costly; splendid; magnificent.

Sun (sŭn), *n.* The luminary whose light constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve; sunshine. — *v. t.* [SUNNED (sŭnd); SUNNING.] To warm or dry in the light of the sun. — **Sun'beam'** (sŭn'bēm'), *n.* A beam or ray of the sun. — **Sun'bon'net** (-bŏn'nĕt), *n.* A projecting bonnet, worn as a protection against the rays of the sun.

Sun'burn' (sŭn'bûrn'), *v. t.* [SUNBURNED (sŭn'bûrnd') or SUNBURNT (-bûrnt'); SUNBURNING.] To burn or scorch by the sun.

Sun'day (sŭn'dā), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day.

Sun'der (sŭn'dĕr), *v. t.* [SUNDERED (-dĕrd); SUNDERING.] To disunite; to part; to separate; to sever. — *n.* A separation.

Sun'di'al (sŭn'dī'al), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a style.

Sun'down' (sŭn'doun'), *n.* Sunset.

Sun'dry (sŭn'drў), *a.* Several; divers; more than one or two. — **Sun'dries** (-drĭz), *n. pl.* Many different or small things.

Sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* A name for fresh- and salt-water fish of many species.

Sun'flow'er (sŭn'flou'ĕr), *n.* A plant, whose flower is a large disk with yellow rays, turning to the sun.

Sung, *imp. & p. p.* of SING.

Sunk, *imp. & p. p.* of SINK.

Sunk'en (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying on the bottom of the water; sunk.

Sun'less (sŭn'lĕs), *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.

Sun'light' (sŭn'līt'), *n.* The light of the sun.

Sun'ny (sŭn'nў), *a.* [SUNNIER; SUNNIEST.] Pertaining to, resembling, exposed to, or colored by, the sun.

Sun'rise' (sŭn'rīz'), **Sun'ris'ing** (-rĭng), *n.* First appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the east.

Sun'set' (sŭn'sĕt'), **Sun'set'ting** (-tĭng), *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; evening; the west.

Sun'shine' (sŭn'shīn'), *n.* The light of the sun, or place where it shines; illumination by rays of the sun.

Sun'stroke' (sŭn'strōk'), *n.* An affection produced by the action of the sun; esp., sudden prostration, with symptoms like apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

Sup (sŭp), *v. t.* [SUPPED (sŭpt); SUPPING.] To take (liquid) into the mouth with the lips; to sip. — *v. i.* To eat the evening meal; to take supper. — *n.* A mouthful of liquor, broth, etc.

Su'per-a-bound' (sū'pĕr-ȧ-bound'), *v. i.* To be very abundant. — **Su'per-a-bun'dance** (-bŭn'dans), *n.* A being superabundant; more than enough. — **Su'per-a-bun'dant** (-dant), *a.* Abounding to excess. — **Su'per-a-bun'dant-ly**, *adv.*

Su'per-add' (sū'pĕr-ăd'), *v. t.* To add over and above; to add something extrinsic.

Su'per-an'nu-ate (sū'pĕr-ăn'ū-āt), *v. t.* To impair by old age and infirmity. — **Su'per-an'nu-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* Disqualification by old age; decrepitude.

Su-perb' (sū-pĕrb'), *a.* Grand; magnificent; elegant; showy; pompous. — **Su-perb'ly**, *adv.*

Su'per-car'go (sū'pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* A person in a merchant ship, who manages sales and superintends the commercial concerns of the voyage.

Su'per-cil'i-ous (sū'pĕr-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs), *a.* Lofty with pride; haughty; overbearing.

Su'per-fi'cial (sū'pĕr-fĭsh'al), *a.* Lying on the surface; shallow; not deep; obvious.

Su'per-fine (sū'pĕr-fīn), *a.* Very fine; surpassing others in fineness.

Su-per'flu-ous (sū-pĕr'flū-ŭs), *a.* More than is sufficient; unnecessary; needless. — **Su-per'fluous-ness, Su'per-flu'i-ty** (sū'pĕr-flū'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Su'per-hu'man (sū'pĕr-hū'mȧn), *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Su'per-in-cum'bent (sū'pĕr-ĭn-kŭm'bent), *a.* Lying or resting on something else.

Su'per-in-tend' (sū'pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd'), *v. t.* To have charge and oversight of; to direct. — **Su'per-in-tend'ent**, *n.* An inspector; an overseer; a director. — **Su'per-in-tend'ence** (-ens), **Su'per-in-tend'en-cy** (-en-sў), *n.* Inspection; oversight; care; control.

Su-pe'ri-or (sū-pē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* More elevated; higher; upper; preferable. — *n.* One more advanced in age, in rank or office, or in dignity, excellence, etc.; the chief of a monastery, convent, etc. — **Su-pe'ri-or'i-ty** (-ŏr'ĭ-tў), *n.* Preeminence; ascendency; advantage.

Su-per'la-tive (sū-pĕr'lȧ-tĭv), *a.* Most eminent; surpassing all other; expressing the highest degree of a quality, among objects compared. — *n.* That which is highest; in grammar, the highest degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs; a word in the superlative degree.

Su'per-nat'u-ral (sū'pĕr-năt'ū-ral), *a.* Being beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature; miraculous; preternatural.

Su'per-nu'mer-a-ry (sū'pĕr-nū'mĕr-ā-rȳ), *a.* Exceeding the number necessary, usual, or required. — *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; esp., one employed to fill the place of another.

Su'per-scribe' (sū'pĕr-skrīb'), *v. t.* [SUPERSCRIBED (-skrībd'); SUPERSCRIBING.] To write on the top or on the outside or cover of. — **Su'per-scrip'tion** (-skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* A superscribing; an inscription on or above something else.

Su'per-sede' (sū'pĕr-sēd'), *v. t.* To take the place of; to displace; to set aside; to render unnecessary. — **Su'per-se'dure** (-sē'dŭr), *n.* A superseding.

Su'per-sti'tion (sū'pĕr-stĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An excessive exactness or rigor in religion; false religion; fanaticism. — **Su'per-sti'tious** (-stĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition; full of idle fancies.

Su'per-stra'tum (sū'pĕr-strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUPERSTRATA (-tȧ). A stratum or layer above another.

Su'per-struc'tion (sū'pĕr-strŭk'shŭn), **Su'per-struc'ture** (-tūr), *n.* A structure built on something else; a building on a foundation.

Su'per-vise' (sū'pĕr-vīz'), *v. t.* [SUPERVISED (-vīzd'); SUPERVISING.] To oversee and direct; to superintend; to inspect. — **Su'per-vis'al** (-vīz'al), **Su'per-vi'sion** (-vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* An overseeing; superintendence. — **Su'per-vis'or** (-vīz'ẽr), *n.* — **Su'per-vi'so-ry** (-vī'zŏ-rȳ), *a.* Pertaining to, or having, supervision.

Su'pine (sū'pīn), *n.* A verbal noun.

Su-pine' (sū-pīn'), *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; inattentive; listless; careless.

Sup'per (sŭp'pẽr), *n.* A meal at the close of the day. — **Sup'per-less**, *a.* Wanting supper.

Sup-plant' (sŭp-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem; to take the place of; to undermine; to supersede.

Sup'ple (sŭp'p'l), *a.* Easily bent; pliant; flexible; fawning; soft. — *v. t.* [SUPPLED (-p'ld); SUPPLING.] To make pliant or submissive.

Sup'ple-ment (sŭp'plē-mĕnt), *n.* That which fills up or perfects something to which it is added; an addition. — *v. t.* To fill up by additions; to add to. — **Sup'ple-men'tal** (sŭp'plē-mĕn'tal), **Sup'ple-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rȳ), *a.* Additional.

Sup'pli-ant (sŭp'plĭ-ant), *a.* Supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively; imploring. — *n.* A humble petitioner. — **Sup'pli-ant-ly**, *adv.*

Sup'pli-cant (sŭp'plĭ-kant), *n.* One who supplicates. — **Sup'pli-cate** (-kāt), *v. t. & i.* To entreat for; to address in prayer; to beseech; to beg; to solicit; to crave. — **Sup'pli-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A supplicating; humble and earnest prayer; petition. — **Sup'pli-ca-to-ry** (-kȧ-tŏ-rȳ), *a.* Containing supplication.

Sup-ply' (sŭp-plī'), *v. t.* [SUPPLIED (-plīd'); SUPPLYING.] To fill up; to provide; to yield. — *n.* Sufficiency for use or want; *pl.* the food, etc., which meets daily necessities; store.

Sup-port' (sŭp-pōrt'), *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to endure; to substantiate; to help; to back; to succor; to favor; to nourish; to defend; to stay; to forward. — *n.* A supporting; a stay; a prop; assistance; favor; encouragement; patronage; aid; help; nutriment; sustenance; food. — **Sup-port'a-ble** (-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; endurable; tolerable. — **Sup-port'er**, *n.*

Sup-pose' (sŭp-pōz'), *v. t.* [SUPPOSED (-pōzd'); SUPPOSING.] To admit without proof; to receive as true; to conclude; to judge; to consider; to assume. — *v. i.* To make supposition; to think. — **Sup-pos'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being supposed; imaginable. — **Sup-pos'er**, *n.* — **Sup-pos'al** (-*al*), **Sup'po-si'tion** (-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A supposing; thing supposed; hypothesis.

Sup-pos'i-ti'tious (sŭp-pŏz'ĭ-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Put by trick in the place of another; counterfeit.

Sup-press' (sŭp-prĕs'), *v. t.* [SUPPRESSED (-prĕst'); SUPPRESSING.] To overpower and crush; to put down; to restrain from utterance; to conceal; to stifle; to smother. — **Sup-pres'or** (-ẽr), *n.* — **Sup-pres'sion** (-prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A suppressing; stoppage; concealment.

Sup'pu-rate (sŭp'pū-rāt), *v. i. & t.* To generate pus. — **Sup'pu-ra'tion** (-rā'shŭn), *n.* A suppurating; pus; matter produced by suppuration.

Su-preme' (sū-prēm'), *a.* Holding the highest place; greatest; most excellent. — **Su-preme'-ly**, *adv.* — **Su-prem'a-cy** (-prĕm'ȧ-sȳ), *n.* State of being supreme; higher power.

Sur'ah (sōō'rȧ), *n.* A French twilled silk for dresses, etc.

Sur'cin'gle (sûr'sĭn'g'l), *n.* A belt or girth over a saddle.

Sure (shur), *a.* Certainly knowing and believing; confident; unfailing; safe; firm; strong; secure; positive. — *adv.* Certainly; doubtless; surely. — **Sure'-foot'ed** (-fōōt'ĕd), *a.* Not apt to stumble or fall. — **Sure'ly**, *adv.* In a sure manner; certainly; undoubtedly; steadily. — **Sure'ness** (shur'-), *n.*

Sure'ty (shur'tȳ), *n.* State of being sure; certainty; ground of confidence; security against loss or damage; one who answers for another's appearance in court, his payment of a debt, etc.; a bondsman. — **Sure'ty-ship**, *n.* State of being surety; obligation to answer for another.

Surf (sûrf), *n.* Continuous swell of the sea upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks.

Sur'face (sûr'fĭs), *n.* The exterior part of a thing; superficies; outside; external appearance; the geometrical magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness.

Sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *v. t. & i.* To overfeed; to cloy; to sicken. — *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Surge (sûrj), *n.* A large wave or billow. — *v. i.* [SURGED; SURGING.] To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

Sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* One who practices surgery. — **Sur'ger-y** (-jẽr-ȳ), *n.* A healing diseases or injuries of the body by manual operations; a place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared. — **Sur'gi-cal** (-jĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery.

Sur'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* A loin of beef.

Sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *a.* [SURLIER (-lĭ-ẽr); SURLIEST.] Gloomily morose; ill-natured and rude.

Sur-mise' (sûr-mīz'), *v. t.* [SURMISED (-mīzd'); SURMISING.] To imagine without certain knowledge; to suppose. — *n.* Conjecture; supposition. — **Sur-mis'er**, *n.*

Sur-mount' (sûr-mount'), *v. t.* To rise above, or higher than; to surpass; to subdue.

Sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* A name added to the baptismal or Christian name; a family name. — **Sur-name'** (sûr-nām' *or* sûr'nām) *v. t.* To call by an appellation added to the original name.

Sur-pass' (sûr-pȧs'), *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel; to outstrip. — **Sur-pass'ing**, *a.* Very excellent; exceeding others.

Sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* A clergyman's white garment worn over another dress.

Sur'plus (sûr'plŭs), *n.* That which remains when use is satisfied; excess.

Sur-pris'al (sûr-prīz'al), *n.* A surprising, or state of being surprised. — **Sur-prise'** (-prīz'), *v. t.* [SURPRISED (-prīzd'); SURPRISING.] To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to strike with wonder; to confuse. — *n.* A surprising; wonder; astonishment.

Sur-ren'der (sûr-rĕn'dẽr), *v. t. & i.* [SURRENDERED (-dẽrd); SURRENDERING.] To yield; to give up; to resign. — *n.* A surrendering; a yielding one's person, or possession of something, into the power of another.

Sur'rep-ti'tious (sûr'rĕp-tĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud. — **Sur'rep-ti'tious-ly**, *adv.*

Sur'ro-gate (sûr'rō-gāt), *n.* A deputy; a delegate; an officer charged with the probate of wills and settlement of estates.

Sur-round' (sûr-round'), *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to encompass; to hem in; to fence about. — **Sur-round'ing**, *n.* An encompassing; *pl.* external or attending circumstances.

Sur-vey' (sûr-vā'), *v. t.* [SURVEYED (-vād'); SURVEYING.] To inspect or view attentively; to examine with reference to condition and value; to determine the form, extent, position, etc., of (a tract of land, coast, harbor, etc.) by measurements. — **Sur'vey** (sûr'vā *or* sûr-vā'), *n.* A general view; an examination; a review; a retrospect; a finding the contour, dimensions, etc., of any part of the earth's surface; a plan and description of any line or portion of country. — **Sur-vey'ing**, *n.* Mathematical art or process of measuring and delineating tracts of land.

Sur-viv'al (sûr-vīv'al), *n.* A living longer than another person or event. — **Sur-vive'** (-vīv'), *v. t.* [SURVIVED (-vīvd'); SURVIVING.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive. — *v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live. — **Sur-viv'or** (-ẽr), *n.*

Sus-cep'ti-ble (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of receiving impressions; tender. — **Sus-cep'ti-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Sus-pect' (sŭs-pĕkt'), *v. t.* To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to surmise; to doubt. — *v. i.* To have a suspicion.

Sus-pend' (sŭs-pĕnd'), *v. t.* To attach to something above; to stop for a time; to hinder from proceeding, or from enjoyment of a privilege, execution of an office, or use of an income, etc.; to delay; to stay; to debar. — *v. i.* To cease from operation; esp., to stop payment. — **Sus-pend'er**, *n.* One that suspends; *pl.* straps for holding up pantaloons; braces. [*U. S.*] — **Sus-pense'** (-pĕns'), *n.* A state of uncertainty; indecision; cessation; stop. — **Sus-pen'sion** (-pĕn'shŭn), *n.* A suspending; temporary cessation (of labor, judgment, payment, punishment, etc.). — **Sus-pen'so-ry** (-sō-rĭ), *a.* Suspended; hanging; suspending. — *n.* That which suspends; a bandage.

Sus-pi'cion (sŭs-pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A suspecting; jealousy; distrust; doubt. — **Sus-pi'cious** (-ŭs), *a.* Inclined to suspect; causing suspicion; doubtful; questionable. — **Sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

Sus-tain' (sŭs-tān'), *v. t.* [SUSTAINED (-tānd'); SUSTAINING.] To keep from falling; to maintain; to nourish; to suffer; to prove; to establish by evidence. — **Sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sustained. — **Sus-tain'er**, *n.* — **Sus'te-nance** (sŭs'tē-nans), *n.* A sustaining; support; food; provisions. — **Sus'ten-ta'tion** (sŭs'tĕn-tā'shŭn), *n.* Support; use of food; the maintenance of life.

Sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* A trader who follows an army, selling the troops provisions, liquors, etc.

Su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* A sewing; line along which two parts are sewed together or united; the seam uniting the bones of the skull or the valves of a silique or seed pod of a plant.

Swab (swŏb), *n.* A mop; a bit of sponge, cloth, etc., to cleanse the mouth. — *v. t.* [SWABBED (swŏbd); SWABBING.] To clean with a swab.

Swad'dle (swŏd'd'l), *v. t.* [SWADDLED (-d'ld); SWADDLING.] To bind with a bandage; to swathe (an infant). — *n.* Clothes bound tight round the body.

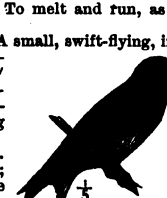
Swag (swăg), *v. i.* [SWAGGED (swăgd); SWAGGING.] To sink down by its weight; to lean.

Swag'ger (swăg'gẽr), *v. i.* [SWAGGERED (-gẽrd); SWAGGERING.] To brag noisily; to bully. — *n.* Boastfulness or insolence of manner.

Swain (swān), *n.* A rustic; a country lover.

Swale (swāl), *n.* A tract of low and usually wet land. — *v. t. & i.* To melt and run, as a candle.

Swal'low (swŏl'lŏ), *n.* A small, swift-flying, insect-eating bird. — **Swallow-tailed** (-tāld'), *a.* Like a swallow's tail in form; having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts.



American Barn Swallow.

Swal'low (swŏl'lŏ), *v. t.* [SWALLOWED (-lŏd); SWALLOWING.] To take into the stomach; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to receive (opinions) without examina-

tion or scruple; to seize and waste; to retract; to recant. — *n.* The gullet; the throat; as much as is swallowed at once.

Swam (swăm), *imp.* of SWIM.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Low ground filled with water, or wet and spongy. — *v. t.* [SWAMPED (swŏmt); SWAMPING.] To plunge or sink in a swamp; to overset or fill (a boat); to plunge into inextricable difficulties. — **Swamp'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan (swŏn), *n.* A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsomer, larger, and stronger.

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* [SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAPPING.] To exchange; to swop. — *n.* An exchange; barter. [*Colloq.*]

Sward (swȧrd), *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t.* To cover with sward.

Sware, *imp.* of SWEAR.

Swarm (swȧrm), *n.* A multitude, esp. of bees or moving insects; a crowd. — *v. i.* [SWARMED (swȧrmd); SWARMING.] To leave a hive in a body, as bees; to collect in a crowd; to throng; to abound; to climb (a tree) by embracing it with arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

Swart (swȧrt), **Swarth** (swȧrth), **Swarth'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Of a dark hue or complexion; black; tawny. — **Swarth'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Swarth'i-ness**, *n.*

Swash (swŏsh), *n.* A swaggering fellow; a dashing of water; a narrow channel of water within a sandbank, or between that and the shore. — *v. i.* To bluster; to dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash.

Swath (swȧth), *n.* A band or fillet; a line of grain cut by the scythe; the sweep of a scythe.

Swathe (swȧth), *v. t.* [SWATHED (swȧthd); SWATHING.] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers. — *n.* A bandage.

Sway (swā), *v. t.* & *i.* [SWAYED (swād); SWAYING.] To move, influence, direct, or govern; to incline to one side; to swing; to wave. — *n.* Power; weight; authority; control; influence.

Swear (swâr), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE (swōr) (formerly SWARE (swâr)); *p. p.* SWORN (swōrn); *p. pr.* SWEARING.] To affirm, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give legal evidence on oath; to use the name of God or sacred things profanely. — *v. t.* To utter with a solemn appeal to God; to take or administer a legal oath. — **Swear'er**, *n.*

Sweat (swĕt), *n.* Moisture issuing from the pores of an animal; perspiration; labor; toil. — *v. i.* [SWEAT or SWEATED; SWEATING.] To excrete moisture from the skin; to labor. — *v. t.* To emit from the pores; to exude. — **Sweat'er**, *n.* — **Sweat'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [SWEATIER; SWEATIEST.] Moist with, consisting of, or causing, sweat; toilsome; difficult.

Swed'ish (swĕ'dĭsh), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden. — *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Sweep (swēp), *v. t.* [SWEPT (swĕpt); SWEEPING.] To clean with a broom or brush; to drive or carry along forcibly or with a swinging or dragging motion; to pass rapidly over, as with the eye, a telescope, etc. — *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, or with pomp. — *n.* A sweeping; comprehensiveness; reach; compass of a stroke; motion; one who sweeps; a sweeper. — **Sweep'er**, *n.* — **Sweep'ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

Sweet (swēt), *a.* Having a taste or flavor resembling that of honey or sugar; pleasing to any sense; fragrant; soft; melodious; beautiful. — *n.* That which is sweet or pleasant. — **Sweet'ly**, *adv.* — **Sweet'ness**, *n.* — **Sweet'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sweet. — **Sweet'-bread'** (-brĕd'), *n.* The pancreas of an animal. — **Sweet'bri'or** (-brī'ẽr), *n.* A fragrant shrubby plant of the rose kind. — **Sweet'en** (swēt'n), *v. t.* [SWEETENED (-nd); SWEETENING.] To make sweet, pleasing, mild, delicate, pure, etc.; to restore to purity. — *v. i.* To become sweet. — **Sweet'en-er**, *n.* — **Sweet'heart'** (-hȧrt'), *n.* A lover or mistress. — **Sweet'ing**, *n.* A sweet apple. — **Sweet'meat'** (-mēt'), *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

Swell (swĕl), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWELLED (swĕld); *p. p.* SWELLED *or* SWOLLEN (swōl''n); *p. pr.* SWELLING.] To grow larger; to dilate; to extend; to be inflated or puffed up; to strut or swagger. — *v. t.* To increase the size of; to heighten; to aggravate. — *n.* A swelling; increase; ascent; a wave or billow; a boastful person; a fop or dandy. — *a.* Showy; dandified. — **Swell'ing**, *n.* A protuberance; prominence; a tumor.

Swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [SWELTERED (-tẽrd); SWELTERING.] To be overcome with heat.

Swept, *imp.* & *p. p.* of SWEEP.

Swerve (swẽrv), *v. i.* [SWERVED (swẽrvd); SWERVING.] To wander; to deviate.

Swift (swĭft), *a.* Moving quickly; ready; prompt; rapid; expeditious. — *n.* A bird of the swallow kind; a species of lizard.

Swig (swĭg), *v. t.* & *i.* [SWIGGED (swĭgd); SWIGGING.] To drink by large draughts or greedily.

Swill (swĭl), *v. t.* & *i.* [SWILLED (swĭld); SWILLING.] To drink grossly or greedily. — *n.* Large draughts of liquor; wash or food for swine.

Swim (swĭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM (swăm) or SWUM (swŭm); *p. p.* SWUM; *p. pr.* SWIMMING.] To float or move in water; to glide along smoothly; to be dizzy; to be overflowed or drenched; to abound. — *v. t.* To pass or move over, or on, by swimming; to make to float. — *n.* A swimming; a gliding motion; the time or distance one swims; the air bladder of a fish. — **Swim'mer**, *n.* — **Swim'ming-ly**, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner; smoothly; successfully.

Swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v. t.* [SWINDLED (-d'ld); SWINDLING (-dlĭng).] To cheat or defraud. — *n.* A swindling. — **Swin'dler**, *n.*

Swine (swīn), *n. sing.* & *pl.* A hog or hogs; — the male is called *boar*, the female *sow*. — **Swine'herd'** (swīn'hẽrd'), *n.* A keeper of swine. — **Swine'pox'** (-pŏks'), *n.* A variety of chicken-pox. — **Swin'ish**, *a.* Befitting swine; gross.

Swing (swĭng), *v. i.* [SWUNG (swŭng); SWINGING.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate. — *n.* A swinging; vibration; oscillation; a cord or other thing

suspended, upon which anything may swing; power of a body put in motion; unrestrained liberty or license; tendency.

Swinge (swĭnj), *v. t.* [SWINGED (swĭnjd); SWINGEING.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise. — **Swinge'ing** (swĭnj'ĭng), *a.* Huge; very large.

Swin'gle (swĭng'g'l), *v. t.* To clean (flax) by beating; to cut off the tops of (weeds) without pulling up the roots. — *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.

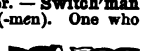
Swin'ish, *a.* See under SWINE, *n.*

Swirl (swûrl), *n.* An eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl.

Swiss (swĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland. — *a.* Pertaining to Switzerland.

Switch (swĭch), *n.* A flexible twig or rod; a movable part of two opposite rails on a railroad, for transferring a car from one track to another; a shunt; a device for shifting an electric current to another circuit; a tress of false hair. — *v. t.* [SWITCHED (swĭcht); SWITCHING.] To strike with a switch; to lash; to turn from one railroad track to another. — **Switch'man** (-măn), *n.; pl.* SWITCHMEN (-mĕn). One who tends a railroad switch.

Swiv'el (swĭv''l), *n.* A ring, link, or staple, that turns on a pin or neck; a small cannon fixed in a swivel or socket, or turning on a pivot. — *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.



Swivel and Chain.

Swob, *n. & v.* Same as SWAB.

Swoll'en (swōl''n), **Swoln**, *p. p.* of SWELL.

Swoon (swōōn), *v. i.* [SWOONED (swōōnd); SWOONING.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint. — *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swoop (swōōp), *v. t. & i.* [SWOOPED (swōōpt); SWOOPING.] To fall upon and seize suddenly. — *n.* A pouncing and seizing.

Swop (swŏp), *v. t. & n.* Same as SWAP.

Sword (sōrd), *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting; the military power of a country. — **Sword'-fish'** (sōrd'fĭsh'), *n.* A large sea fish of the mackerel kind, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.

Swore, Sworn. See SWEAR.

Swum, *imp. & p. p.* of SWIM.

Swung, *imp. & p. p.* of SWING.

Syc'a-mine (sĭk'ă-mīn), *n.* A large kind of fig tree, of Egypt and Syria.

Syc'a-more (sĭk'ă-mōr), *n.* The sycamine; in America, the plane tree or buttonwood; in England, a large maple.

Sycamore.

Syc'o-phant (sĭk'ō-fant), *n.* A parasite; a mean flatterer. — **Syc'o-phan-cy** (sĭk'ō-fan-sĭ), *n.* Character of a sycophant; obsequious flattery; servility. — **Syc'o-phan'tic** (-făn'tĭk), **Syc'o-phan'tic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

Sy'e-nite (sī'ē-nīt), *n.* A crystalline rock which differs from granite in containing hornblende in place of mica. — **Sy'e-nit'ic** (-nĭt'ĭk), *a.* Relating to, or like, syenite.

Syl'la-ble (sĭl'lă-b'l), *n.* An elementary sound or combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word; in writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest. — **Syl-lab'ic** (sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, syllables. — **Syl-lab'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Syl-lab'i-cate** (-kāt), **Syl-lab'i-fy** (-fī), *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables. — **Syl-lab'i-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), **Syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A dividing words into syllables.

Syl'la-bub (sĭl'lă-bŭb), *n.* Sillabub.

Sylph (sĭlf), *n.* A fairy inhabiting the air; a graceful woman. — **Sylph'id**, *n.* A little sylph.

‖**Syl'va** (sĭl'vă), *n.; pl.* SYLVÆ (-vē). The forest trees of a region, or a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country. — **Syl'van** (-van), *a.* Pertaining to a sylva; forestlike; rustic; woody.

Sym'bol (sĭm'bŏl), *n.* A representation of something moral by images of natural things; an emblem; a type; a representation. — **Sym'bol-ize** (-īz), *v. i. & t.* [SYMBOLIZED (-īzd); SYMBOLIZING.] To resemble or liken in properties or qualities; to represent by a symbol. — **Sym-bol'ic** (sĭm-bŏl'ĭk), **Sym-bol'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to symbols; representative.

Sym'me-try (sĭm'mĕ-trĭ), *n.* Proportion of the several parts of a body to each other or to the whole; harmonious proportion. — **Sym-met'ric-al** (-mĕt'rĭ-kal), *a.* Involving symmetry; having corresponding parts or relations.

Sym'pa-thy (sĭm'pă-thĭ), *n.* Feeling corresponding to that of another; pity; fellow-feeling; compassion; tenderness; agreement. — **Sym'pa-thize** (-thīz), *v. i.* [SYMPATHIZED (-thīzd); SYMPATHIZING.] To feel with or for another. — **Sym'pa-thiz'er**, *n.* — **Sym'pa-thet'ic** (-thĕt'ĭk), **Sym'pa-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Inclined to, or exhibiting, sympathy; produced by sympathy or the influence which one part of the body exerts on another. — **Sym'pa-thet'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Sym'pho-ny (sĭm'fō-nĭ), *n.* Harmony of sounds; in music, an elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra. — **Sym-pho'ni-ous** (-fō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

Symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* A change in the body which indicates disease; a mark; a sign; an indication. — **Symp'tom-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Symp'tom-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining, or according, to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else. — **Symp'tom-at'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Syn'a-gogue (sĭn'ă-gŏg), *n.* A Jewish congregation or place of worship.

Syn'co-pe (sĭn'kō-pē), *n.* Contraction by omitting letters or a syllable from the middle of a word; a fainting fit; a swoon. — **Syn'co-pate** (-pāt), *v. t.* To contract (a word) by syncope.

Syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* An ecclesiastical meeting, convention, or council.

Syn'o-nym (sĭn'ō-nĭm), *n.* One of two or more words precisely or nearly equivalent to each other in meaning. — **Syn-on'y-mous** (sĭn-ŏn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Expressing the same thing; identical; interchangeable.

Syn-op'sis (sĭn-ŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). A general view; an abridgment; an epitome; an abstract. — **Syn-op'tic** (-tĭk), **Syn-op'tic-al** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Affording a general view.

‖**Syn-o'vi-a** (sĭn-ō'vĭ-ȧ), *n.* A fluid lubricating the joints. — **Syn-o'vi-al** (-al), *a.* Pertaining to the synovia.

Syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* The construction of sentences; the arrangement of words in sentences in proper relations.

Syn'the-sis (sĭn'thē-sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNTHESES (-sēz). Composition, or the putting of two or more things together. — **Syn-thet'ic** (sĭn-thĕt'-ĭk), **Syn-thet'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in composition.

Sy'phon (sī'fŏn), *n.* See SIPHON.

Syr'en (sī'rĕn), *n.* See SIREN.

Syr'i-ac (sĭr'ĭ-ăk), *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria; esp., the ancient language of that country.

Sy-rin'ga (sĭ-rĭn'gȧ), *n.* A genus of plants; the lilac, also the mock orange.

Syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* A pipe for injecting liquids into animal bodies, etc. — *v. t.* [SYRINGED (-ĭnjd); SYRINGING (-ĭn-jĭng).] To inject by a syringe; to wash by injections.

Syr'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* See SIRUP.

Sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* A connected assemblage of parts or things; method; order; the universe; the body as a functional whole. — **Sys'tem-a-tize** (-ȧ-tīz), *v. t.* [SYSTEMATIZED (-tīzd); SYSTEMATIZING.] To reduce to system; to arrange methodically. — **Sys'tem-at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), **Sys'tem-at'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, system; methodical.

T.

Tab (tăb), *n.* A border of lace, on the inner front edge of a bonnet.

Tab'ard (tăb'ĕrd), *n.* A tunic or mantle formerly worn over armor.

Tabard. King Richard III. of England wearing a Tabard emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

Tab'by (tăb'bĭ), *a.* Wavy or watered in pattern; brindled; diversified in color. — *n.*; *pl.* TABBIES (tăb'bĭz). A kind of waved silk; a cat of a tabby color.

Tab'er-na-cle (tăb'ĕr-ná-k'l), *n.* A temporary habitation; a tent; a portable place of worship used by the Jews during the exodus; a place for keeping some precious thing. — *v. t.* [TABERNACLED (-k'ld); TABERNACLING (-klĭng).] To dwell temporarily.

Tab'la-ture (tăb'lȧ-tûr), *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling; a picture in general.

Ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* A flat-topped piece of furniture; a board; fare; the company at a meal; a condensed statement, scheme, or synopsis. — *v. t.* [TABLED (-b'ld); TABLING (-blĭng).] To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; to lay on the table (or postpone consideration of), till called for or indefinitely. — **Ta'ble-cloth'** (-klŏth'), *n.* A cloth for covering a table. — **Ta'ble-land'** (-lănd'), *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau. — **Ta'ble-spoon'** (-spōōn'), *n.* One of the largest spoons used at the table. — **Ta'ble-spoon'ful** (-fụl), *n.*; *pl.* TABLESPOONFULS. As much as a tablespoon will hold.

‖**Ta'bleau'** (tȧ'blō'; *E.* tăb'lō'), *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX (tȧ'blōz'; *E.* tăb'lōz'). [F.] A representation; esp., a picture formed by persons grouped properly and remaining still.

‖**Ta'ble d'hôte'** (tȧ'b'l dōt'). [F., table of the landlord.] A common table for guests at an hotel; an ordinary.

Tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* A small table; a flat surface on which to write, draw, or engrave; a solid medicinal confection, — called also *lozenge* and *troche*.

Ta-boo' (tȧ-bōō'), *n.* A political or religious interdict, among Pacific islanders; a prohibition of intercourse. — *v. t.* [TABOOED (-bōōd'); TABOOING.] To forbid use of.

Ta'bor (tā'bĕr), *n.* A small drum.

Tab'u-lar (tăb'ū-lĕr), *a.* Like or pertaining to a table. — **Tab'u-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface.

Tac'a-ma-hac' (tăk'ȧ-mȧ-hăk'), **Tac'a-ma-ha'ca** (-hā'kȧ), *n.* A North American tree, — commonly called *balsam poplar*; a resin yielded by certain plants.

Ta-chyg'ra-phy (tȧ-kĭg'rȧ-fĭ), *n.* Rapid writing; stenography; shorthand.

Tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *a.* Implied, but not expressed; silent. — **Tac'it-ly**, *adv.* — **Tac'i-turn** (-ĭ-tûrn), *a.* Habitually silent; not apt to talk; reserved.

Tack (tăk), *n.* A short, sharp-pointed nail; a rope to confine a corner of a sail, also the part of a sail to which the tack is fastened; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TACKED (tăkt); TACKING.] To fasten or attach, esp. to secure in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing; to

change the course of (a ship) by shifting the sails and rudder. — **Hard tack.** A kind of hard crackers, used for food by sailors and soldiers.

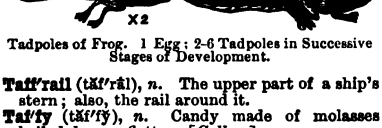
Tac'kle (tăk'k'l), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus of a ship. — *v. t.* [TACKLED (-k'ld); TACKLING (-klĭng).] To seize; to lay hold of. — **Tac'kling,** *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, also of a carriage; harness.

Tact (tăkt), *n.* Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; power of doing what is required by circumstances.

Tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* The disposing military and naval forces for battle. — **Tac'tic, Tac'tical** (-tĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the art of tactics. — **Tac-ti'cian** (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; an adroit manager.

Tac'tile (tăk'tĭl), *a.* Capable of being touched; pertaining to the sense of touch. — **Tac-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* The state of being tactile. — **Tac'tion** (-shŭn), *n.* A touching; contact.

Tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* The young of a frog; a polliwog.



Tadpoles of Frog. 1 Egg; 2-6 Tadpoles in Successive Stages of Development.

Taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern; also, the rail around it.

Taf'fy (tăf'fĭ), *n.* Candy made of molasses boiled down; flattery [*Collog.*].

Tag (tăg), *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; any slight appendage; a direction card, or label; a cue, or catchword ending an actor's speech; a play in which one person runs after and touches another. — *v. t.* [TAGGED (tăgd); TAGGING (-gĭng).] To fit with points; to fit (one thing to another). — *v. i.* To follow closely, like an appendage.

Tail (tāl), *n.* The appendage terminating an animal's body behind; a downy appendage of a seed; the back or inferior part; the side of a coin opposite the head.

Tail (tāl), *n.* In law, limitation; abridgment. — — *a.* Limited; abridged.

Tai'lor (tāl'ẽr), *n.* One who makes men's garments. — *v. i.* [TAILORED; TAILORING.] To make men's clothes. — **Tai'lor-ess** (-ĕs), *n.* A woman who makes garments for men or boys.

Taint (tānt), *v. t.* To impregnate with extraneous matter, esp. with something odious or poisonous; to sully; to defile; to pollute; to corrupt. — *v. i.* To be infected. — *n.* Tincture; stain; corruption.

Take (tāk), *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK (tōōk); *p. p.* TAKEN (tāk'n); *p. pr.* TAKING.] To lay hold of; to seize; to receive; to assume (shape); to convey. — *v. i.* To catch; to fix; to have effect; to please; to go. — *n.* Thing taken; quantity of fish caught, or of matter put in type, at one time. — **Tak'ing,** *a.* Captivating; attractive. — *n.* A gaining possession; agitation; excitement.

Talc (tălk), *n.* A soft magnesian mineral, of a soapy feel.

Tale (tāl), *n.* Anything told; a reckoning by count; an anecdote; a story; a relation. — **Tale'bear'er** (-bâr'ẽr), *n.* One who officiously tells tales. — **Tale'bear'ing,** *a.* Tattling. — *n.* An informing officiously or maliciously.

Tal'ent (tăl'ent), *n.* An ancient weight and denomination of money; intellectual ability; genius; faculty; gift. — **Tal'ent-ed,** *a.* Having talent or skill.

Tal'is-man (tăl'ĭz-man *or* tăl'ĭs-), *n.*; *pl.* TALISMANS (-manz). A magical figure or charm.

Talk (tąk), *v. i.* & *t.* [TALKED (tąkt); TALKING.] To speak freely and familiarly; to reason; to speak. — *n.* Familiar converse; report; rumor; chat; conference; communication. — **Talk'er,** *n.* — **Talk'a-tive** (-ą-tĭv), *a.* Given to much talking; loquacious; prating.

Tall (tąl), *a.* High in stature; long and comparatively slender. — **Tall'ness,** *n.*

Tal'low (tăl'ŏ), *n.* The suet or fat of sheep, oxen, etc. — *v. t.* [TALLOWED (-lŏd); TALLOWING.] To grease or smear with tallow.

Tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TALLIES (-lĭz). A stick bearing notches or scores, as marks of number; a match; a mate. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TALLIED (-lĭd); TALLYING.] To score with notches which correspond; to fit; to suit; to correspond.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

Tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; an architectural molding; an ogee.

Tam'a-ble (tăm'ą-b'l), *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued.

Tam'a-rack (tăm'ą-răk), *n.* The larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.

Tam'a-rind (tăm'ą-rĭnd), *n.* A tropical tree, yielding seed pods with an acid pulp.

Tam'a-risk (tăm'ą-rĭsk), *n.* A tree or shrub of southern climates.

Tam'bour (tăm'bōōr), *n.* A small flat drum; a circular frame for working embroidery upon; a species of embroidery in gold and silver thread.

Tam'bour-ine' (tăm'bōōr-ēn'), *n.* A shallow drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand.

Tambourine.

Tame (tām), *a.* Free from wildness and shyness; subdued; spiritless; dull; flat. — *v. t.* [TAMED (tāmd); TAMING.] To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to subdue; to conquer. — **Tame'ly,** *adv.* — **Tame'ness,** *n.*

Tam'per (tăm'pẽr), *v. i.* [TAMPERED (-pẽrd); TAMPERING.] To meddle; to try little experiments.

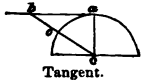
Tan (tăn), *v. t.* [TANNED (tănd); TANNING.] To convert (skins of animals) into leather; to brown by exposure to the sun. — *v. i.* To become tanned. — *n.* The bark of the oak, and other trees, prepared for tanning hides; a yellowish-brown color. — **Tan'ner**, *n.* — **Tan'ner-y** (-ỹ), *n.* Place where tanning is done.

Tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* [L., at length.] One after another; — said of horses harnessed one before another.

Tang (tăng), *n.* A strong or offensive taste; characteristic flavor; smack.

Tang (tăng), *n.* A projecting part of an object connecting it with a handle or other part; a tongue.

Tan'gent (tăn'jĕnt), *n.* A line which touches a curve but, when produced, does not cut it. — *a.* Touching. — **Tan'gen-cy** (-jĕn-sỹ), *n.* A contact or touching. — **Tan-gen'tial** (-jĕn'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.



Tangent.

at Tangent of the Arc *ao* and of the Angle *aco*.

Tan'gi-ble (tăn'jĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible. — **Tan'gi-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tỹ), *n.*

Tan'gle (tăn'g'l), *v. t.* [TANGLED (-g'ld); TANGLING (-glĭng).] To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave; to entrap. — *v. i.* To be united confusedly. — *n.* A knot of threads; perplexity; a ribbonlike, edible seaweed.

Tank (tăngk), *n.* A large basin or cistern.

Tank'ard (tăngk'ĕrd), *n.* A large cup for liquors.

Tan'ner, **Tan'ner-y**, *n.* See under TAN, *v. t.* — **Tan'nic** (tăn'nĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tan. — **Tan'nin** (-nĭn), *n.* The astringent principle of oak bark, nutgalls, etc.

Tan'sy (tăn'zỹ), *n.* A very bitter plant used in medicine and cookery.

Tan'ta-lize (tăn'tȧ-lĭz), *v. t.* [TANTALIZED (-lĭzd); TANTALIZING (-lĭ-zĭng).] To torment with a prospect not realized; to tease; to vex.

Tan'ta-mount' (tăn'tȧ-mount'), *a.* Equivalent in value or signification; equal.

Tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* A burst of ill-humor.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* [TAPPED (tăpt); TAPPING.] To strike with something small, or with a gentle blow; to put a new sole or heel on (a shoe). — *n.* A slight blow; a patch on the bottom of a boot or shoe.

Tap (tăp), *v. t.* To pierce (a cask, tree, humor, etc.), so as to let out pent-up fluid. — *n.* A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn; a plug for stopping a hole in a cask; a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; a bar; a tool for cutting threads in nuts.

Tape (tāp), *n.* A narrow woven fabric for strings, etc.

Ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* A small candle; a gradual diminution of thickness. — *a.* Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidical. — *v. i.* & *t.* [TAPERED (-pẽrd); TAPERING.] To gradually diminish toward one end.

Tap'es-try (tăp'ĕs-trỹ), *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk.

Tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* A many-jointed worm, often found in the intestines.

Tap'i-o'ca (tăp'ĭ-ō'kȧ), *n.* A nutritious starch obtained from roots of a Brazilian plant.

Ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* A hoofed, piglike mammal, having a short proboscis.

Tapir.

Tap'pet (tăp'-pĕt), *n.* A small lever or projection to touch some part of a machine and regulate its motion.

Tap'root' (tăp'-root'), *n.* The root of a plant which penetrates the earth directly downward.

Tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* One who draws liquors.

Tar (tär), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from pine trees; a sailor. — *v. t.* [TARRED (tärd); TARRING.] To smear with tar.

Ta-ran'tu-la (tȧ-răn'tū-lȧ), *n.* A venomous spider of southern Italy.

Tar'dy (tär'dỹ), *a.* [TARDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); TARDIEST.] Moving slowly; late; dilatory.

Tare (târ), *n.* A weed; a vetch.

Tare (târ), *n.* Allowance in weight or quantity for casks, bags, etc., in which goods are sold.

Tare (târ), *obs. imp.* of TEAR.

Tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* A small shield; a mark to shoot at.

Tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* A table of duties payable on goods imported or exported.

Tar'la-tan (tär'lȧ-tȧn), *n.* A thin muslin for ladies' dresses, etc.

Tarn (tärn), *n.* A small lake among mountains; a marsh; a fen.

Tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [TARNISHED (-nĭsht); TARNISHING.] To soil; to sully; to dim. — *n.* Stain; blemish.

Tar-pau'lin (tär-pȧ'lĭn), *n.* Canvas tarred or otherwise made waterproof; a waterproof hat.

Tar'ry (tăr'rỹ), *v. i.* [TARRIED (-rĭd); TARRYING.] To stay behind; to delay; to remain; to abide; to loiter. — *n.* Stay; stop; delay.

Tar'ry (tär'rỹ), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

Tart (tärt), *a.* Sharp to the taste; acid; severe.

Tart (tärt), *n.* A small open pie; a fruit pie.

Tar'tan (tär'tȧn), *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or crossbarred in various colors.

Tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* An acid salt, deposited from wines; argol; a concretion on the teeth. — **Tar-ta're-ous** (-tā'rē-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or like, tartar. — **Tar-tar'ic** (-tär'-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tartar.

Tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* An inhabitant of Tartary. — **To catch a Tartar.** To encounter one too strong for the assailant.

Task (tăsk), *n.* Business or study imposed by another; toil; drudgery. — *v. t.* [TASKED (tăskt); TASKING.] To impose a task upon; to burden. — **Task'mas'ter** (-măs'tẽr), *n.* One who burdens with labor; an overseer.

Tas'sel (tăs's'l), *n.* A pendent ornament, ending in fringe; the pendent flower or head of some plants. — *v. t.* [TASSELED; TASSELING.] To adorn with tassels.

Taste (tāst), *v. t.* To try by the palate or touch of the tongue; to eat a little of; to experience; to participate in. — *v. i.* To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink; to have a particular character; to partake. — *n.* A tasting; relish; flavor; sensibility; judgment; nice perception, or power of perceiving excellence; critical judgment; style. — **Tast'er**, *n.* — **Taste'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Having a high relish; savory; exhibiting good taste; tasty. — **Taste'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no taste; insipid; not fitted to give pleasure. — **Taste'less-ness**, *n.* — **Tast'y** (-ỹ), *a.* [TASTIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TASTIEST.] Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence; conforming to good taste; elegant. — **Tast'i-ly**, *adv.*

Tat'ter (tăt'tẽr), *v. t.* & *i.* [TATTERED (-tẽrd); TATTERING.] To rend or tear into rags. — *n.* A rag; a part torn and hanging.

Tat'ting (tăt'tĭng), *n.* A lace edging woven from sewing thread.

Tat'tle (tăt't'l), *v. i.* [TATTLED (-t'ld); TATTLING.] To prate; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to gossip. — *n.* Idle or trifling talk; prate. — **Tat'tler** (-tlẽr), *n.*

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *n.* A beat of drum at night, ordering soldiers to their quarters. — **Devil's tattoo.** A drumming with the fingers or foot.

Tat-too' (tăt-tōō'), *v. t.* [TATTOOED (-tōōd'); TATTOOING.] To color (the flesh) by pricking in dyestuffs. — *n.* Indelible marks pricked into the body.

Taught, *imp.* & *p. p.* of TEACH.

Taunt (tânt), *v. t.* To reproach insultingly; to revile; to upbraid; to mock. — *n.* Upbraiding words; insulting invective. — **Taunt'er**, *n.*

‖**Tau'rus** (tạ'rŭs), *n.* [L.] The Bull, a sign of the zodiac. — **Tau'rine** (-rĭn *or* -rēn), *a.* Relating to a bull, or to the common bull, ox, and cow.

Taut (tạt), *a.* Tight; tightly drawn or strained.

Tau-tog' (tạ-tŏg'), *n.* A food fish found on the New England coast.

Tau-tol'o-gy (tạ-tŏl'ŏ-jỹ), *n.* A repetition of the same meaning in different words. — **Tau'to-log'ic** (-lŏj'ĭk), **Tau'to-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Involving tautology; having the same signification.

Tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* A public house for travelers; an inn; a hotel.

Taw (tạ), *v. t.* [TAWED (tạd); TAWING.] To dress and prepare (leather) in white. — *n.* A large marble; a game at marbles.

Taw'dry (tạ'drỹ), *a.* [TAWDRIER (tạ'drĭ-ẽr); TAWDRIEST.] Showy in colors; gaudy.

Taw'ny (tạ'nỹ), *a.* [TAWNIER (-nĭ-ẽr); TAWNIEST.] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned, or sunburnt persons.

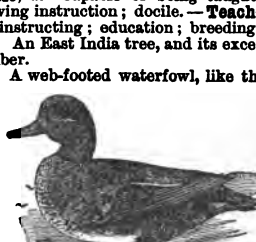
Tax (tăks), *n.* A charge imposed for the support of a government; esp., the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, etc.; a task exacted; duty; exaction; demand. — *v. t.* [TAXED (tăkst); TAXING.] To subject to taxes; to lay a burden upon; to assess; to accuse. — **Tax'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being taxed; liable to taxation. — **Tax'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Tax-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* An imposing a tax.

Tea (tē), *n.* The leaves of a shrub of China and Japan, or an infusion of its dried leaves in boiling water; any infusion or decoction; the evening meal; supper. — **Tea'cup'** (tē'kŭp'), *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from. — **Tea'ket'tle**, *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea. — **Tea'pot'**, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into teacups. — **Tea'spoon'**, *n.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages. — **Tea'spoon'ful** (-fụl), *n.* The contents of a teaspoon, being a fluid dram or one quarter of a tablespoonful. — **Tea table.** A table on which tea furniture is set.

Teach (tēch), *v. t.* [TAUGHT (tạt); TEACHING.] To inculcate as true or important; to tell; to guide the studies of; to counsel. — **Teach'er**, *n.* — **Teach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction; docile. — **Teach'ing**, *n.* An instructing; education; breeding.

Teak (tēk), *n.* An East India tree, and its excellent ship timber.

Teal (tēl), *n.* A web-footed waterfowl, like the common duck, but smaller.



Green-winged Teal.

Team (tēm), *n.* Several horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; also, several persons associated in work or an athletic contest; a gang. — **Team'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* One who drives a team.

Tear (tēr), *n.* A drop of water in the eyes, or flowing from them; a drop of fluid, or a solid, transparent drop, as of balsam or resin. — **Tear'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Shedding tears; weeping. — **Tear'less**, *a.* Without tears.

Tear (târ), *v. t.* [*imp.* TORE (tōr) (TARE (târ), *obs.*); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn); *p. pr.* TEARING.] To separate by violence; to rend; to divide or pull with violence. — *v. i.* To move and act violently; to rave. — *n.* A rent; a fissure.

Tease (tēz), *v. t.* [TEASED (tēzd); TEASING.] To comb or card (as wool or flax); to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate; to plague; to chagrin. — **Tease, Teas'er**, *n.*

Tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* A plant of which one species

bears a bur used for raising a nap on woolen cloth; any contrivance for raising nap on cloth. — *v. t.* [TEASELED (-zˈld) or TEASELLED; TEASELING or TEASELLING.] To subject (woolen cloth) to the action of teasels.

Teat (tēt), *n.* A nipple; a dug.

Tech'nic (tĕkˈnĭk), **Tech'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the useful or mechanic arts, or to any science, business, or the like. — **Tech'ni-cal'i-ty** (-kălˈĭ-tĭ), *n.* State of being technical; a thing peculiar to any trade, profession, sect, etc. — **Tech'nics**, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; technical terms or objects.

Tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk-nŏlˈŏ-jĭ), *n.* A description of useful arts; an explanation of technical terms. — **Tech-nol'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in technology. — **Tech'no-log'ic** (tĕkˈnō-lŏjˈĭk), **Tech'no-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to technology.

Tech'y (tĕchˈĭ), *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tec-ton'ic (tĕk-tŏnˈĭk), *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.

Ted (tĕd), *v. t.* [TEDDED; TEDDING.] To spread (new-mowed grass) and scatter it for drying. — **Ted'der** (-dĕr), *n.* A machine to spread hay for drying.

Ted'der (tĕdˈdĕr), *n.* A tether, securing an animal so that he may feed within its limits. — *v. t.* [TEDDERED (-dĕrd); TEDDERING.] To tie with a tedder; to secure within limits.

Te Deum (tē dēˈŭm). [L.] An ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving.

Te'di-ous (tēˈdĭ-ŭs *or* tēdˈyŭs), *a.* Involving tedium; tiresome; fatiguing; dilatory; tardy. — **Te'di-um**, *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem (tēm), *v. i.* [TEEMED (tēmd); TEEMING.] To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear; to be full to overflowing; to abound. — *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

Teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *teen* (from thirteen to nineteen).

Teeth (tēth), *n.*, *pl.* of TOOTH.

Teeth (tēth), *v. i.* [TEETHED (tēthd); TEETHING.] To breed teeth. — **Teeth'ing**, *n.* The process by which first teeth cut the gums; dentition.

Tee-to'tal (tē-tōˈtal), *a.* Entire; total. [*Colloq.*] — **Tee-to'tal-er** (-ẽr), *n.* One pledged to abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

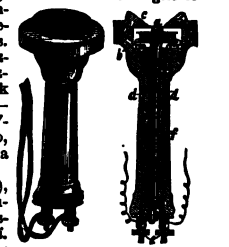
Tee-to'tum (tē-tōˈtŭm), *n.* A child's toy; a kind of top, twirled by the fingers.

Teg'u-lar (tĕgˈū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or arranged like, tiles.

Teg'u-ment (tĕgˈū-ment), *n.* A covering; esp., the covering of a living body. — **Teg'u-men'ta-ry** (-mĕnˈtȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, teguments.

Tel'e-gram (tĕlˈē-grăm), *n.* A message by telegraph. [*Recent*] — **Tel'e-graph** (-grȧf), *n.* An apparatus or process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, esp. by an electric current. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TELEGRAPHED (-grȧft); TELEGRAPHING.] To announce by telegraph. — **Te-leg'ra-pher** (tē-lĕgˈrȧ-fẽr *or* tĕlˈē-grȧfˈẽr), **Te-leg'ra-phist** (tē-lĕgˈrȧ-fĭst *or* tĕlˈē-grȧfˈĭst), *n.* One who operates on a telegraph. — **Te-leg'ra-phy** (tē-lĕgˈrȧ-fĭ), *n.* The constructing, or communicating by, telegraphs. — **Tel'e-graph'ic** (-grȧfˈĭk), **Tel'e-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or communicated by, a telegraph.

Tel'e-phone (tĕlˈē-fōn), *n.* An electro-magnetic instrument for conversing over wires between distant points. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TELEPHONED (-fōnd); TELEPHONING.] To speak through a telephone. — **Tel'e-phon'ic** (-fŏnˈĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or communicated by, a telephone.



Telephone. *a* Diaphragm of Soft Iron; *b* Bobbin of Insulated Copper Wire surrounding the end of a Steel Magnet *f*; *d d* Longitudinal Holes in the Case through which the ends of the Coil *b* pass to the Binding Screws *e* and thence into the Cord.

Tel'e-scope (tĕlˈē-skōp), *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TELESCOPED (-skōpt); TELESCOPING.] To slide over or within; to collide, as railroad cars, so that one runs into another. — **Tel'e-scop'ic** (-skŏpˈĭk), **Tel'e-scop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, a telescope; discoverable only by a telescope; far-seeing; extending by joints sliding one within another, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

Tell (tĕl), *v. t.* [TOLD (tōld); TELLING.] To number; to count; to recite in detail; to give an account of; to publish; to betray; to discover. — *v. i.* To give an account; to produce a marked effect. — **Tell'er**, *n.* One who tells or communicates; an enumerator; one who counts money at a bank, the votes at an election, etc. — **Tell'tale'** (-tālˈ), *a.* Telling tales; babbling. — *n.* An officious informer; a mechanical contrivance showing direction of the wind, height of water in a tank or steam boiler, etc.

Tel'pher (tĕlˈfẽr), *n.* An electric contrivance for moving loads and vehicles. — **Telpher line** *or* **road**. A line conveying electric currents which move vehicles upon it. — **Tel'pher-age** (-ĭj), *n.* Electric transportation.

Te-mer'i-ty (tē-mĕrˈĭ-tĭ), *n.* Rashness.

Tem'per (tĕmˈpẽr), *v. t.* [TEMPERED (-pẽrd); TEMPERING.] To mingle in due proportion; to modify (by adding some new element); to soften; to bring to a proper hardness. — *n.* Due mixture of qualities; temperament; constitution of the mind; moderation; passion; proneness to anger; state of a metal as to hardness, etc. — **Tem'per-a-ment** (-ȧ-ment), *n.* Internal constitution; temperature; a tempering or modifying; adjustment; peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

Tem'per-ance (tĕmˈpẽr-*ans*), *n.* Habitual mod-

eration of the appetites and passions; abstemiousness. — **Tem'per-ate** (-ĕt), *a.* Moderate; not violent; sober; calm; sedate.

Tem'per-a-ture (tĕm'pĕr-ȧ-tūr), *n.* Constitution; state; degree of heat or cold.

Tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* A violent storm, tumult, or commotion; agitation. — **Tem-pes'tu-ous** (tĕm-pĕs'tū-ŭs), *a.* Like or pertaining to a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* An edifice in honor of some deity; a church.

Tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* The flat portion of the head between forehead and ear.

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pŏ-rȧl), *a.* Pertaining to time or this world; secular; political; transitory. — *n.* Anything temporal or secular.

Tem'po-ral (tĕm'pŏ-rȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the temples of the head.

Tem'po-ra-ry (tĕm'pŏ-rȧ-rȳ), *a.* Lasting for a time only; transitory. — **Tem'po-ra-ri-ly** (-rȧ-rĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n.*

Tem'po-rize (tĕm'pŏ-rīz), *v. i.* [TEMPORIZED; TEMPORIZING.] To comply with the time or occasion; to trim; to procrastinate.

Tempt (tĕmpt), *v. t.* To endeavor to persuade; to instigate; to test; to entice; to decoy; to seduce. — **Tempt'er**, *n.* One who tempts; esp., Satan or the Devil. — **Temp-ta'tion** (tĕmp-tā'shŭn), *n.* A tempting; an allurement.

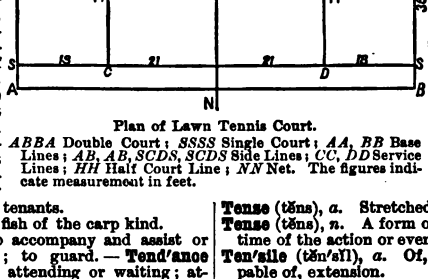
Ten (tĕn), *a.* Twice five; nine and one. — *n.* The sum of nine and one; the symbol representing ten units, as 10 or X.

Te-na'cious (tē-nā'shŭs), *a.* Holding fast; apt to retain; retentive; adhesive; obstinate; stubborn. — **Te-na'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Te-na'cious-ness**, **Te-nac'i-ty** (-năs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ten'ant (tĕn'ȧnt), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; an occupant. — *v. t.* To hold as a tenant. — **Ten'an-cy** (-ȧn-sȳ), *n.* A holding an estate; tenure; temporary possession of another's property. — **Ten'ant-a-ble** (-ȧnt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Fit to be rented; in good repair. — **Ten'ant-less**, *a.* Without tenants; unoccupied. — **Ten'ant-ry** (-rȳ), *n.* A body of tenants.

Tench (tĕnch), *n.* A fish of the carp kind.

Tend (tĕnd), *v. t.* To accompany and assist or protect; to watch; to guard. — **Tend'ance** (-ȧns), *n.* State of attending or waiting; attendance. — **Tend'er**, *n.* One who tends or guards; a vessel attending another, and carrying her stores, etc.; a car attached to a locomotive, to carry its water and fuel.



Plan of Lawn Tennis Court.

ABBA Double Court; *SSSS* Single Court; *AA*, *BB* Base Lines; *AB*, *AB*, *SCDS*, *SCDS* Side Lines; *CC*, *DD* Service Lines; *HH* Half Court Line; *NN* Net. The figures indicate measurement in feet.

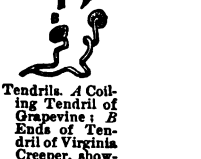
Tend (tĕnd), *v. i.* To move in a certain direction; to aim; to contribute. — **Tend'en-cy** (-ĕn-sȳ), *n.*; *pl.* TENDENCIES (-sĭz). Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; drift; scope; aim.

Ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *v. t.* [TENDERED (-dĕrd); TENDERING.] To offer in payment or satisfaction; to exhibit or present for acceptance. — *n.* An offer (of money to pay a debt, of service to be performed, etc.); a thing offered.

Ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *a.* Easily impressed or injured; easily pained; not hardy; delicate; soft; kind; pathetic. — **Ten'der-loin'** (-loin'), *n.* A tender part of the hind quarter of beef.

Ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* A cord or bundle of fibers, which communicates motion from a muscle to a bone. — **Ten'di-nous** (-dĭ-nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.

Ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* A spiral shoot of a plant that supports it by winding round another body.



Tendrils. *A* Coiling Tendril of Grapevine; *B* Ends of Tendril of Virginia Creeper, showing Disks by which they cling.

Ton'e-ment (tōn'ē-mĕnt), *n.* A house or apartment used by one family; any permanent property that may be held.

Ten'et (tĕn'ĕt), *n.* An opinion or doctrine, which one holds as true; a dogma.

Ton'fold' (tŏn'fōld'), *a.* Ten times more or ten times as many.

Ten'nis (tĕn'nĭs), *n.* A game in which a ball is impelled by blows from rackets or the hand.

Ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* The end of a piece of wood shaped for insertion into a mortise. — *v. t.* To fit into a mortise. — **Tenon saw.** A saw with a thin stiff blade, for cutting tenons.

Ten'or (tĕn'ĕr), *n.* Stamp; character; general drift or direction of thought; intent; meaning; the higher male voice in singing, or the part of a tune adapted to this voice.

Tense (tĕns), *a.* Stretched; rigid; not lax.

Tense (tĕns), *n.* A form of a verb indicating the time of the action or event signified.

Ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or capable of, extension.

Ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* A stretching or straining; effort; strong excitement; elastic force.

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* A pavilion of canvas sustained by poles. — *v. t.* To cover with tents.

Tent (tĕnt), *n.* A roll of lint or linen, to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of a wound. — *v. t.* To probe; to search.

Ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tȧ-k'l), *n.* A slender organ of feeling or motion, attached to the head of certain insects, polyps, etc. — **Ten'ta-tive** (-tĭv), *a.* Trying; experimental. — **Ten-tac'u-lar** (tĕn-tăk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, tentacles.

Ten'ter (tĕn'tẽr), *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters. — **Tenter hook.** A hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

Tenth (tĕnth), *a.* Next after the ninth; being one of ten equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of ten equal parts; the tenth part of a thing; a tithe. — **Tenth'ly**, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Te-nu'i-ty (tẽ-nū'ĭ-tў), *n.* Thinness; smallness in diameter; rarity; rareness (of a fluid). — **Ten'u-ous** (tĕn'ū-ŭs), *a.* Thin; slender; rare; subtile; not dense.

Ten'ure (tĕn'ûr), *n.* A holding property, esp. real estate.

Tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm. **Tep'id-ness, Te-pid'i-ty** (tẽ-pĭd'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Term (tẽrm), *n.* A boundary; a limit; the time anything lasts; a word or expression; *pl.* propositions stated or promises made; conditions. — *v. t.* [TERMED (tẽrmd); TERMING.] To apply a term to; to name; to denominate.

Ter'ma-gant (tẽr'mȧ-gȧnt), *n.* A boisterous, turbulent woman. — *a.* Turbulent; quarrelsome; scolding. — **Ter'ma-gan-cy** (-gȧn-sў), *n.*

‖**Ter'mes** (tẽr'mēz), *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES (-mĭ-tēz). A tropical ant, very destructive to trees and woodwork.

Ter'mi-na-ble (tẽr'mĭ-nȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bounded; limitable. — **Ter'mi-nal** (-nȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the end or extremity; growing at the end of a branch or stem. — **Ter'mi-nate** (-nāt), *v. t.* To set a term or limit to; to put an end to; to complete; to bound. — *v. i.* To be limited; to stop; to cease; to end; to close. — **Ter'mi-na-tive** (-nȧ-tĭv), *a.* Tending to terminate; determining; absolute; definitive. — **Ter'mi-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A terminating; limit in space or extent; bound; consequence; result; the ending of a word.

Ter'mi-nus (tẽr'mĭ-nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* TERMINI (-nī). [L.] A boundary; a border; the end of a road.

Ter'mite (tẽr'mīt), *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES (-mīts). The white ant. See TERMES.

Tern (tẽrn), *n.* A long-winged sea bird, resembling the gulls.

Ter'na-ry (tẽr'nȧ-rў), *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* The number three.

‖**Ter'ra** (tĕr'rȧ), *n.* [L.] The earth; earth. — **Terra cotta.** [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery for statues, vases, etc. — ‖**Terra firma.** [L.] Solid ground; the land, as opposed to *water*.

Ter'race (tĕr'rȧs), *n.* A raised bank of earth; the flat roof of a house.

Ter'ra-pin (tĕr'rȧ-pĭn), *n.* A turtle or tortoise, living in fresh or brackish water, highly valued as food.

Diamond-Back or Salt-Marsh Terrapin.

Ter-res'tri-al (tĕr-rĕs'trĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, the earth.

Ter'ri-ble (tĕr'rĭ-b'l), *a.* Fitted to excite terror, awe, or dread; fearful; horrible; shocking.

Ter'ri-er (tĕr'rĭ-ẽr), *n.* A dog which digs into the ground after animals that burrow.

Ter-rif'ic (tẽr-rĭf'ĭk), *a.* Causing terror or dread. — **Ter'ri-fy** (tĕr'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* [TERRIFIED (-fīd); TERRIFYING.] To shock with fear; to alarm.

Ter'ri-to'ri-al (tĕr'rĭ-tō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Of or pertaining to territory or land; limited to a certain district. — **Ter'ri-to-ry** (tĕr'rĭ-tō-rў), *n.* The extent of land belonging to any state, city, etc.; in the United States, a region not within the limits of any State, but organized with a provisional government.

Ter'ror (tĕr'rẽr), *n.* Extreme fear; fright; dismay. — **Ter'ror-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* To impress by terror; to coerce by intimidation.

Terse (tẽrs), *a.* Elegantly concise; compact.

Ter'tian (tẽr'shan), *a.* Occurring every third day. — *n.* A disease or fever returning every third day. — **Ter'ti-a-ry** (-shĭ-ȧ-rў *or* -shȧ-rў), *a.* Of the third formation, order, or rank.

Tes'sel-late (tĕs'sẽl-lāt), *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work. — **Tes'sel-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Mosaic work, or the making it.

Test (tĕst), *n.* A cupel, for the trial and refinement of metals; any critical examination; a standard; ground of admission or exclusion. — *v. t.* To try by a standard; to prove.

‖**Tes-ta'ce-a** (tĕs-tā'shē-ȧ), **Tes-ta'ceans** (-shanz), *n. pl.* Marine animals covered with shells, esp. mollusks; shellfish. — **Tes-ta'ceous** (-shŭs), *a.* Consisting of, or having, a continuous shell.

Tes'ta-ment (tĕs'tȧ-ment), *n.* A will; a written instrument by which one prescribes the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures (the Old and the New *Testament*). — **Tes'ta-men'tal** (-mĕn'tȧl), **Tes'ta-men'ta-ry** (-tȧ-rў), *a.* Pertaining to, given or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will. — **Tes'tate** (-tāt), *a.* Having made and left a will. — **Tes-ta'tor** (-tā'tẽr), *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will at death. — **Tes-ta'trix** (-trĭks), *n.* A female testator.

Tes'ti-fy (tĕs'tĭ-fī), *v. i.* [TESTIFIED (-fīd); TESTIFYING.] To give testimony; to bear witness. — *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly.

Tes'ti-ly (tĕs'tĭ-lĭ), *adv.* In a testy manner.

Tes'ti-mo'ni-al (tĕs'tĭ-mō'nĭ-al), *n.* A certificate bearing testimony in favor of one's character or conduct. — *a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony. — **Tes'ti-mo-ny** (-mō-nĭ), *n.* Affirmation, establishing or proving some fact; attestation; witness; proof; evidence.

Tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *a.* [TESTIER (-tĭ-ẽr); TESTIEST.] Fretful; peevish; easily irritated.

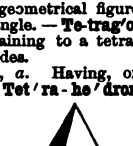
‖**Tet'a-nus** (tĕt'ȧ-nŭs), *n.* Lockjaw.

‖**Tête'-à-tête'** (tāt'-ȧ-tāt'), *n.* [F., head to head.] Private conversation; a sofa arranged for two persons to face each other. — *adv.* Face to face; privately.

Teth'er (tĕth'ẽr), *n.* A rope or chain confining a beast so that it may feed within certain limits. — *v. t.* [TETHERED (tĕth'ẽrd); TETHERING.] To confine (a beast) with a tether.

Tet'ra-gon (tĕt'rȧ-gŏn), *n.* A geometrical figure having four angles; a quadrangle. — **Te-trag'o-nal** (tē-trăg'ō-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

Tet'ra-he'dral (tĕt'rȧ-hē'drȧl), *a.* Having, or composed of, four sides. — **Tet'ra-he'drom** (-drŏn), *n.* A solid figure inclosed by four triangles.



Tetrahedron.

Tet'ra-syl'la-ble (tĕt'rȧ-sĭl'lȧ-b'l), *n.* A word of four syllables. — **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic** (-sĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tet'ra-syl-lab'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

Tet'ter (tĕt'ẽr), *n.* A skin disease, causing itching; herpes. — *v. t.* [TETTERED (-tẽrd); TETTERING.] To affect with tetter.

Teu-ton'ic (tū-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans.

Text (tĕkst), *n.* A composition on which a commentary is written; the original words of an author; a passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse. — **Text'book'** (-bo͝ok'), *n.* A volume on which a teacher comments; a schoolbook.

Tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl), *a.* Woven, or capable of being woven.

Tex'ture (tĕks'tûr), *n.* A weaving; a woven fabric; the connection of threads or filaments interwoven; a web.

‖**Tha'ler** (tä'lẽr), *n.* A German silver dollar, worth about 73 cents.

Than (thăn), *conj.* A particle expressing comparison.

Thank (thăŋk), *v. t.* [THANKED (thăŋkt); THANKING.] To express gratitude to for a favor or for kindness. — *n.* [Generally in *pl.*] Expression of gratitude. — **Thank'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received; grateful. — **Thank'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Not acknowledging favors; ungrateful. — **Thanks'giv'ing** (thăŋks'-gĭv'ĭng *or* thăŋks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* A rendering thanks for favors or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such celebration.

That (thăt), *pron.*, *a.*, *conj.*, & *adv.*; *pl.* THOSE, when a *pron.* or *a.* As pronoun, referring to something before mentioned or understood; the other; the former; who; which. As conjunction, introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb; also, introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result.

Thatch (thăch), *n.* Straw for covering roofs of buildings, stacks of grain, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, etc. — **Thatch'er**, *n.*

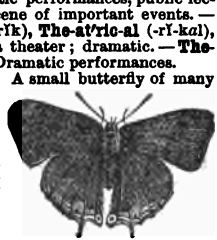
Thaw (thą), *v. i.* & *t.* [THAWED (thąd); THAWING.] To melt; to dissolve; to soften. — *n.* Melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat.

The (thē, *when emphatic or alone;* thĭ, *obscure before a vowel;* thẽ, *obscure before a consonant*), *definite article*, denoting a particular person or thing.

The (thē, thĭ, *or* thẽ), *conj.* & *adv.* By that; by how much; by so much; on that account.

The'a-ter (thē'ȧ-tẽr), **The'a-tre**, *n.* A playhouse; a house for dramatic performances, public lectures, etc.; the scene of important events. — **The-at'ric** (thē-ăt'rĭk), **The-at'ric-al** (-rĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a theater; dramatic. — **The-at'ric-als**, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

Thec'la (thĕk'lȧ), *n.* A small butterfly of many species.



Hopvine Thecla. Nat. size.

Thee (thē), *pron.*; *objective case* of THOU.

Theft (thĕft), *n.* A stealing; the felonious taking of another person's goods; thing stolen.

Their (thâr), *a. pron.* Belonging to them. When standing alone, it has the form *theirs*.

Them (thĕm), *pron.*; *objective case* of THEY. Those persons or things; those.

Theme (thēm), *n.* A subject or topic on which one writes or speaks.

Them-selves' (thĕm-sĕlvz'), *pron.*; *pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF.

Then (thĕn), *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case; consequently.

Thence (thĕns), *adv.* From that place; from that time; for that reason. — **Thence'forth'** (thĕns'fôrth' *or* thĕns'fôrth'), *adv.* From that time. — **Thence-for'ward** (-fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From that time onward.

The'o-lo'gi-an (thē'ō-lō'jĭ-an), **The-ol'o-gist** (thē-ŏl'ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine. — **The'o-log'ic** (thē'ō-lŏj'ĭk), **The'o-log'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things. — **The-ol'o-gy** (-jĭ), *n.* Science of the existence, character, and attributes of God. — **The'o-logue** (thē'ō-lŏg), *n.* A theologian; a student in a theological seminary. [*Colloq. U. S.*]

The'o-ry (thē'ō-rĭ), *n.* A doctrine, or scheme of things; speculation; science, distinguished from art. — **The'o-rist** (-rĭst), *n.* One who forms

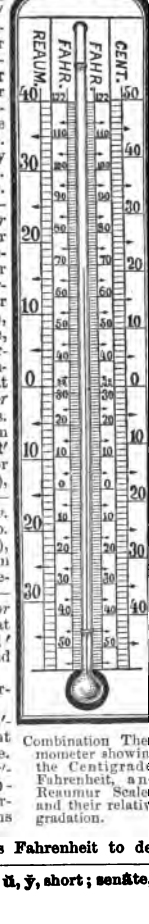
theories; a theorizer. — **The/o-ret'ic** (thē/ō-rĕt'-Ik), **The/o-ret'ic-al** (-I-kal), *a.* Pertaining, or confined, to theory; speculative; unpractical. — **The'o-rize** (-rīz), *v. t.* [THEORIZED (-rizd); THEORIZING.] To form theories; to speculate.

Ther'a-peu'tic (thĕr'ă-pū'tIk), **Ther'a-peu'tic-al** (-tI-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. — **Ther'a-peu'tics** (-tIks), *n.* The use of remedies for diseases.

There (thâr), *adv.* In that place. — **There'a-bout'** (thâr'ă-bout'), **There'a-bouts'** (-bouts'), *adv.* Near that place, number, or quantity; nearly. — **There-aft'er** (thâr-ăf'tẽr), *adv.* After that; afterward. — **There-at'** (-ăt'), *adv.* At that place or event; on that account. — **There-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* By that; in consequence of that. — **There-for'** (-fôr'), *adv.* For that, or this, or it. — **There'fore** (thâr'fōr *or* thĕr'fōr), *conj.* & *adv.* For that or this reason; consequently; in return for this or that. — **There-from'** (thâr-frŏm'), *adv.* From this or that. — **There-in'** (-In'), *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular. — **There'in-to'** (-In-tōō'), *adv.* Into that, or that place. — **There-of'** (-ŏv' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of that or this. — **There-on'** (-ŏn'), *adv.* On that or this. — **There-out'** (-out'), *adv.* Out of that or this. — **There-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To that or this. — **There'un-to'** (-ŭn-tōō'), *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto. — **There'up-on'** (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately; without delay. — **There-with'** (-wIth' *or* -wIth'), *adv.* With that or this. — **There'with-al'** (-wIth-al'), *adv.* Over and above that.

Ther'mal (thĕr'mal), *a.* Pertaining to heat.

Ther-mom'e-ter (thĕr-mŏm'ĕ-tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature. — **Ther'mo-met'ric** (thĕr'-mō-mĕt'rIk), **Ther'mo-met'ric-al** (-rI-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or made by means of, a thermometer.



Combination Thermometer showing the Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

☞ To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by ⅝; to reduce degrees Centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by ⅝ and add 32°.

These (thēz), *pron.*; *pl.* of THIS.

Thew (thū), *n.* Muscle; strength; brawn.

They (thā), *pron.* [*Poss.* THEIRS (thârz *or* thârz), *obj.* THEM (thĕm).] The *plural* of HE, SHE, or IT.

Thick (thIk), *a.* Dense; not thin; inspissated; not transparent or clear; muddy or misty; close or crowded in space; frequently recurring; measuring in the third dimension (the first and second being length and breadth); of greater depth than usual; solid; gross; coarse. — *n.* The thickest part; the time when anything is thickest. — *adv.* Frequently; quick; closely; to a great depth. — **Thick'ly**, *adv.* — **Thick'ness**, *n.* — **Thick'en** (thIk'n), *v. t.* & *i.* [THICKENED (-'nd); THICKENING.] To make or become thick. — **Thick'en-ing**, *n.* A making thick; something put into a mass to make it thicker.

Thick'et (thIk'ĕt), *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thick'set' (thIk'sĕt'), *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body; stout.

Thief (thēf), *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). One who steals; a robber; a pilferer. — **Thieve** (thēv), *v. i.* To steal. — **Thiev'er-y** (-ẽr-y), *n.* Theft; a thing stolen. — **Thiev'ish**, *a.* Given to stealing; like a thief; sly; secret.

Thigh (thī), *n.* The thick part of the leg above the knee.

Thill (thIl), *n.* A shaft of a carriage.

Thim'ble (thIm'b'l), *n.* A metal cap to protect the finger from the needle in sewing.

Thim'ble-ber'ry (thIm'b'l-bĕr'rY), *n.* An American black raspberry.

Thin (thIn), *a.* [THINNER; THINNEST.] Having little thickness; lean; slender; rare; slight; flimsy. — *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. — *v. t.* & *i.* [THINNED (thInd); THINNING.] To make or become thin.

Thine (thīn), *a.* Belonging to thee; thy.

Thing (thIng), *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; an occurrence; an event; *pl.* clothes; furniture; appurtenances.

Think (thInk), *v. i.* & *t.* [THOUGHT (thạt); THINKING.] To have ideas; to purpose; to meditate; to judge; to believe. — **Think'er**, *n.* — **Think'ing**, *a.* Having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas. — *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

Third (thẽrd), *a.* Next after the second; being one of three equal parts. — *n.* One of three equal parts; the next after the second; a musical interval of a tone and a semitone; *pl.* a widow's right to the third part of her husband's estate. — **Third'ly**, *adv.* In the third place.

Thirst (thẽrst), *n.* Desire for drink; an eager desire; a longing. — *v. i.* To be painfully in want of drink; to desire intensely. — **Thirst'y** (-y), *a.* [THIRSTIER (-I-ẽr); THIRSTIEST.] Suffering from want of drink; dry; parched. — **Thirst'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Thirst'i-ness**, *n.*

Thir'teen' (thĕr'tēn'), *a.* One more than twelve; ten and three. — *n.* The sum of ten and three; a symbol representing thirteen units (13, or xiii.). — **Thir'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *a.* Next after the twelfth; being one of thirteen equal parts. — *n.* One of thirteen equal parts; the next after the twelfth; the musical interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thir'ty (thĕr'tȳ), *a.* Three times ten. — *n.* The sum of three times ten; a symbol representing thirty units (30, or xxx.). — **Thir'ti-eth** (-tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts. — *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

This (thĭs), *pron.; pl.* **These** (thēz). A pronoun, denoting something near in place or time, or just mentioned, or about to be mentioned.

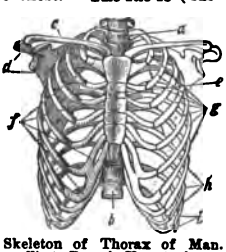
This'tle (thĭs'sl), *n.* A prickly plant of several genera. — **This'tly** (thĭs'lȳ), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

Thith'er (thĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To that place, point, end, or result.

Thole (thōl), *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thong (thŏng), *n.* A leather strap for securing anything.

Tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.* The trunk between neck and abdomen; the chest. — **Tho-rac'ic** (-răs'-ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.



Skeleton of Thorax of Man. *a* First Dorsal Vertebra; *b* Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra; *c* Clavicle; *d* Scapula; *e* Sternum, or Breastbone; *f* Sternal Cartilages; *g* Sternal Ribs; *h* Asternal Ribs; *i* Floating Ribs.

Thorn (thôrn), *n.* A prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a prickle; anything troublesome; care; annoyance. — **Thorn'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [Thornier (-ĭ-ẽr); Thorniest.] Full of thorns; sharp; pricking; vexatious; harassing.

Thor'ough (thŭr'ō), *a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; perfect. — **Thor'ough-ly**, *adv.* — **Thor'ough-bred'** (-brĕd'), *a.* Bred from the best blood, as horses; well-bred; completely bred or accomplished. — **Thor'ough-fare'** (-fâr'), *n.* A passage from one street or opening to another; a frequented street. — **Thor'ough-go'ing** (-gō'-ĭng), *a.* Going through, or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete. — **Thor'ough-paced'** (-pāst'), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

Thor'ough-wort' (-wŭrt'), *n.* A medicinal American plant found in wet grounds; boneset.

Those (thōz), *pron., pl.* of That.

Thou (thou), *pron.* [*Sing. nom.* Thou; *poss.* Thy (thī) or Thine (thīn); *obj.* Thee (thē); *pl. nom.* You (yōō); *poss.* Your (yŏŏr) or Yours (yŏŏrz); *obj.* You.] The pronoun denoting the person addressed.

Though (thō), *adv. & conj.* Granting; admitting; notwithstanding; however.

Thought (thąt), *imp. & p. p.* of Think. — *n.* A thinking; reflection; meditation; an opinion; a judgment; a fancy; purpose; intention. — **Thought'ful**, *a.* Full of thought; favorable to meditation; considerate; deliberate; careful. — **Thought'less**, *a.* Without thought; careless.

Thou'sand (thou'zand), *a. & n.* Ten hundred; very many, indefinitely; a symbol representing one thousand units (1000, M. or CIↃ.). — **Thou'sandth** (-zandth), *a.* Next in order after nine hundred and ninety-nine; being one of a thousand equal parts. — *n.* One of a thousand equal parts.

Thrall (thrąl), *n.* A slave; bondage; servitude. — *v. t.* To enslave. — **Thrall'dom** (-dŭm), *n.* Condition of a thrall; slavery.

Thrash (thrăsh), *v. t. & i.* [Thrashed (thrăsht); Thrashing.] To beat (grain); to beat soundly; to drub; to toss violently. — **Thrash'er**, *n.*

Thread (thrĕd), *n.* A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, etc.; a filament; a line; the prominent spiral part of a screw or nut. — *v. t.* To pass a thread through; to pass or pierce through (a narrow way or channel). — **Thread'bare'** (-bâr'), *a.* Worn to the naked thread; worn out; trite; hackneyed.

Threat (thrĕt), *n.* Declared intention to inflict punishment or pain; menace; denunciation. — **Threat'en** (thrĕt'n), *v. t. & i.* [Threatened (-'nd); Threatening.] To menace. — **Threat'en-ing**, *a.* Indicating a threat or something impending; imminent; menacing.

Three (thrē), *a.* Two and one. — *n.* The sum of two and one; a symbol representing three units (3, or iii.). — **Three'-cor'nered** (-kôr'nẽrd), *a.* Having three corners or angles. — **Three'fold'** (thrē'fōld'), *a.* Consisting of three; thrice repeated. — **Three'-score'** (-skôr'), *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thresh (thrĕsh), *v. t.* To thrash. — **Thresh'er**, *n.*

Thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld), *n.* The doorsill; the entrance; the point of beginning; outset.

Threw, *imp.* of Throw.

Thrice (thrīs), *adv.* Three times; emphatically; very.

Thrift (thrĭft), *n.* A thriving condition; good husbandry; economical management; frugality; vigorous growth; prosperity; gain; profit; the seapink, a garden plant. — **Thrift'y** (-ȳ), *a.* Given to thrift; thriving; frugal; sparing; saving; careful. — **Thrift'i-ly**, *adv.* — **Thrift'i-ness**, *n.* — **Thrift'less**, *a.* Not thrifty; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

Thrift.

Thrill (thrĭl), *n.* A drill; a warbling; a trill; a

thrilling sensation. — *v. t.* To perforate; to bore; to drill. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp, shivering sensation, running through the body.

Thrive (thrīv), *v. i.* [THRIVED (thrīvd); *p. p.* THRIVED or THRIVEN (thrĭv′n); *p. pr.* THRIVING.] To prosper by industry and good management; to grow vigorously; to flourish.

Throat (thrōt), *n.* The front of the neck, with its cavities; anything long and deep.

Throb (thrŏb), *v. i.* [THROBBED (thrŏbd); THROBBING.] To beat strongly, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate. — *n.* A beat, or strong pulsation.

Throe (thrō), *n.* Extreme pain; pang; anguish.

Throne (thrōn), *n.* A chair of state; a royal seat; sovereign power and dignity. — *v. t.* [THRONED (thrōnd); THRONING.] To enthrone.

Throng (thrŏng), *n.* A multitude of people; a crowd. — *v. i.* & *t.* [THRONGED (thrŏngd); THRONGING.] To crowd together; to press.

Throt′tle (thrŏt′t′l), *n.* The windpipe. — *v. t.* & *i.* [THROTTLED (-t′ld); THROTTLING (-tlĭng).] To choke; to strangle.

Through (thrōō), *prep.* From end to end of; within; by means of; to the end or conclusion. — *adv.* From one end to the other; from beginning to end; to the ultimate purpose. — **Through-out′** (thrōō-out′), *prep.* Wholly or quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Throw (thrō), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* THREW (thrū); *p. p.* THROWN (thrōn); *p. pr.* THROWING.] To fling or cast; to project; to send; to wind or twist. — *n.* A hurling or flinging; a cast of dice; distance a missile is thrown. — **Throw′er**, *n.*

Thrum (thrŭm), *n.* An end of weavers' threads; a tuft; coarse yarn. — *v. t.* [THRUMMED (thrŭmd); THRUMMING.] To furnish with thrums; to insert tufts in.

Thrum (thrŭm), *v. i.* & *t.* To play (an instrument) rudely or monotonously with the fingers.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* A small, migratory singing bird, of various species.

Thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse and other animals; frush; small ulcers in the mouth, throat, etc.

Thrust (thrŭst), *v. t.* & *i.* [THRUST; THRUSTING.] To push forcibly; to drive; to force; to impel; to squeeze; to intrude. — *n.* A violent push or driving; attack; assault; horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

Thud (thŭd), *n.* A stroke or blow, causing a dull, hollow sound.

Thug (thŭg), *n.* One of a Hindoo religious sect of robbers and assassins.

Thumb (thŭm), *n.* The short, thick finger of the hand. — *v. t.* [THUMBED (thŭmd); THUMBING.] To handle awkwardly; to soil or wear with thumb or fingers.

Thump (thŭmp), *n.* The sudden fall of a heavy weight; the sound made by the fall of a heavy body. — *v. t.* & *i.* [THUMPED (thŭmt); THUMPING.] To beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound. — **Thump′er**, *n.*

Thun′der (thŭn′dĕr), *n.* The sound following lightning; a loud noise; a startling threat. — *v. i.* [THUNDERED (-dĕrd); THUNDERING.] To sound or roar, as an explosion of electricity. — **Thun′der-er**, *n.* — **Thun′der-bolt′** (-bōlt′), *n.* A shaft of lightning; ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. — **Thun′der-clap′** (-klăp′), *n.* A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity. — **Thun′der-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Making a noise like thunder; sonorous. — **Thun′der-show′er** (-shou′ĕr), **Thun′der-storm′** (-stôrm′), *n.* A storm or shower accompanied with lightning and thunder. — **Thun′der-struck′** (-strŭk′), *a.* Astonished; amazed.

Thurs′day (thûrz′dā), *n.* The fifth day of the week, following Wednesday and before Friday.

Thus (thŭs), *adv.* In this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so.

Thwack (thwăk), *v. t.* [THWACKED (thwăkt); THWACKING.] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to thrash; to thump. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.

Thwart (thwąrt), *a.* Across something else; transverse. — *v. t.* [THWARTED; THWARTING.] To move across or counter to; to cross; to oppose; to frustrate or defeat. — *n.* The seat of a boat on which rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

Thy (thī), *pron., possessive* of THEE. Of or belonging to thee.

Thyme (tim), *n.* An aromatic plant.

Thy-self′ (thī-sĕlf′), *pron.* An emphasized form of THOU.

Ti-a′ra (tī-ā′rā), *n.* A headdress or diadem; the pope's triple crown.

‖Tib′i-a (tĭb′ĭ-ă), *n.* [L.] The shin bone; the larger of the two bones forming the second segment of the leg. — **Tib′i-al** (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to the tibia, or to a pipe or flute.

Tiara.

Tic (tĭk), *n.* A local convulsive motion of certain muscles; twitching. — **‖Tic douloureux** (dōō-lōō-rōō′). Neuralgia in the face.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* A little insect that infests sheep, dogs, cows, etc.

Tick (tĭk), *n.* The cover or case of a bed; a kind of cloth, woven in stripes of different colors, used in making such cases. — **Tick′ing**, *n.* A closely-woven cloth for bedticks.

Tick (tĭk), *v. i.* [TICKED (tĭkt); TICKING.] To make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click. — *n.* The distinct, quick beat of a watch, clock, etc.; a mark to distinguish something; a check.

Tick′et (tĭk′ĕt), *n.* A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or token, — used to give admission to a place of assembly, or a public conveyance, or as a label, certificate, etc. — *v. t.* [TICKETED; TICKETING.] To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on (goods, etc.).

Tic′kle (tĭk′k′l), *v. t.* [TICKLED (-k′ld); TICKLING (-klĭng).] To touch lightly, so as to cause a

thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to please by slight gratification. — **Tic'klish** (-klĭsh), *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; liable to fall at a touch; insecure; nice; critical.

Tid'al (tīd'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tid'bit' (tĭd'bĭt'), *n.* A delicate piece of anything eatable. [Written also *titbit.*]

Tide (tīd), *n.* Time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean; stream; current; tendency or direction of causes or events; course. — *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream. — *v. i.* To pour a tide or flood.

Ti'dings (tī'dĭngz), *n. pl.* News; information.

Ti'dy (tī'dy), *a.* [TIDIER (-dĭ-ẽr); TIDIEST.] Arranged in good order; neat. — *n.* A cover for the back of a chair, sofa, etc. — *v. t.* To put in order; to set right. — **Ti'di-ly**, *adv.*

Tie (tī), *v. t.* [TIED (tīd); TYING (tī'ĭng).] To fasten; to bind; to equal in a contest. — *n.* A knot; a bond; an obligation; an equality in numbers, as of votes, a score in a game, etc. — **Ti'er** (tī'ẽr), *n.* One that ties; a child's apron.

Tier (tẽr), *n.* A rank; one of two or more rows placed one above another.

Tierce (tẽrs), *n.* A cask or measure holding 42 wine gallons; in card playing, a sequence of three cards of the same suit; a particular thrust in fencing.

Tiff (tĭf), *n.* A small draught of liquor; a fit of peevishness.

Ti'ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* An Asiatic beast of prey of

Bengal Tiger.

the cat kind. — **American tiger.** The panther. — **Tiger cat.** A small carnivorous animal resembling the tiger; the ocelot. — **Ti'gress** (-grĕs), *n.* A female tiger. — **Ti'grish** (-grĭsh), *a.* Like a tiger; ferocious. — **Tiger lily.** A lily having spotted flowers.

Tight (tīt), *a.* Firmly held together; compact; close; parsimonious. — **Tight'en** (tīt'n), *v. t.* [TIGHTENED (-'nd); TIGHTENING.] To draw tighter; to make more close.

Tike (tīk), *n.* A countryman or clown; a cur.

Tile (tīl), *n.* A thin piece of slate or baked clay, for covering roofs or floors, for drains, etc.; a hat. — *v. t.* [TILED; TILING.] To cover with tiles. — **Til'er** (tīl'ẽr), *n.* One who lays tiles; a doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons.

Till (tĭl), *n.* A money box in a shop; a drawer.

Till (tĭl), *prep.* To the time of; until.

Till (tĭl), *v. t.* [TILLED (tĭld); TILLING.] To plow and dress (land); to cultivate. — **Till'er**, *n.* — **Till'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable. — **Till'age** (-ĭj), *n.* The operation or art of tilling; cultivation; farming; agriculture.

Till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* The lever used to turn a rudder.

Till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* A shoot from the root or trunk of a plant. — *v. i.* [TILLERED (tĭl'ẽrd); TILLERING.] To put forth shoots from the root of the original stalk. [Sometimes written *tillow.*]

Tilt (tĭlt), *n.* A covering overhead; a tent; an awning. — *v. t.* To cover with a tilt.

Tilt (tĭlt), *v. t.* To raise one end of (a cask, etc.); to thrust, as a lance; to hammer with a tilt hammer, or tilt. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance or rapier; to lean or fall to one side. — *n.* A thrust; a tournament; a leaning to one side; a tilt hammer. — **Tilt'er**, *n.* — **Tilt hammer.** A heavy hammer for working iron, etc., which is tilted or lifted by projections on a revolving wheel; a trip hammer.

Tilt Hammer. *a* Helve; *b* Pivot of Helve; *c* Hammer Head; *d* Anvil; *f* Shaft carrying Collar *e* with Cams for lifting the Hammer Head; *g* Prop to hold up the Hammer when not in use.

Tilth (tĭlth), *n.* State of being tilled; culture.

Tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* Wood fit for building, for tools, utensils, fences, ships, etc.; the trunk of a tree; material for any structure; wooded land.

Tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* A kind of drum.

Time (tīm), *n.* A particular period or part of duration; a proper season; an opportunity; an age or period; the duration of life; hours and days at one's disposal; allotted period; designated hour; in music, the measure of sounds; tone. — *v. t.* [TIMED (tīmd); TIMING.] To adapt to the occasion; to ascertain the time or rate of. — *v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time. — **Time'ly**, *a.* [TIMELIER (-lĭ-ẽr); TIMELIEST.] Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; soon. — **Time'li-ness**, *n.* — **Time'keep'er** (-kēp'ẽr), **Time'piece'** (-pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer. — **Time'-ta'ble**, *n.* A list of the times at which several things are to take place.

Tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *a.* Wanting in courage to meet danger; afraid; cowardly; retiring. — **Ti-mid'i-ty** (tĭ-mĭd'ĭ-tỹ), **Tim'id-ness**, *n.*

Tim'or-ous (tĭm'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Timid; manifesting fear; full of scruples. — **Tim'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Tim'o-thy (tĭm'ō-thỹ), *n.*, **Timothy grass.** A kind of fodder grass.

Tin (tĭn), *n.* A white, soft metal, very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; money [*Cant*]. — *v. t.* [TINNED (tĭnd); TINNING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron. — **Tin foil.** Tin reduced to a thin leaf. — **Tin'ner, Tin'man** (-man), *n.* One who works or deals in tinware.

Tinct (tĭŋkt), *n.* Stain; color; tinge; tincture. — **Tinc'ture** (tĭŋk'tŭr), *n.* A shade of color; a spirituous solution of a substance; a slight taste or quality added to anything. — *v. t.* [TINCTURED (-tŭrd); TINCTURING.] To tinge; to color; to dye; to imbue the mind of.

Tin'der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tine (tin), *n.* The tooth of a fork; a prong.

Ting (tĭng), *n.* A sharp sound, as of a bell. — *v. i.* To tinkle.

Tinge (tĭnj), *v. t.* [TINGED (tĭnjd); TINGEING (tĭnj'ĭng).] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to color slightly; to dye; to stain; to tincture. — *n.* A slight infusion of some color, taste, etc.; a dye.

Tin'gle (tĭŋ'g'l), *v. i.* [TINGLED (-gl'd); TINGLING (-glĭng).] To feel a thrilling sensation or sharp, pricking pain.

Tink'er (tĭŋk'ẽr), *n.* A mender of metal kettles, pans, etc. — *v. t.* To mend or solder (metal wares). — *v. i.* To busy one's self in small mechanical work.

Tin'kle (tĭŋ'k'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [TINKLED (-k'ld); TINKLING (-klĭng).] To clink; to make sharp, quick sounds. — *n.* A small, sharp sound.

Tin'sel, (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* A shining material, more gaudy than valuable; ornamental lace. — *v. t.* [TINSELED (-sĕld) or TINSELLED; TINSELING or TINSELLING.] To deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

Tint (tĭnt), *n.* A slight coloring; a feeble dye. — *v. t.* To tinge.

Ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *a.* [TINIER (tī'nĭ-ẽr); TINIEST.] Very small; little; puny.

Tip (tĭp), *n.* The end; the point; a bit of private information [*Collog.*]; a small fee or gratuity [*Collog.*]. — *v. t.* [TIPPED (tĭpt); TIPPING.] To form a point upon; to cover the tip or end of; to bestow a gift upon; to lower one end of; to throw upon the end.

Tip'pet (tĭp'pĕt), *n.* A muffler, or warm covering for the neck.

Tip'ple (tĭp'p'l), *v. i.* & *t.* [TIPPLED (-p'ld); TIPPLING (-plĭng).] To drink (strong liquors) habitually. — *n.* Liquor; drink. — **Tip'pler** (-plẽr), *n.*

Tip'sy (tĭp'sĭ), *a.* Affected with strong drink; fuddled. — **Tip'si-ly**, *adv.* — **Tip'si-ness**, *n.*

Tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.* The end of the toe.

Tip'-top' (tĭp'tŏp'), *n.* The highest or utmost degree. — *a.* Very excellent. [*Colloq.*]

Ti-rade' (tĭ-rād'), *n.* A strain of censure; invective; violent declamation.

Tire (tīr), *n.* A row or rank; attire; apparel; an iron hoop, binding the fellies of a wheel.

Tire (tīr), *v. t.* [TIRED (tīrd); TIRING.] To exhaust the strength of, by toil or labor; to weary; to fatigue; to harass. — *v. i.* To become weary; to have one's strength or patience exhausted. — **Tired'ness**, *n.* State of being wearied; weariness. — **Tire'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Fitted to tire; fatiguing; tedious.

Tis'sue (tĭsh'ū), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold, silver, or figured colors; a layer of matter composing an animal or vegetable body; a connected series. — **Tissue paper.** Very thin, gauzelike paper.

Tit (tĭt), *n.* A small horse; a small bird; a titmouse, or tomtit. — **Tit for tat.** An equivalent.

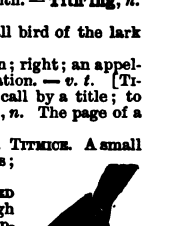
Tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* A tidbit.

Tith'a-ble (tīth'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Subject to payment of tithes. — **Tithe** (tīth), *n.* A tenth part; a small proportion. — *v. t.* [TITHED (tīthd); TITHING.] To tax to the amount of a tenth. — **Tith'ing**, *n.* A levying or taking tithe.

Tit'lark' (tĭt'lärk'), *n.* A small bird of the lark kind; a pipit.

Ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* An inscription; right; an appellation of honor; a denomination. — *v. t.* [TITLED (-t'ld); TITLING.] To call by a title; to entitle. — **Ti'tle-page'** (-pāj'), *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.

Tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* TITMICE. A small perching bird of many species; the tit or tomtit.



Blue Titmouse.

Tit'ter (tĭt'ẽr), *v. i.* [TITTERED (-tẽrd); TITTERING.] To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth; to giggle. — *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tit'tle (tĭt't'l), *n.* A small particle; a dot; a jot; an iota. — **Tit'tle-tat'tle** (-tăt't'l), *n.* Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle; gossip.

Tit'u-lar (tĭt'ū-lẽr), *a.* Existing in title or name only; nominal. — **Tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* — **Tit'u-la-ry** (-lă-rĭ), *a.* Consisting in a title; titular. — *n.* One invested with a title to an office.

To (tōō *when emphasized or alone*; tŏŏ, *obscure or unemphasized*), *prep.* Indicating approach and arrival, also motion or tendency; — opposed to *from*.

Toad (tōd), *n.* A reptile shaped like the frog, but avoiding water, and useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects. — **Toad'eat'er** (-ēt'ẽr), *n.* A fawning parasite; a mean sycophant. — **Toad'stool'** (-stōōl'), *n.* A poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. — **Toad'y** (-ĭ), *n.* A toad-eater. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TOADIED (-Id); TOADYING.] To flatter meanly; to fawn.

Toast (tōst), *v. t.* To dry and scorch (bread, cheese, etc.) by the heat of a fire; to drink to the health of, or in honor of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; a sentiment honored by drinking.

To-bac'co (tō-băk'kō), *n.* An American plant used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff.

To-bog'gan (tō-bŏg'gan), *n.* A Canadian sled, made of a board turned up at the end, for coasting down hill, or to be drawn over the snow by dogs. — *v. i.* To ride on a toboggan. [Written also *tarbogin*.]

To-day' (tōō-dā'), *n.* The present day. — *adv.* On this day.

Tod'dle (tŏd'd'l), *v. i.* [TODDLED (-d'ld); TODDLING.] To walk with short steps, as a child. — **Tod'dler**, *n.*

Tod'dy (tŏd'dy), *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

To-do' (tō̆-dō̆'), *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion.

Toe (tō), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot. — *v. t.* [TOED (tōd); TOEING.] To touch with the toes; to come fully up to.

To-geth'er (tō̆-gĕth'ẽr), *adv.* In the same place or time; unitedly; into junction.

Tog'gle (tŏg'g'l), *n.* A pin for securing a rope, bolt, etc.; a button. — **Toggle joint.** An elbow or knee joint, formed by two connected bars, which exert great outward pressure when brought into a straight line.

Toggle Joint.

Toil (toil), *v. i.* [TOILED (toild); TOILING.] To labor; to work hard. — *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; drudgery; task; travail. — **Toil'er,** *n.* — **Toil'some** (-sŭm), *a.* Attended with toil or pain; laborious; wearisome. — **Toil'some-ness,** *n.*

Toil (toil), *n.* A net or snare for taking prey.

Toi'let (toi'lĕt), *n.* A dressing table; dress.

To'ken (tō'k'n), *n.* Something intended to represent something else; a sign; among printers, ten quires of paper.

Told, *imp. & p. p.* of TELL.

Tol'er-a-ble (tŏl'ẽr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being endured; supportable; sufferable; not contemptible; passable. — **Tol'er-ance** (-*ans*), *n.* Endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration. — **Tol'er-ant** (-*ant*), *a.* Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; indulgent. — **Tol'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To allow to be or to be done by not hindering; to suffer. — **Tol'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A tolerating; sufferance; freedom from bigotry, esp. in matters of religion.

Toll (tōl), *n.* A tax paid for some privilege, as of passing over a bridge or on a highway; a miller's share of the grain, taken in compensation for grinding; tax; impost. — **Toll'er, Toll gatherer, Toll'man,** *n.* One who receives or collects toll. — **Toll bridge.** A bridge where toll is paid for passing it. — **Toll'gate** (-gāt), *n.* A gate on a road where passers pay toll.

Toll (tōl), *v. i. & t.* [TOLLED (tōld); TOLLING.] To ring (a bell) with slow, measured strokes.

Tom'a-hawk (tŏm'ā-hạk), *n.* A North American Indian's war hatchet. — *v. t.* [TOMAHAWKED (-hạkt); TOMAHAWKING.] To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

To-ma'to (tō-mā'tō *or* tō-mä'tō), *n.* A plant and its fruit, eaten either raw or cooked.

Tomb (tōōm), *n.* A pit for burying the dead; a grave; a vault. — *v. t.* [TOMBED (tōōmd); TOMBING.] To bury; to inter. — **Tomb'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Destitute of a tomb. — **Tomb'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* A romping girl.

Tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* A male cat.

Tom'cod' (tŏm'kŏd'), *n.* A small food fish abundant on the American coast soon after frost commences; the frost fish.

Tome (tōm), *n.* A ponderous volume; a book.

Tom-fool'er-y (tŏm-fōōl'ẽr-ỹ), *n.* Foolish trifling.

To-mor'row (tō̆-mŏr'rō), *n.* The day after the present. — *adv.* On the morrow.

Tom'tit' (tŏm'tĭt' *or* tŏm'tĭt'), *n.* A little bird; the titmouse.

‖**Ton** (tŏn), *n.* [F.] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

Ton (tŭn), *n.* The weight of 2,000 or 2,240 pounds; a weight or space (about forty cubic feet) by which the burden of a ship is estimated.

Tone (tōn), *n.* Sound, or the character or quality of a sound; inflection or modulation of the voice; a whining or affected speech; musical pitch of a sound, or interval between contiguous sounds; healthy state of the body, or of mind; temper; mood; character; spirit; drift. — *v. t.* [TONED; TONING.] To utter with an affected tone; to tune. — **Tone'less** (-lĕs), *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

Tongs (tŏngz), *n. pl.* A two-legged instrument, for handling fire or heated metals.

Tongue (tŭng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech; discourse; a language; anything resembling an animal's tongue; as, the *tongue* of a buckle; a *tongue* of land, etc. — *v. t.* [TONGUED (tŭngd); TONGUING.] To modulate with the tongue (notes, in playing the flute, etc.); to join by means of a tongue and groove. — **To hold the tongue.** To be silent. — **Tongue'-tied'** (-tīd'), *a.* Unable to speak freely.

Ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *a.* Relating to tones or sounds; increasing tension, strength, or the tone of the animal system. — *n.* A medicine that increases strength and gives vigor to the system.

To-night' (tō̆-nīt'), *n.* The present night, or night after the present day. — *adv.* On this night.

Ton'nage (tŭn'nĭj), *n.* The weight of goods or cubical content of a ship in tons; a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

Ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* One of two glands in the throat.

Ton-so'ri-al (tŏn-sō'rĭ-*al*), *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shaving. — **Ton'sure** (-shụr), *n.* A clipping the hair, or shaving the crown of the head; the crown which Roman Catholic priests wear as a mark of their order.

Ton-tine' (tŏn-tēn'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.

Too (tōō), *adv.* Over; more than enough; also; in addition; likewise.

Took, *imp.* of TAKE.

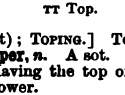
Tool (tōōl), *n.* An instrument to facilitate mechanical operations; an implement; a hireling or emissary. — *v. t.* [TOOLED (tōōld); TOOLING.] To shape or finish with a tool. — **Tool'ing,** *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

Toot (tōōt), *v. i.* To make a sound by contact of tongue and teeth; to sound a horn. — *v. t.* To blow; to sound. — **Toot'er,** *n.*

Tooth (tōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). One of the small bones attached to the jaws for chewing

food; a projection; a tine; a prong. — *v. t.* [TOOTHED (tōōtht) : TOOTHING.] To furnish with teeth; to indent; to cut into teeth. — **Tooth'ache'** (tooth'āk'), *n.* Pain in the teeth. — **Tooth'less** (tōōth'lĕs), *a.* Having no teeth. — **Tooth'pick'** (-pĭk'), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

Top (tŏp), *n.* The highest part of anything; the platform at the head of a ship's lower mast; toy made to spin on its point. — *v. i.* [TOPPED (tŏpt); TOPPING.] To rise aloft; to predominate; to rise above others. — *v. t.* To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to crop.



TT Top.

To'paz (tō'păz), *n.* A precious stone, generally yellowish and pellucid.

Tope (tōp), *v. i.* [TOPED (tōpt); TOPING.] To drink hard or to excess. — **To'per**, *n.* A sot.

Top'-heav'y (tŏp'hĕv'ў), *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* A subject of discourse, argument, etc.; a matter treated of; a point; a head. — **Top'ic, Top'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a place; local. — **Top'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* A crest of feathers on the head of a bird; a knot or bow worn on the head by women.

Top'mast (tŏp'măst), *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.

Top'most' (tŏp'mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

To-pog'ra-phy (tō-pŏg'rȧ-fў), *n.* The description of a particular place, city, tract of land, etc.; delineation of any place or region. — **To-pog'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One skilled in topography. — **Top'o-graph'ic** (tŏp'ō-grăf'ĭk), **Top'o-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to topography.

Top'ple (tŏp'p'l), *v. i.* [TOPPLED (-p'ld); TOPPLING (-plĭng).] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Top'sail' (tŏp'sāl'; tŏp's'l, *among seamen*), *n.* A sail extended across the topmast.

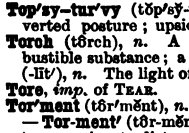
Top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sў-tûr'vў), *adv.* In an inverted posture; upside down.

Torch (tôrch), *n.* A light formed of a combustible substance; a flambeau. — **Torch'light'** (-līt'), *n.* The light of a torch.

Tore, *imp.* of TEAR.

Tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish. — **Tor-ment'** (tôr-mĕnt'), *v. t.* To put to extreme pain; to distress; to tease; to vex.

Torn, *p. p.* of TEAR.



Torpedo.

Tor'na'do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* TORNADOES (-dōz). A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

Tor-pe'do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; *pl.* TORPEDOES (-dōz). A fish of the ray kind, which can give electric shocks; an apparatus for blowing up ships, etc.; a small pellet exploded by concussion.

Tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *a.* Without motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; sluggish; inactive. — **Tor-pid'i-ty** (tôr-pĭd'ĭ-tў), **Tor'pid-ness**, **Tor'pi-tude** (-pĭ-tūd), *n.* — **Tor'por** (tôr'pẽr), *n.* The state of being torpid; inactivity; stupidity.

Tor'rent (tŏr'rent), *n.* A violent stream; a strong current.

Tor'rid (tŏr'rĭd), *a.* Parched; dried with heat burning or parching. — **Torrid zone.** That belt of the earth between the tropics, where heat is always great.

Tor'sion (tôr'shŭn), *n.* A turning or twisting; the force with which a thread, wire, etc., untwists.

Tor'toise (tôr'tĭs *or* -tŭs), *n.* A reptile incased in two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in place of teeth.

Tortoise.

Tor'tu-ous (tôr'tū-ŭs), *a.* Bent in different directions; twisted; wrong; deceitful.

Tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; torment. — *v. t.* [TORTURED (-tūrd); TORTURING.] To put to torture; to pain extremely. — **Tor'tur-er**, *n.*

To'ry (tō'rў), *n.*; *pl.* TORIES (-rĭz). One of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig or progressive party.

Toss (tŏs), *v. t.* [TOSSED (less properly TOST); TOSSING.] To throw with the hand; to throw upward or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to be in commotion. — *n.* A tossing.

Tot (tŏt), *n.* Anything small.

To'tal (tō'tal), *a.* Full; complete; entire; integral; not divided. — *n.* The whole; the whole amount. — **To-tal'i-ty** (tō-tăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount. — **To'tal-ly**, *adv.*

Toucan.

Tote (tōt), *v. t.* To carry or bear. [*Colloq., Southern U. S.*]

Tot'ter (tŏt'ẽr), *v. i.* [TOTTERED (-tẽrd); TOTTERING.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to reel; to lean.

Tou'can (tōō'kăn), *n.* A tropical American fruit-eating bird, having a very large bill.

Touch (tŭch), *v. t.* [TOUCHED (tŭcht); TOUCHING.] To come in contact with; to reach to; to attain; to feel; to affect or move; to afflict or distress. — *v. i.* To be in contact; to treat anything slightly in discourse. — *n.* A touching; contact; the sense of feeling or common

sensation; a small quantity; a little; test; proof. — **Touch'hole'** (-hōl'), *n.* The vent of a cannon, etc., by which fire is communicated to the powder. — **Touch'ing**, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. — *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to. — **Touch'-me-not'** (-mē-nŏt'), *n.* A plant which bursts when handled, and ejects its seeds; the squirting cucumber. — **Touch'stone'** (-stōn'), *n.* A compact siliceous schist, which indicates the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; a test or criterion. — **Touch'wood'** (-wŏŏd'), *n.* Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. — **Touch'y**, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.

Tough (tŭf), *a.* [TOUGHER; TOUGHEST.] Flexible but not brittle; not easily broken; firm; tenacious; stiff; rigid; violent. — *n.* A rowdy. [*Colloq.*] — **Tough'en** (tŭf''n), *v. i.* [TOUGHENED (-'nd); TOUGHENING.] To grow tough or tougher. — *v. t.* To make tough.

Tour (tōōr), *n.* A going round; a journey; an excursion. — *v. i.* [TOURED (tōōrd); TOURING.] To make a tour. — **Tour'ist** (-ĭst), *n.* One who makes a tour; a traveler for pleasure.

Tour'na-ment (tōōr'nă-ment *or* tûr'-), *n.* A mock fight or martial contest between horsemen. — **Tour'ney** (-nĭ), *n.* A tournament.

Tour'ni-quet (tōōr'nĭ-kĕt *or* tûr'-), *n.* [F.] A surgical bandage tightened with a screw, to check the flow of blood.

‖**Tour-nure'** (tōōr-nụr'), *n.* [F.] Turn; contour; figure; a bustle.

Touse (touz), *v. t. & i.* To pull; to tear.

Tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v. t.* To put into disorder; to tumble; to touse. [*Colloq.*]

Tow (tō), *v. t.* [TOWED (tōd); TOWING.] To drag (a vessel) through the water by a rope. — *n.* A towing; a vessel or group of vessels towed. — **Tow'age** (-ĭj), *n.* A towing; price paid for towing. — **Tow'boat'**, *n.* A boat which is towed; a steamer for towing other vessels. — **Tow'line'** (-līn'), **Tow'rope'** (-rōp'), *n.* A rope for towing a vessel. — **Tow'path'** (-păth'), *n.* A path, beside a canal, for the beasts that tow boats.

Tow (tō), *n.* The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.

To'ward (tō'ẽrd), **To'wards** (tō'ẽrdz), *prep.* In the direction of; with respect to; regarding; nearly; about. — *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation. — **To'ward** (-wẽrd), *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt.

Tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, and for other purposes; a napkin.

Tow'er (tou'ẽr), *n.* A lofty edifice; a citadel; a fortress. — *v. i.* [TOWERED (-ẽrd); TOWERING.] To be lofty or very high; to soar; to mount. — **Tow'er-ing**, *a.* Very high; extreme; surpassing.

Town (toun), *n.* A collection of houses larger than a village; the inhabitants of a town; a township; a metropolis or its inhabitants. — **Town'ship**, *n.* The district or territory of a town. — **Towns'man** (tounz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* TOWNSMEN (-mĕn). A resident of a town; one of the same town with another.

Toy (toi), *n.* A plaything for children; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. i.* [TOYED (toid); TOYING.] To trifle; to wanton. — **Toy'man** (-măn), *n.*; *pl.* TOYMEN. One who deals in toys.

Trace (trās), *n.* A mark; a footprint; a track; a token; one of the two straps, etc., attaching a horse to a vehicle. — *v. t.* [TRACED (trāst); TRACING.] To delineate with marks; to copy (a drawing) by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed; to follow the trace or track of. — **Trace'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being traced. — **Tra'cer-y** (trā'sẽr-ĭ), *n.* Ornamental carving in architecture.

Tra'che-a (trā'kē-ă, *L.* tră-kē'ă), *n.*; *pl.* TRACHEÆ (-ē). The windpipe.

Track (trăk), *n.* A mark left by something passing, or by the foot; a trace; a vestige; a road; a path; a way; the line of rails of a railroad. — *v. t.* [TRACKED (trăkt); TRACKING.] To follow by traces; to tow (a vessel). — **Track'less**, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.

Tract (trăkt), *n.* Something drawn out or extended; a region (of land or water) of indefinite extent; a written discourse; a short treatise on practical religion.

Tract'a-ble (trăkt'ă-b'l), *a.* Easily led or managed; docile; practicable; feasible. — **Tract'a-ble-ness**, **Tract'a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Tract'ile (trăkt'ĭl), *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **Trac-til'i-ty** (trăk-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* A drawing. — **Tract'ive** (trăkt'ĭv), *a.* Drawing; pulling; attracting.

Trade (trād), *n.* Exchange of commodities by barter; commerce; traffic; a business which one has learned and carries on; mechanical employment; men of the same occupation; *pl.* the trade winds. — *v. i. & t.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain. — **Trad'er** (trād'ẽr), *n.* — **Trade'mark'** (trād'märk'), *n.* A distinguishing mark used by a manufacturer on his goods; a label. — **Trades'man** (trādz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* TRADESMEN. One who trades; a shopkeeper; a mechanic or artificer. — **Trades union**, **Trade union**. A combination among workmen for maintaining their wages, hours of labor, customs, etc. — **Trade wind**. A periodical wind in or near the torrid zone, very serviceable to navigators, and hence to trade.

Tra-di'tion (tră-dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A delivering into the hands of another; the oral delivery of opinions and customs, from father to son; knowledge transmitted without written memorials. — **Tra-di'tion-al** (-ăl), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tradition.

Tra-duce' (tră-dūs'), *v. t.* [TRADUCED (-dūst'); TRADUCING.] To represent as blamable; to misrepresent; to calumniate; to defame; to depreciate; to slander. — **Tra-du'cer** (-dū'sẽr), *n.*

Tra-duc'tion (tră-dŭk'shŭn), *n.* Derivation; propagation; a transferring; transportation.

Traf'fic (trăf'fĭk), *n.* Commerce; dealing; trade; movement of goods and passengers on railroads, vessels, etc. — *v. i.* & *t.* [TRAFFICKED (-fĭkt); TRAFFICKING.] To buy and sell; to barter; to trade. — **Traf'fick-er**, *n.*

Trag'a-canth (trăg'ă-kănth), *n.* The gum of several plants, used medicinally, in confectionery, as a substitute for gum arabic, etc.

Tra-ge'di-an (trȧ-jē'dĭ-*an*), *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedy. — ‖**Tra-ge'dienne'** (trȧ-zhă'-dyĕn'; *E.* trȧ-jē'dĭ-ĕn'), *n.* A woman who plays in tragedy.

Trag'e-dy (trăj'ĕ-dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TRAGEDIES (-dĭz). A dramatic representation of some signal action by illustrious persons, generally resulting fatally; a fatal and mournful event; a loss of life by violence. — **Trag'ic** (-ĭk), **Trag'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; fatal to life; calamitous; mournful; expressive of sorrow.

Trail (trāl), *v. t.* & *i.* [TRAILED (trāld); TRAILING.] To drag along the ground; to draw out. — *n.* Scent left on the ground by an animal; anything drawn to length; a train.

Train (trān), *v. t.* [TRAINED (trānd); TRAINING.] To draw along; to trail; to entice; to teach and form by practice; to exercise; to discipline; to direct or form (plants) by growth, lopping, or pruning. — *n.* A thing drawn along; that which is in the hinder part or rear; a number of followers; a retinue; a series; regular method; process; a line of gunpowder, to fire a charge; a connected line of cars on a railroad; the trailing part of a long garment.

Train' oil' (trān' oil'). Oil boiled from the blubber or fat of whales.

Trait (trāt), *n.* A stroke; a marked peculiarity.

Trai'tor (trā'tĕr), *n.* One who violates his allegiance; one guilty of treason; a betrayer. — **Trai'tor-ess** (-ĕs), **Trai'tress** (-trĕs), *n.* A woman who betrays. — **Trai'tor-ous** (-tŏr-ŭs), *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; disloyal.

Tram (trăm), *n.* A coal wagon used in English mines; a rail or track of a tramroad. — **Tram'-road'** (-rōd'), **Tram'way'** (-wā'), *n.* A road for easy transit of trains or wagons, by smooth blocks of stone, beams of wood, or plates or rails of iron.

Tram'mel (trăm'mĕl), *n.* A shackle; a hook; an impediment to progress or freedom. — *v. t.* [TRAMMELED (-mĕld) or TRAMMELLED; TRAMMELING or TRAMMELLING.] To confine; to hamper; to shackle. — **Tram'mel-er**, *n.*

Tramp (trămp), *v. t.* & *i.* [TRAMPED (trămt); TRAMPING.] To tread; to travel. — *n.* The sound of the foot in walking or marching; a foot journey; a foot traveler; a vagrant.

Tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v. t.* [TRAMPLED (-p'ld); TRAMPLING (-plĭng).] To tread under foot.

Trance (trăns), *n.* A state of insensibility; ecstasy; catalepsy.

Tran'quil (trăn'kwĭl), *a.* Quiet; calm; undisturbed. — **Tran'quil-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran'quil-ness**, **Tran-quil'i-ty** (trăn-kwĭl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* — **Tran'quil-ize** (-iz), **Tran'quil-lize**, *v. t.* [TRANQUILIZED (-izd) or TRANQUILLIZED; TRANQUILIZING (-ĭ'zĭng) or TRANQUILLIZING.] To render tranquil; to quiet; to compose; to soothe; to pacify. — **Tran'quil-i'zer**, **Tran'quil-li'zer**, *n.*

Trans-act' (trănz-ăkt'), *v. t.* To do; to perform; to manage. — **Trans-act'or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Trans-ac'tion** (-ăk'shŭn), *n.* A doing or performing; thing done; an affair; an action; a process.

Trans-al'pine (trănz-ăl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* Lying beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome, that is, north or west of the Alps): — opposed to *cisalpine*.

Trans/at-lan'tic (trănz/ăt-lăn'tĭk), *a.* Being beyond the Atlantic.

Tran-scend' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. t.* To rise above; to surmount; to go beyond; to surpass; to excel; to exceed. — **Tran-scend'ent** (-ent), *a.* Very excellent; surpassing others; exceeding the bounds of human knowledge. — **Tran-scend'ent-ly**, *adv.* — **Tran-scend'ent-ness**, **Tran-scend'-ence** (-ens), **Tran-scend'en-cy** (-en-sĭ), *n.* — **Tran/scen-den'tal** (trăn/sĕn-dĕn'*tal*), *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; beyond the reach of ordinary experience or knowledge; abstruse; vague; illusive.

Tran-scribe' (trăn-skrīb'), *v. t.* [TRANSCRIBED (-skrībd'); TRANSCRIBING.] To write over again; to copy. — **Tran'script** (-skrĭpt), *n.* A thing transcribed; a copy.

Tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* A part of a church crossing the body or nave at right angles.

Trans-fer' (trănz-fĕr'), *v. t.* [TRANSFERRED (-fĕrd'); TRANSFERRING.] To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate. — **Trans'fer** (trănz'fĕr), *n.* A transferring; conveyance; removal. — **Trans-fer'rer** (-fĕr'rĕr), *n.* — **Trans-fer'a-ble** (-fĕr'ă-b'l *or* -fĕr'ă-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transferred; negotiable. — **Trans'fer-ence** (trănz'fĕr-ens), **Trans-fer'-rence** (trănz-fĕr'rens *or* -fĕr'rens), *n.* A transferring; transfer. — **Trans-fer'ri-ble** (-rĭ-b'l), *a.* Transferable.

Trans-fig'u-ra'tion (trănz-fĭg'ū-rā'shŭn), *n.* A change of form; a feast (August 6) commemorating the changed appearance of our Savior on the mount. — **Trans-fig'ure** (-fĭg'ūr), *v. t.* [TRANSFIGURED (-ūrd); TRANSFIGURING.] To change the appearance of; to transform.

Trans-fix' (trănz-fĭks'), *v. t.* To pierce through.

Trans-form' (trănz-fôrm'), *v. t.* [TRANSFORMED (-fôrmd'); TRANSFORMING.] To change the form of; to metamorphose; to transmute. — **Trans/for-ma'tion** (-fôr-mā'shŭn), *n.* A transforming; transfiguration.

Trans-fuse' (trănz-fūz'), *v. t.* [TRANSFUSED (-fūzd'); TRANSFUSING.] To pour out of one (vessel, etc.) into another. — **Trans-fu'si-ble** (-fū'zĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transfused. — **Trans-fu'sion** (-zhŭn), *n.* A transfusing.

Trans-gress' (trănz-grĕs'), *v. i.* [TRANSGRESSED (-grĕst'); TRANSGRESSING.] To overpass (a rule); to break or violate (a law). — *v. t.* To sin. — **Trans-gres'sion** (-grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* A transgressing; a fault; an offense; a crime; misdeed. — **Trans-gress'or** (-ĕr), *n.*

Tran-ship', *v. t.* See TRANSSHIP.

Tran'sient (trăn'shent), *a.* Passing; of short duration; momentary; fleeting; evanescent.

Trans'it (trăns'ĭt), *n.* A passing; a passage; a line of conveyance; a passage of a heavenly body over a meridian, through the field of a telescope, across the disk of a larger body, etc.; a surveyor's instrument, for measuring angles.

Tran-si'tion (trăn-sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A passing from one place or state to another; change. — **Transi'tion-al**, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

Tran'si-tive (trăn'sĭ-tĭv), *a.* Effected by transference; expressing action by an agent upon an object.

Tran'si-to-ry (trăn'sĭ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Continuing only for a short time; transient; short-lived.

Trans-late' (trăns-lāt'), *v. t.* To remove from one place or condition to another; to transform; to render into another language; to interpret. — **Trans-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A translating; a version. — **Trans-lat'or** (-lāt'ẽr), *n.*

Trans-lu'cent (trăns-lū'sent), *a.* Transmitting light, but not fully transparent; pellucid. — **Trans-lu'cence** (-sens), **Trans-lu'cen-cy** (-sen-sĭ), *n.* Partial transparency.

Trans'ma-rine' (trăns'mȧ-rēn'), *a.* Lying beyond the sea.

Trans'mi-grant (trăns'mĭ-*grant*), *a.* Migrating. — **Trans'mi-grate** (-grāt), *v. i.* To pass from one country to another for residence.

Trans-mis'si-ble (trăns-mĭs'sĭ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmitted, or of being passed through any substance. — **Trans-mis'sion** (-mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A transmitting, or state of being transmitted; a legal right to transmit any inheritance, right, or privilege, to one's heirs or successors. — **Trans-mis'sive** (-mĭs'sĭv), *a.* Capable of being transmitted. — **Trans-mit'** (-mĭt'), *v. t.* [TRANSMITTED; TRANSMITTING.] To pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another. — **Trans-mit'ter**, *n.* — **Trans-mit'ti-ble** (-tĭ-b'l), *a.* Transmissible.

Trans-mu'ta-ble (trăns-mū'tȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transmuted. — **Trans-mut'a-bly**, *adv.* — **Trans'mu-ta'tion** (trăns'mū-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transmuting; the change or reduction of one geometrical figure or body into an equivalent one of a different form. — **Trans-mute'** (-mūt'), *v. t.* To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another; to transform.

Trans-par'ent (trăns-pâr'ent), *a.* Transmitting light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear; bright; limpid; lucid. — **Trans-par'en-cy** (-*en*-sĭ), *n.* Transparentness; anything transparent; a picture on thin cloth, glass, porcelain, etc., shown clearly by natural or artificial light shining through it.

Tran-spire' (trăn-spīr'), *v. t.* [TRANSPIRED; TRANSPIRING.] To emit through the skin; to send off in vapor. — *v. i.* To pass off in perspiration or vapor; to become public.

Trans-plant' (trăns-plănt'), *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place. — **Trans'plan-ta'tion** (-plăn-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transplanting.

Trans-port' (trăns-pōrt'), *v. t.* To convey from one place to another; to remove; to carry (a criminal) into banishment; to delight exceedingly. — **Trans'port** (trăns'pōrt), *n.* Transportation; carriage; a ship for transporting (soldiers, stores, etc., from one place to another, or convicts to their destination); vehement emotion; passion; a convict transported to exile. — **Trans-port'a-ble** (-pōrt'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable of being transported. — **Trans'por-ta'tion** (-pôr-tā'shŭn), *n.* A transporting; removal; conveyance; banishment. — **Trans-port'er**, *n.*

Trans-pose' (trăns-pōz'), *v. t.* [TRANSPOSED: TRANSPOSING.] To change the place or order of; to substitute one for the other. — **Trans-pos'al** (*-al*), **Trans'po-si'tion** (-pŏ-zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A transposing.

Trans-ship' (trăns-shĭp'), *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another.

Trans-verse' (trăns-vẽrs'), *a.* Lying across, or in a crosswise direction. — *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse. — **Trans-verse'ly**, *adv.*

Trap (trăp), *n.* A snare; a contrivance for catching animals; an ambush; a stratagem; a drain pipe for removing water from sinks, etc., without escape of sewer gas; a wagon or light vehicle [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* & *i.* [TRAPPED (trăpt); TRAPPING.] To catch (game, foul gases, etc.) in a trap; to insnare. — **Trap'per**, *n.* — **Trap'door'** (-dōr'), *n.* A door, in a floor or roof, which shuts close like a valve.

Trap (trăp), *n.* A heavy, igneous rock, like basalt, etc.

Trap (trăp), *v. t.* [TRAPPED (trăpt); TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate. — **Trap'pings** (-pĭngz), *n. pl.* Decorations; ornaments for horses. — **Traps**, *n. pl.* Small portable articles; goods; things; furniture. [*Colloq.*]

Tra-pan' (trȧ-păn'), *v. t.* [TRAPANNED (-păn'd'); TRAPANNING.] To trap; to entrap; to insnare. — *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

Tra-peze' (trȧ-pēz'), *n.* A trapezium; a swinging bar, with suspended rods, for gymnastic performances. — **Tra-pe'zi-um** (trȧ-pē'zĭ-ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* E. TRAPEZIUMS (-ŭmz); L. TRAPEZIA (-ȧ). A geometrical plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trap'e-zoid (trăp'ĕ-zoid), *n.* A geometrical plane figure of four sides, two of which are parallel to each other.

Trap'per, *n.* See under TRAP, a snare.

Trap'pings, *n. pl.* See under TRAP, to adorn.

Trash (trăsh), *n.* Anything worthless; stuff good for nothing; loppings of trees, bruised canes, etc. — **Trash'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [TRASHIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TRASHIEST.] Like trash; waste; worthless.

Trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v. i.* [TRAVELED (-ĕld) or TRAVELLED; TRAVELING or TRAVELLING.] To go on foot; to walk; to pass to a distant place; to journey. — *v. t.* To journey over. — *n.* A traveling; *pl.* an account of occurrences during a journey. — **Trav'el-er, Trav'el-ler**, *n.*

Trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *a.* Transverse; lying across something else. — *n.* Anything that traverses,

crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a barrier; a legal denial of matter alleged by the opposite party. — *v. t.* [TRAVERSED (-ərst); TRAVERSING.] To cross; to thwart; to wander over; to make formal denial of what the opposite party has alleged in legal proceedings.

Trawl (trąl), *n.* A trawl net; a long fishing line, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it. — *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl. — **Trawl'er**, *n.* — **Trawl net.** A drag net for catching fish near the bottom of the water.

Tray (trā), *n.* A small trough; a waiter or salver.

Treach'er-ous (trĕch'ər-ŭs), *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; betraying a trust; faithless; false; insidious; plotting. — **Treach'er-y** (-y), *n.* Violation of allegiance, faith, or confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct.

Trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* Thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.

Tread (trĕd), *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD (trŏd); *p. p.* TRODDEN (-d'n), TROD; *p. pr.* TREADING.] To step; to set the foot; to walk or go. — *v. t.* To walk upon; to trample. — *n.* A treading; manner of stepping; gait; the flat part of a stair on which the foot is set; the part of a car wheel that bears upon a rail. — **Tread'er**, *n.* — **Tread'mill'** (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* A mill worked by persons (usually convicts) who tread on steps forming the periphery of a wheel that revolves under their weight; a monotonous round of toil.

Treadmill.

Trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* The part of a loom, etc., moved by the foot.

Trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* An attempt to overthrow or betray the government to which one owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery. — **Trea'son-a-ble**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving, treason; traitorous; insidious.

Treas'ure (trĕzh'ûr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; a stock of money in reserve; anything very much valued. — *v. t.* [TREASURED (-ûrd); TREASURING.] To collect and lay up for future use; to hoard. — **Treas'ur-er**, *n.* One in charge of a treasure or treasury, or of collected funds. — **Treas'ur-y** (-y), *n.* A place where valuables, esp. public revenues, are kept; the department of a government having charge of the finances.

Treat (trēt), *v. t.* To manage; to use; to deal with; to entertain with food or drink, or other gratification. — *v. i.* To discourse; to handle a subject; to negotiate; to give an entertainment. — *n.* An entertainment; something which affords much pleasure. — **Treat'er**, *n.* — **Trea'tise** (trē'tĭs), *n.* A composition treating of a particular subject; a discourse. — **Treat'ment** (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* Manner in which a subject is treated, or anything is used; behavior; usage; application of remedies. — **Trea'ty** (trē'tў), *n.* A treating for adjustment of differences; negotiation; a league or contract between nations or sovereigns.

Tre'ble (trĕb'l), *a.* Threefold; triple; acute or sharp in sound. — *n.* Highest of the four parts in music; soprano. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TREBLED (-'ld); TREBLING.] To make or become thrice as much or threefold. — **Tre'bly** (trĕb'lў), *adv.*

Tree (trē), *n.* A plant of the largest class, woody, branched, perennial, and generally having a single stock instead of a cluster; piece of timber, or thing made of timber. — *v. t.* [TREED (trēd); TREEING.] To drive to or up a tree.

Tree'nail' (trē'nāl'; *commonly* trŭn'nĕl), *n.* A wooden pin, for fastening planks of a ship to the timbers.

Tre'foil' (trē'foil'), *n.* A three-leaved plant of many species, including clover; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

Trefoils.

Trel'lis (trĕl'lĭs), *n.* A frame of lattice-work, for supporting plants, for a screen, etc.

Trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v. i.* [TREMBLED (-b'ld); TREMBLING.] To shake or quake; to quiver; to shiver; to totter; to quaver. — *n.* A shaking or quivering. — **Trem'bler**, *n.*

Tre-men'dous (trē-mĕn'dŭs), *a.* Fitted to excite fear or terror; dreadful; frightful; awful.

Tre'mor (trē'mŏr *or* trĕm'ŏr), *n.* An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a vibratory motion. — **Trem'u-lous** (trĕm'ū-lŭs), *a.* Shaking; quivering.

Trench (trĕnch), *v. t.* [TRENCHED (trĕncht); TRENCHING.] To cut or dig (a ditch, a channel, a long hollow in the earth, etc.). — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch. — **Trench'er**, *n.*

Trench'ant (trĕnch'ant), *a.* Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp; unsparing; severe.

Trench'er (trĕnch'ĕr), *n.* A large wooden plate; the table or pleasures of the table; food.

Trend (trĕnd), *v. i.* To have a particular direction; to run; to tend. — *n.* Inclination; tendency; direction.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *n.* A surgeon's cylindrical saw turned like a gimlet. — *v. t.* [TREPANNED (trē-pănd'); TREPANNING.] To perforate (the skull) with a trepan, and take out a piece.

Tre-pan' (trē-păn'), *v. t.* To trapan; to insnare. — *n.* A snare; a trapan. — **Tre-pan'ner**, *n.*

Tre-pang' (trē-păng'), *n.* The sea cucumber; sea slug; bêche de mer.

Tre-phine' (trē-fīn' *or* -fēn'), *n.* An instrument for trepanning. — *v. t.* [TREPHINED (-find' *or* -fēnd'); TREPHINING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trep'i-da'tion (trĕp'ĭ-dā'shŭn), *n.* An involuntary trembling; a state of terror; fear.

Tres'pass (trĕs'pas), *v. i.* [TRESPASSED (-past); TRESPASSING.] To pass unlawfully upon an-

other's land; to intrude; to injure or annoy another; to violate duty. — *n.* Any injury or transgression; a legal action for injuries accompanied with force. — **Tres'pass-er**, *n.*

Tress (trĕs), *n.* A curl of hair; a ringlet.

Tres'tle (trĕs″l), *n.* A support for anything; a framework of posts or piles and crossbeams, supporting a bridge, etc.

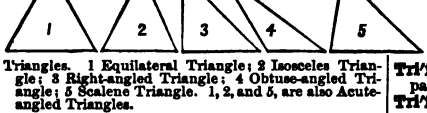
Tret (trĕt), *n.* An allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse matter in commodities.

Trey (trā), *n.* A three at cards or dice.

Tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* A union of three.

Tri'al (trī'*al*), *n.* A trying; a test; an exertion of strength; experiment; anything which tries, afflicts, or tempts; a legal examination in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Tri'an'gle (trī'ăn'g'l), *n.* A geometrical figure



Triangles. 1 Equilateral Triangle; 2 Isosceles Triangle; 3 Right-angled Triangle; 4 Obtuse-angled Triangle; 5 Scalene Triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also Acute-angled Triangles.

bounded by three lines, and containing three angles; a bar of steel in the form of a triangle, and set vibrating by blows from a rod. — **Tri'an'gled** (-g'ld), **Tri-an'gu-lar** (trī-ăn'gū-lēr), *a.* Having three angles. — **Tri-an'gu-late** (-lāt), *v. t.* To survey by means of a series of measured triangles; to make triangular. — **Tri-an'gu-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* Measurement by triangles.

Tribe (trīb), *n.* A family or race; a division, class, or distinct portion.

Trib'u-la'tion (trĭb'ū-lā'shŭn), *n.* Affliction.

Tri-bu'nal (trī-bū'*nal*), *n.* A court of justice.

Trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate chosen to protect the people from oppression by the patricians or nobles; a bench from which speeches were delivered.

Trib'u-ta-ry (trĭb'ū-tă-rȳ), *a.* Paying tribute to another; subordinate; inferior; yielding supplies; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute to another; a stream which pours its waters into a larger stream; an affluent.

Trib'ute (trĭb'ūt), *n.* A tax paid as acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection.

Trice (trīs), *v. t.* To tie up by a rope.

Trice (trīs), *n.* A very short time; a moment.

‖**Tri-chi'na** (trĭ-kī'nă), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHINÆ (-nē). A deadly animal parasite in the muscles of animals, and sometimes in man. — ‖**Trich'i-ni'a-sis** (trĭk'ĭ-nī'ă-sĭs), ‖**Trich'i-no'sis** (-nō'sĭs), *n.* The disease caused by trichina in the muscles.

Trick (trĭk), *n.* Artifice or stratagem; sly or ingenious procedure; particular habit or manner; peculiarity; the whole number of cards played in one round of a game, being one card for each player. — *v. t.* [TRICKED (trĭkt); TRICKING.] To deceive; to cheat; to dress; to decorate; to adorn. — *v. i.* To live by fraud. — **Trick'y** (-ȳ), **Trick'ish**, *a.* Given to tricks; knavish. — **Trick'ish-ness**, *n.* — **Trick'ster**, *n.* One given to tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.

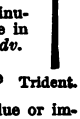
Trick'le (trĭk'k'l), *v. i.* [TRICKLED (trĭk'k'ld); TRICKLING.] To flow in a small stream; to run in drops.

Tri'col'or (trī'kŭl'ēr), *n.* The French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red. — **Tri'col'ored** (-ērd), *a.* Composed of three colors.

Tri-cus'pid (trī-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* Having three cusps or points.

Tri'cy-cle (trī'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A three-wheeled velocipede.

Tri'dent (trī'*dent*), *n.* A scepter or spear with three prongs; a three-pronged fish-spear. — *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. — **Tri-den'tate** (trĭ-dĕn'tāt), **Tri-den'ta-ted** (-tā-tĕd), *a.* Trident.


Trident.

Tri-en'ni-al (trĭ-ĕn'nĭ-*al*), *a.* Continuing three years; happening once in three years. — **Tri-en'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

Tri'er (trī'ēr), *n.* One who tries.

Tri'fid (trī'fĭd), *a.* Divided into three parts; three-cleft.

Tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* A thing of little value or importance; a dish composed of cake, with syllabub. — *v. i.* [TRIFLED (-f'ld); TRIFLING (-flĭng).] To act or talk with levity. — **Tri'fler**, *n.* — **Tri'fling**, *a.* Trivial; inconsiderable. — *n.* Light conduct; frivolity. — **Tri'fling-ly**, *adv.*

Tri-fo'li-ate (trĭ-fō'lĭ-āt), **Tri-fo'li-a'ted** (-ā'tĕd), *a.* Having three leaves.

Tri'form (trī'fôrm), *a.* Having a triple form or shape.

Trig (trĭg), *v. t.* To stop (a wheel) by placing something under it; to scotch.

Trig (trĭg), *a.* Spruce; dapper; trim; neat.

Trig'ger (trĭg'gēr), *n.* A catch to hold a wheel or other mechanism; esp., the catch or lever in a firearm, whose liberation looses the lock for striking fire.

Tri'gon (trī'gŏn), *n.* A triangle. — **Trig'o-nal** (trĭg'ō-*nal*), *a.* Triangular. — **Trig'o-nom'e-try** (-nŏm'ē-trȳ), *n.* Science of triangles, their measurement, etc. — **Trig'o-no-met'ric** (-nō-mĕt'rĭk), **Trig'o-no-met'ric-al** (-rĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, performed by, or according to the rules of, trigonometry.

Tri-he'dral (trī-hē'*dral*), *a.* Having three equal sides or faces. — **Tri-he'dron** (-drŏn), *n.* A figure having three equal sides.

Tri-lat'er-al (trī-lăt'ēr-*al*), *a.* Having three sides.

Tri-lit'er-al (trī-lĭt'ēr-*al*), *a.* Consisting of three letters. — *n.* A word of three letters.

Trill (trĭl), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TRILLED (trĭld); TRILLING.] To shake; to quaver.

Trill (trĭl), *v. i.* To trickle.

Tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* By English notation, the third power of a million, or a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; by French (and American) notation, the fourth power of a thousand, or a unit with 12 ciphers annexed.

Trim (trĭm), *a.* [TRIMMER (-mĕr); TRIMMEST.] Fitly adjusted; in order for service or use; compact; snug; neat. — *v. t.* [TRIMMED (trĭmd); TRIMMING.] To make trim; to adjust; to dress; to decorate; to make ready by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; to dress (timber); to smooth; to adjust (a ship) by disposing her cargo equally; to balance. — *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, seeking to please each. — *n.* Dress; gear; state or condition. — **Trim'mer**, *n.* One who trims; a timeserver. — **Trim'ming**, *n.* Act of a trimmer; anything serving to trim, adjust, ornament, etc.; *pl.* ornamental appendages of a garment; concomitants of a dish; a relish.

Trim'e-ter (trĭm'ē-tẽr), *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

Tri'nal (trī'nal), **Trine** (trin), *a.* Threefold. — **Trine**, *n.* The distance of 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac, between planets.

Trin'i-ta'ri-an (trĭn'ĭ-tā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. — **Trin'i-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrine of Trinitarians. — **Trin'i-ty** (-ĭ-tў), *n.* The union of three persons (the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

Trin'ket (trĭn'kĕt), *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc.

Tri-no'mi-al (trĭ-nō'mĭ-*al*), *n.* A mathematical quantity consisting of three terms.

Tri'o (trī'ō *or* trē'ō), *n.* Three persons acting together; a musical composition for three parts.

Trip (trĭp), *v. i.* [TRIPPED (trĭpt); TRIPPING.] To step lightly and quickly; to skip; to stumble; to lose footing; to make a false movement; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to take a false step or to fall; to supplant; to catch; to convict; to loose (an anchor) from the bottom. — *n.* A quick, light step; a brief voyage; a misstep; a loss of balance; a mistake.

Tripe (trīp), *n.* The entrails; the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

Tri-pet'al-ous (trĭ-pĕt'*a*l-ŭs), *a.* Having three petals or flower leaves.

Trip' ham'mer (trĭp' hăm'mẽr). A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft; a tilt hammer.

Triph'thong (trĭf'thŏng *or* trĭp'-), *n.* A combination of three vowels in a single syllable or sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

Tri'ple (trĭp''l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* [TRIPLED (-ld); TRIPLING.] To make thrice as much or as many; to treble. — **Trip'let** (-lĕt), *n.* Three of a kind, or three united; three verses rhyming together; three musical notes sung or played in the time of two. — **Trip'li-cate** (-lĭ-kāt), *a.* Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled. — *n.* Anything corresponding to two others of the same kind. — **Trip'li-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A tripling or making threefold.

Tri'pod (trī'pŏd), *n.* A vessel supported on three feet; a three-legged frame, for supporting a surveyor's instrument, etc.

Trip'o-li (trĭp'ō-lĭ), *n.* An earthy substance (originally brought from Tripoli, in Africa), for polishing stones and metals.

Trip'ping (trĭp'pĭng), *n.* Act of one who trips; a light dance. — *a.* Quick; nimble.

Tri-sect' (trī-sĕkt'), *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts. — **Tri-sec'tion** (-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* The division (of an angle, etc.) into three equal parts.

Tris'yl-lab'ic (trĭs'ĭl-lăb'ĭk), **Tris'yl-lab'ic-al** (-lăb'ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; having three syllables. — **Tri-syl'la-ble** (trĭs-sĭl'lă-b'l *or* trĭs'sĭl'-), *n.* A word of three syllables.

Trite (trīt), *a.* Worn out; used until so common as to have lost its interest; hackneyed.

Tri'umph (trī'ŭmf), *n.* A display in honor of a decisive victory; exultation for success; victory. — *v. i.* [TRIUMPHED (-ŭmft); TRIUMPHING.] To celebrate victory; to exult in an advantage gained; to prevail. — **Tri-um'phal** (trī-ŭm'*f*al), *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph. — **Tri-um'phant** (-*fant*), *a.* Rejoicing for victory; victorious.

Tri'une (trī'ūn), *a.* Being three in one. — **Tri-u'ni-ty** (trĭ-ū'nĭ-tў), *n.* Trinity.

Triv'et (trĭv'ĕt), *n.* A three-legged stool, table, etc.; a trevet.

Triv'i-al (trĭv'ĭ-*al*), *a.* Of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; trifling. — **Triv'i-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tў), *n.* Anything trivial; a trifle.

Tri'week'ly (trī'wēk'lў), *a.* Performed or happening three times a week. — *n.* A publication issued thrice a week.

Tro-cha'ic (trō-kā'ĭk). *n.* A trochaic verse or measure. — **Tro-cha'ic, Tro-cha'ic-al** (-ĭ-*kal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, trochees. — **Tro'chee** (trō'kē), *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

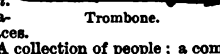
Tro'che (trō'kē), *n.* A preparation of medicine in a cake, to be dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent; a lozenge.

Trod, Trod'den. See TREAD.

Troll (trōl), *v. t.* [TROLLED (trōld); TROLLING.] To roll; to turn; to sing in successive sounds or loudly and freely; to fish for; to allure. — *v. i.* To roll; to run about; to fish with a reel.

Troll (trōl), *n.* A goblin, in Scandinavian mythology, inhabiting caves, hills, etc.

Trom'bone (trŏm'bōn), *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.



Trombone.

Tromp (trŏmp), *n.* A blowing apparatus, used in furnaces.

Troop (trōōp), *n.* A collection of people; a company; a multitude; *pl.* soldiers collectively; an army; small body of cavalry. — *v. i.* [TROOPED (trōōpt); TROOPING.] To move in numbers; to gather in crowds; to go forward in haste. — **Troop'er** (trōōp'ẽr), *n.* A horse soldier.

Trope (trōp), *n.* Use of a word or an expression in a figurative sense.

Tro'phy (trō'fў), *n.* A memorial of victory.

Trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* One of the two small cir-

cles which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics. — **Trop'ic, Trop'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; very hot.

Trot (trŏt), *v. i.* & *t.* [TROTTED; TROTTING.] To move in the gait called a *trot;* to walk or move fast; to run. — *n.* The pace of a horse, faster than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the opposite hind foot at the same time. — **Trot'ter,** *n.* A beast that trots; the foot of an animal, esp. of a sheep.

Troth (trŏth), *n.* Belief; fidelity; veracity.

Trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v. t.* [TROUBLED (-'ld); TROUBLING.] To put into confused motion; to agitate; to disturb; to distress; to annoy; to molest. — *n.* Affliction; perplexity; annoyance; calamity; misfortune; adversity; misery. — **Trou'ble-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience; vexatious; wearisome; importunate. — **Trou'blous** (-blŭs), *a.* Full of trouble or commotion; tumultuous; full of affliction.

Trough (trŏf), *n.* A long, hollow vessel, channel, receptacle, or depression.

Trounce (trouns), *v. t.* [TROUNCED (trounst); TROUNCING.] To punish or beat severely.

‖**Troupe** (troop), *n.* [F.] A troop; a company of performers in a play or opera.

Trou'sers (trou'zĕrz), *n. pl.* A man's loose garment extending from waist to knee or ankle; pantaloons.

‖**Trous'seau'** (troo'sō'), *n.* [F.] A bride's outfit.

Trout (trout), *n.* A fresh-water food fish, variegated with spots.

Trow (trō), *v. i.* To believe; to trust. [*Obs.*]

Trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* A mason's tool for spreading and dressing mortar, breaking bricks, etc.; a gardener's tool for digging.

Troy (troi), *n.*, **Troy weight** (wāt). The weight of 12 ounces to the pound, by which gold, silver, jewels, etc., are weighed.

Tru'an-cy (trų'an-sy), *n.* A playing, or being, truant. — **Tru'ant** (-ant), *a.* Wandering from business; shirking duty. — *n.* One who stays away from duty; an idler; a shirk; a pupil who stays away from school without leave.

Truce (trųs), *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation; an armistice; a short quiet. — **Flag of truce.** A white flag shown by a combatant, whereupon hostilities are suspended.

Truck (trŭk), *v. i.* & *t.* [TRUCKED (trŭkt); TRUCKING.] To exchange (commodities); to barter; to deal. — *n.* Exchange; barter; vegetables and garden stuff; small commodities. — **Truck'age** (-ăj), *n.* A bartering; exchange. — **Truck'er, Truck'man,** *n.* A dealer in truck.

Truck (trŭk), *n.* A small solid wheel; a low cart, or a swiveling frame with wheels, springs, etc., under one end of a locomotive or car. — **Truck'er, Truck'man,** *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck. — **Truck'age** (-ăj), *n.* Charge for conveyance on a truck.

Truc'kle (trŭk'l), *n.* A small wheel or caster. — *v. i.* To yield obsequiously to another; to submit; to cringe. — **Truc'kle-bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* A bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Tru'cu-lence (trų'kū-lens), **Tru'cu-len-cy** (-lens-sy), *n.* Quality of being truculent; ferocity. — **Tru'cu-lent** (-lent), *a.* Fierce; savage.

Trudge (trŭj), *v. i.* [TRUDGED (trŭjd); TRUDGING.] To go on foot; to jog along.

True (trų), *a.* Conformable to fact, to the actual state of things, or to a rule or pattern; exact; faithful to friends, to promises, etc.; real.

Truf'fle (trų'f'l *or* trŭf'f'l), *n.* An eatable mushroom, growing underground.

Tru'ism (trų'ĭz'm), *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* A wind instrument of music; a trumpet. — *v. t.* [TRUMPED (trŭmt); TRUMPING.] To trick or impose upon; to fabricate (a charge or accusation), — with *up.*

Trump (trŭmp), *n.* One of the suit of cards which takes any card of another suit. — *v. t.* & *i.* To play, or take with, a trump.

Trump'er-y (trŭmp'ĕr-y), *n.* Something which deceives by false show or pretenses; worthless but showy matter; rubbish. — *a.* Worthless.

Trump'et (trŭmp'ĕt), *n.* A musical wind instrument. — *v. t.* [TRUMPETED; TRUMPETING.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim loudly. — **Trump'et-er** (-ĕr), *n.*

Modern Trumpet with Pistons.

Trun'cate (trŭn'kāt), *v. t.* To cut off; to lop; to maim. — *a.* Appearing as if cut off at the tip. — **Trun'ca-ted** (-kā-tĕd), *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. — **Truncated cone** *or* **pyramid.** A cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base. — **Trun-ca'tion** (trŭn-kā'shŭn *or* trŭn-), *n.* A cutting off.

Trun'cheon (trŭn'shŭn *or* -chŭn), *n.* A short staff; a baton, or staff of command.

Trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* A little wheel. — *v. t.* & *i.* [TRUNDLED (-d'ld); TRUNDLING.] To roll or move, as on little wheels or as a hoop. — **Trun'dle-bed'** (-bĕd'), *n.* A low bed on little wheels, that can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

Trunk (trŭnk), *n.* The stem or body of a tree; the body of an animal; the main body of anything; the snout or proboscis of an elephant; a chest for clothes, etc.; a portmanteau.

Trun'nel (trŭn'nĕl), *n.* A wooden pin or plug; a treenail.

Truss (trŭs), *n.* A bundle (of hay, straw, etc.); a bandage or apparatus for ruptures; a framework in building for sustaining weight, and transmitting pressure vertically. — *v. t.* To bind close; to skewer (a fowl for cooking).

Trust (trŭst), *n.* Reliance on the integrity, justice, or other sound principle of another; credit; belief; faith; hope. — *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on; to believe; to credit; to venture confidently. — *v. i.* To confide; to be credulous or confident; to sell upon a promise to pay. — **Trust'or**, *n.* — **Trus-tee'** (trŭs-tē'), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust. — **Trust'ful** (trŭst'fŭl), *n.* Full of trust; trusting; confiding. — **Trust'y** (-ỹ), *a.* [Trustier (-ĭ-ẽr); Trustiest.] Fit to be trusted; trustworthy; not liable to fall; strong; firm. — **Trust'wor'thy** (-wûr'thỹ), *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.

Truth (trŭth), *n.* The quality of being true; conformity to fact or to rule; fidelity; veracity; honesty; virtue; reality; a verified fact; an established principle. — **Truth'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Full of truth; veracious; reliable.

Try (trī), *v. i. & t.* [Tried (trīd); Trying.] To endeavor; to attempt; to test. — **Try'ing**, *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe.

Tset'se (tĕt'sē), **Tset'se**, **Tset'ze**, *n.* A venomous African fly, whose bite is poisonous or fatal to horses and cattle.

Tub (tŭb), *n.* An open wooden vessel used for various purposes; the contents of a tub. — *v. t.* [Tubbed (tŭbd); Tubbing.] To plant or set in a tub. — *v. i.* To bathe.

Tube (tūb), *n.* A hollow cylinder; a pipe; a conduit. — *v. t.* [Tubed (tūbd); Tubing.] To furnish with tubes.

Tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* A fleshy, rounded stem or root. — **Tu'ber-cle** (-k'l), *n.* A small mass of diseased matter; esp., the deposit accompanying scrofula or phthisis. — **Tu-ber'cu-lar** (tū-bẽr'kŭ-lẽr), *a.* Having, or affected with, tubercles. — **Tu'ber-ous** (tū'bẽr-ŭs), *a.* Covered with knobby prominences; consisting of, or containing, tubers. — **Tu'ber-os'i-ty** (-ŏs'ĭ-tỹ), *n.* State of being tuberous; a prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

Tube'rose' (tūb'rōz' *or* tū'bẽr-ōz'), *n.* A plant with a tuberous root and fragrant flowers.

Tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* A making tubes; a series of tubes; a piece of a tube; material for tubes. — **Tu'bu-lar** (tū'bŭ-lẽr), *a.* Formed like, or consisting of, a tube or pipe; fistular.

Tuck (tŭk), *n.* A horizontal fold in a garment. — *v. t.* [Tucked (tŭkt); Tucking.] To press in or together; to fold under. — **Tuck'er**, *n.* One that tucks; a part of a dress covering the breast.

Tues'day (tūz'dā), *n.* The third day of the week; the day following Monday.

Tu'fa (tū'fȧ *or* tōō'fȧ), **Tuff** (tŭf), *n.* A soft or porous stone.

Tuft (tŭft), *n.* A bunch of grass, hair, etc.; a cluster; a clump. — *v. t.* To separate into, or adorn with, tufts. — **Tuft'y** (-ỹ), *a.* Abounding with, or growing in, tufts or clusters.

Tug (tŭg), *v.it. & t.* [Tugged (tŭgd); Tugging.] To pull or draw strongly; to drag; to struggle. — *n.* A strong pull; a steam vessel to tow ships; a trace of a harness. — **Tug'ger**, *n.*

Tu-i'tion (tū-ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Superintending care; teaching; money paid for instruction.

Tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* A bulbous plant or its flower.

Tulle (tŭl), *n.* A French silk open work or lace.

Tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v. i.* [Tumbled (tŭm'b'ld); Tumbling.] To roll about by turning; to roll down; to be precipitated. — *v. t.* To turn over; to roll or move in a rough or unceremonious manner; to disturb; to rumple. — *n.* A tumbling or rolling over; a fall. — **Tum'bler**, *n.* One who tumbles; the part of a lock which detains the bolt in its place; a drinking glass; a kind of pigeon which tumbles or turns over in flight.

Tum'brel (tŭm'brĕl), **Tum'bril** (-brĭl), *n.* A cucking stool; a rough cart; a kind of basket.

Tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *a.* Swelled or distended; protuberant; pompous; bombastic; turgid. — **Tu'me-fac'tion** (tū'mĕ-făk'shŭn), *n.* A tumefying; a tumor; a swelling. — **Tu'me-fy** (-fī), *v. t. & i.* [Tumefied (-fīd); Tumefying.] To swell. — **Tu-mid'i-ty** (tū-mĭd'ĭ-tỹ), **Tu'mid-ness**, *n.* — **Tu'mor** (tū'mẽr), *n.* A morbid swelling, or growth, on the body.

Tu'mu-lar (tū'mŭ-lẽr), **Tu'mu-lous** (-lŭs), *a.* Consisting in a heap or hillock.

Tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; uproar; high excitement; hurly-burly; hubbub; brawl; riot. — **Tu-mul'tu-a-ry** (tū-mŭl'tŭ-ā-rỹ), *a.* Producing tumult; disorderly; riotous; confused. — **Tu-mul'tu-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Full of tumult; agitated; disturbed; turbulent; violent; boisterous; lawless; riotous.

Tun (tŭn), *n.* A large cask; a measure for liquids, that for wine containing 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. — *v. t.* [Tunned (tŭnd); Tunning.] To put into tuns or casks.

Tune (tūn), *n.* A series of musical tones for voice or instrument; a melody; an air; harmony; concord. — *v. t.* [Tuned; Tuning.] To harmonize. — *v. i.* To form accordant musical sound. — **Tune'ful**, *a.* Harmonious; musical. — **Tune'less**, *a.* Without tune.

Tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* A brittle metal, nearly as hard as steel, and fused with difficulty.

Tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* An ancient under-garment for both sexes; a membrane; an integument.

Tun'nage, *n.* See Tonnage.

Tun'nel (tŭn'nĕl), *n.* A vessel, broad at one end, and having a tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, etc.; a flue for smoke; an artificial passage underground for railroads, in mines, etc. — *v. t.* [Tunnelled (-nĕld) or Tunnelled; Tunnelling or Tunnelling.] To form into, or like, a tunnel; to open a passage through (a mountain) or under (a river, etc.).

Tun'ny (tŭn'nỹ), *n.* A large food fish of the Mackerel family.

Tur'ban (tûr'bȧn), *n.* An Oriental headdress.

Tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *a.* Having the lees or sediment disturbed; foul; muddy; thick.

Tur'bi-nate (tûr'bĭ-nāt), **Tur'bi-na'ted** (-nā'tĕd), *a.* Shaped like a top; spiral; twisted. —

Tur'bine (-bĭn), *n.* A horizontal water wheel, turned by pressure of falling water against its curved floats.

Tur'bot (tûr'bŭt), *n.* A salt-water food fish, of round, flat form.

Tur'bu-lence (tûr'bū-lens), *n.* State of being turbulent; tumult; insubordination; rioting. — **Tur'bu-lent** (-lent), *a.* In commotion; tumultuous; riotous; seditious; refractory.

Tu-reen' (tū-rēn'), *n.* A large, deep vessel for soup, etc.

Turf (tûrf), *n.* The upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; peat; the race course; horse racing. — *v. t.* [TURFED (tûrft); TURFING.] To cover with turf or sod. — **Turf'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [TURFIER (-ĭ-ẽr); TURFIEST.] Abounding with, covered with, or like, turf; pertaining to the race ground; sporting. — **Turf'i-ness**, *n.*

Common Cock Turkey.

Tur-ges'cence (tûr-jĕs'sens), **Tur-ges'cen-cy** (-sen-sȳ), *n.* A swelling, or being turgid; pompousness; bombast. — **Tur-ges'cent** (-sent), *a.* Swelling; growing big. — **Tur'gid** (tûr'jĭd), *a.* Distended unnaturally; swelled; bloated; tumid; pompous; bombastic. — **Tur-gid'i-ty** (tûr-jĭd'ĭ-tȳ), **Tur'gid-ness**, *n.*

Tur'key (tûr'kȳ), *n.* A large American domestic fowl, valued for food. — **Turkey buzzard.** An American vulture, somewhat resembling the turkey. — **Turkey red.** A brilliant red imparted by madder to cottons, calicoes, etc.; cloth thus dyed.

Tur'mer-ic (tûr'mẽr-ĭk), *n.* An East Indian plant; also, its root, used for dyeing and as a medicine.

Tur'moil (tûr'moil; *sometimes* tûr-moil'), *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; tumult.

Turn (tûrn), *v. t.* & *i.* [TURNED (tûrnd); TURNING.] To move or go round; to revolve; to change; to make or become acid. — *n.* A turning; a revolution; a change; a vicissitude; a bend; purpose; convenience. — **Turn'er**, *n.* — **Turn'ing**, *a.* Winding; devious. — *n.* A turn or winding; a flexure; a corner; the turning or shaping articles in a lathe. — **Turn'er-y** (-ẽr-ȳ), *n.* A shaping articles in a lathe; goods thus made. — **Turn'coat'** (-kōt'), *n.* One who changes his side or his principles; a renegade; a deserter.

Tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* A plant of the cabbage kind, having an edible, solid, bulbous root.

Turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.*; *pl.* TURNKEYS (-kēz'). One in charge of the keys of a prison.

Turn'-out' (tûrn'out'), *n.*; *pl.* TURN-OUTS (-outs'). A coming forth; a side track on a railroad; a shunt; an equipage; a strike of laborers, etc.

Turn'o'ver (tûrn'ō'vẽr), *n.* A turning over; a kind of pie. — *a.* Capable of being turned over.

Turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *n.* A tollgate; a turnpike road. — *v. t.* [TURNPIKED (-pikt'); TURNPIKING.] To form (a road) in the manner of a turnpike road. — **Turnpike road.** A road on which turnpikes are established by law.

Turn'spit' (tûrn'spĭt'), *n.* One who turns a spit, or is engaged in some menial office; a variety of dog formerly employed to turn a spit.

Turn'stile' (tûrn'stīl'), *n.* A revolving frame in a footpath; a turnpike; an arrangement for registering the number of persons passing through a gateway.

Turnstile.

Turn'ta'ble (tûrn'tā'b'l), *n.* A revolving platform, for turning cars, locomotives, etc., in a different direction.

Tur'pen-tine (tûr'pĕn-tīn), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from various trees.

Tur'pi-tude (tûr'pĭ-tūd), *n.* Inherent baseness; vileness of character.

Tur-quoise' (tûr-koiz' *or* -kōz'), **Tur-quois'**, *n.* A bluish-green precious stone.

Tur'ret (tûr'rĕt), *n.* A small spire or tower.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* A bird of the Pigeon family; a turtledove. — **Tur'tle-dove'** (-dŭv'), *n.* A kind of pigeon.

Tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* A tortoise; esp., the large sea tortoise. — **Tur'tler** (-tlẽr), *n.* A catcher of turtles.

Turtle.

Tusk (tŭsk), *n.* A long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious animals.

Tus'sle (tŭs's'l), *n.* A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. — *v. i.* To struggle or wrestle.

Tut (tŭt), *interj.* Be still; — an exclamation for checking or rebuking.

Tu'te-lage (tū'tē-lāj), *n.* Guardianship; protection; guidance; care. — **Tu'te-lar** (tū'tē-lẽr), **Tu'te-la-ry** (-lā-rȳ), *a.* Guardian; protecting.

Tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* One who protects, or has the care of, another; a teacher; a college instructor of lower rank than a professor. — *v. t.* [TUTORED (-tẽrd); TUTORING.] To teach; to instruct; to treat with authority or severity.

Twad'dle (twŏd'd'l), *v. i.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate. — *n.* Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble. — **Twad'dler** (-dlẽr), *n.*

Twain (twān), *a.* & *n.* Two; — nearly obsolete.

Twang (twăng), *v. i.* & *t.* [TWANGED (twăngd); TWANGING.] To sound like a stretched string, suddenly pulled. — *n.* A harsh, quick sound, like that of a vibrating string; a nasal sound of the voice.

Tweak (twēk), *v. t.* To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; distress.

Tweed (twēd), *n.* A twilled stuff used for summer clothing.

Tweez'ers (twē'zĕrz), *n. pl.* Small pincers to pull out hairs, etc.

Twelfth (twĕlfth), *a.* The second after the tenth; succeeding the eleventh; — the ordinal of twelve; being one of twelve parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of twelve equal parts; a musical interval comprising an octave and a fifth. — **Twelve** (twĕlv), *a.* One more than eleven; twice six; a dozen. — *n.* The sum of ten and two; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12, or XII. — **Twelve'month** (-mŭnth), *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

Twen'ti-eth (twĕn'tĭ-ĕth), *a.* Next in order after the nineteenth; — the ordinal of twenty; being one of twenty parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of twenty equal parts; a musical interval comprising two octaves and a sixth. — **Twen'ty** (-tĭ), *a.* One more than nineteen; twice ten. — *n.* The number next following nineteen; twice ten; a symbol representing twenty units, as 20, or XX.

Twice (twīs), *adv.* Two times; doubly; in two-fold quantity.

Twid'dle (twĭd'd'l), *v. t.* To touch lightly, or play with; to twirl with the fingers.

Twig (twĭg), *n.* A small shoot of a tree or other plant.

Twig (twĭg), *v. t. & i.* [TWIGGED (twĭgd); TWIGGING.] To understand; to see. [*Colloq.*]

Twi'light (twī'līt), *n.* The faint light between daylight and dark; an uncertain view. — *a.* Imperfectly illuminated; done by twilight.

Twill (twĭl), *v. t.* [TWILLED (twĭld); TWILLING.] To weave (cloth) so as to produce diagonal ribs in the surface. — *n.* An appearance of ribs; a fabric woven with a twill.

Twin (twĭn), *n.* One of two produced at a birth. — *a.* Being one of two born at a birth, or one of a pair much alike.

Twine (twīn), *v. t. & i.* [TWINED (twīnd); TWINING.] To twist together; to wind; to embrace. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a cord; a string.

Twinge (twĭnj), *v. t.* [TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWINGING.] To pull with a twitch; to pinch; to torment with sharp pains. — *n.* A pinch; a momentary, darting, local pain.

Twin'kle (twĭng'k'l), *v. i.* [TWINKLED (-k'ld); TWINKLING.] To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink; to sparkle. — *n.* A wink; the time of a wink; a twinkling. — **Twin'kling,** *n.* A wink; a moment; an instant. — **In a twinkling,** in the time of a wink; a moment; an instant.

Twirl (twĕrl), *v. t. & i.* [TWIRLED (twĕrld); TWIRLING.] To whirl round; to turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling.

Twist (twĭst), *v. t. & i.* To contort; to pervert; to wind; to wreathe; to insinuate. — *n.* A contortion; a bending; a thing formed by twisting or uniting the parts. — **Twist'er,** *n.*

Twit (twĭt), *v. t.* [TWITTED; TWITTING.] To reproach wrongfully; to upbraid; to taunt.

Twitch (twĭch), *v. t.* [TWITCHED (twĭcht); TWITCHING.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch. — *n.* A short, quick pull or jerk.

Twit'ter (twĭt'ĕr), *v. i.* [TWITTERED (-tĕrd); TWITTERING.] To make a succession of small, intermitted noises; to titter; to giggle. — *n.* A small noise, like that of a singing bird; a slight agitation of the nerves; a titter; a giggle.

Two (tōō), *a.* One and one. — *n.* The sum of one and one; a symbol representing two units, as 2, or II. — **In two,** Asunder; into two parts; in halves. — **Two'-edged** (tōō'ĕjd'), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides. — **Two'fold** (-fōld'), *a.* Double; duplicate. — *adv.* In a double degree; doubly. — **Two'-hand'ed** (-hănd'ĕd), *a.* Having two hands; used with both hands. — **Two'pence** (tŭp'pĕns *or* tōō'pĕns), *n.* A small coin worth two pennies; a trifle. — **Two'pen-ny** (tŭp'ĕn-nĭ *or* tōō'pĕn-nĭ), *a.* Worth twopence; insignificant.

Tyke (tīk), *n.* A dog, or a contemptible fellow; a cur; a tike.

Tym'bal (tĭm'bal), *n.* A kettle-drum.

Metal Type.

Tym'pan (tĭm'păn), *n.* In architecture, a panel or tympanum; in printing presses, a frame to hold the sheets of paper to be impressed. — **Tym'pa-num** (-pă-nŭm), *n.* The drum of the ear; in architecture, the face of a pediment, die of a pedestal, or panel of a door.

Type (tīp), *n.* The mark or impression of something; a stamp; kind; sort; the representative of a species or group; a token; a sign; a printer's raised letter, figure, etc., cast in metal or cut in wood; types collectively. — **Type'set'ter** (-sĕt'tĕr), *n.* One that sets type for printing; a compositor; a machine for setting type. — **Type'writ'er** (-rīt'ĕr), *n.* An instrument for writing by means of type; one who uses such an instrument.

☞ The types which compose an ordinary book font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and *lower-case* letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case* letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference marks, — in all about two hundred characters.

Ty'phoid (tī'foid), *n.* Like, or pertaining to, typhus. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.

Ty-phoon' (tī-fōōn'), *n.* A violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas.

Ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* A fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

Typ'ic (tĭp'ĭk), **Typ'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Of the nature of a type; emblematic; figurative. — **Typ'i-fy** (-ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [TYPIFIED (-fīd); TYPIFYING.] To represent by an image, or resemblance. — **Ty-pog'ra-pher** (tī-pŏg'rā-fĕr *or* tĭ-), *n.* A printer. — **Ty-pog'ra-phy** (-fĭ), *n.* The art or operation of printing. — **Ty'po-graph'ic** (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk *or* tĭp'ō-), **Ty'po-graph'ic-al,** *a.* Pertaining to typography or printing.

Ty-ran'nic (tĭ-răn'nĭk), **Ty-ran'nic-al** (-nĭ-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a tyrant; imperious; despotic; arbitrary. — **Ty-ran'nic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **Ty-ran'ni-cide** (-nĭ-sid), *n.* The killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant. — **Tyr'an-nize** (tĭr'an-nīz), *v. i.* [TYRANNIZED (-nīzd); TYRANNIZING.] To act the tyrant. — *v. t.* To oppress. — **Tyr'an-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Tyrannical; despotic. — **Tyr'an-ny** (-nў), *n.* Government or authority of a tyrant; cruel government or discipline; severity; rigor. — **Ty'rant** (tī'rant), *n.* An absolute ruler, unrestrained by law or constitution; a monarch or master who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despot; an oppressor.

Ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.; pl.* TYROS (-rōz). A beginner in learning; one imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tzar, *n.*, **Tza-ri'na**, *n.* Same as CZAR, CZARINA.

U.

U-biq'ui-ty (ū-bĭk'wĭ-tў), *n.* Existence everywhere. — **U-biq'ui-ta-ry** (-tā-rў), **U-biq'ui-tous** (-tŭs), *a.* Existing everywhere.

Ud'der (ŭd'dĕr), *n.* The milk bag and dugs of a cow, etc.

U-dom'e-ter (ū-dŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* A rain gauge.

Ug'ly (ŭg'lў), *a.* [UGLIER (-lĭ-ĕr); UGLIEST.] Offensive to the sight. Also [*Colloq.*], disagreeable; ill-natured; crossgrained. — **Ug'li-ness**, *n.*

U-kase' (ū-kās'), *n.* A Russian edict.

Ul'cer (ŭl'sĕr), *n.* A running sore. — **Ul'cer-ate** (-āt), *v. i.* To become ulcerous. — *v. t.* To affect with ulcers. — **Ul'cer-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A forming into ulcers; an ulcer. — **Ul'cer-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like an ulcer; affected with ulcers.

Ul'na (ŭl'nā), *n.* The larger bone of the forearm.

Ul'ster (ŭl'stĕr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat, for men or women.

Ul-te'ri-or (ŭl-tē'rĭ-ĕr), *a.* Situated beyond; further; more distant; succeeding.

Ul'ti-mate (ŭl'tĭ-māt), *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme; conclusive. — ‖**Ul'ti-ma'tum** (-mā'tŭm), *n.; pl.* ULTIMATA (-tā); E. ULTIMATUMS (-tŭmz). A final proposition; last offer or terms. — ‖**Ul'ti-mo** (ŭl'tĭ-mō), *n.* The last month preceding the present; — contr. to *ult.*

Ul'tra (ŭl'trā), *a.* Radical; extreme. — *n.* An advocate of extreme measures.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (ŭl'trā-mā-rēn'), *a.* Situated beyond the sea; foreign.

Ul'tra-ma-rine' (ŭl'trā-mā-rēn'), *n.* A blue pigment.

Um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head; a cluster. — **Um'bel-late** (-lāt), **Um'bel-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Bearing umbels; umbel-like. — **Um'bel-lif'er-ous** (-lĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Producing umbels.

Umbel.

Um'ber (ŭm'bĕr), *n.* A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment; an African stork or heron. — *a.* Like or pertaining to umber; olive-brown; dark.

Um'brage (ŭm'brāj), *n.* Shade; shadow; jealousy; offense; resentment. — **Um-bra'geous** (-brā'jŭs), *a.* Shady; shaded; affording shade; obscure.

Um-brel'la (ŭm-brĕl'lā), *n.* A portable shade or screen from sun, rain, or snow.

‖**Um'laut** (ōōm'lout), *n.* Modification of a vowel sound, through the influence of the vowel in the succeeding syllable: as G. *mann* (= E. *man*), pl. *maenner* (= E. *men*). In German the umlauted vowels are written either *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, or *ae*, *oe*, *ue*.

Um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* A person appointed to decide a controversy or question between parties; an arbitrator; a referee.

Un-. A negative prefix which may be attached to almost any adjective, or participle used adjectively, also to many nouns and verbs. Its force is to denote the absence of the quality designated by the simple word (as, *unalterable*, *unbearable*, *ungrammatical*, etc.), or the reverse of that quality (as, *unable*, *undone*, *uneasy*). Words thus formed are not given in this dictionary, except when they have acquired something more than a merely negative meaning.

Un-a'ble (ŭn-ā'b'l), *a.* Not able; not having ability or power; impotent.

Un'a-bridged' (ŭn'ā-brĭjd'), *a.* Not abridged or shortened; full; complete; entire; whole.

Un'ac-cept'a-ble (ŭn'ăk-sĕpt'ā-b'l), *a.* Not acceptable; displeasing; offensive.

Un'ac-count'a-ble (ŭn'ăk-kount'ā-b'l), *a.* Not accountable or responsible; not to be accounted for; strange. — **Un'ac-count'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'ad-vis'a-ble (ŭn'ăd-vīz'ā-b'l), *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient; contrary to wisdom. — **Un'ad-vised'** (-vīzd'), *a.* Not advised; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate. — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ly** (-vīz'ĕd-lў), *adv.* — **Un'ad-vis'ed-ness**, *n.*

Un'af-fect'ed (ŭn'ăf-fĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not affected or moved; not artificial or formal; plain; simple.

Un'al-loyed' (ŭn'ăl-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; pure.

Un-a'mi-a-ble (ŭn-ā'mĭ-ā-b'l), *a.* Not amiable; ill-natured.

U-nan'i-mous (ū-năn'ĭ-mŭs), *a.* Of one mind; agreeing in opinion; with the agreement of all. — **U'na-nim'i-ty** (ū'nā-nĭm'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Un-an'swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn'sĕr-ā-b'l), *a.* Not answerable; not capable of refutation.

Un-apt' (ŭn-ăpt'), *a.* Not apt; inapt; dull; unsuitable.

Un'as-sum'ing (ŭn'ăs-sūm'ĭng), *a.* Not assuming; humble; modest.

U-nau' (ū-nȧ'), *n.* The South American two-toed sloth.

Unau.

Un'a-void'a-ble (ŭn'ȧ-void'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not avoidable; necessary; inevitable.

Un'a-ware' (ŭn'ȧ-wâr'), *a.* Not aware; without thought; inattentive. — **Un'a-ware'**, **Un'a-wares'** (-wârz'), *adv.* Without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Un-bal'anced (ŭn-bȧl'anst), *a.* Not balanced; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; unsteady; unsound; not sane.

Un'be-com'ing (ŭn'bē-kŭm'ing), *a.* Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecent.

Un'be-lief' (ŭn'bē-lēf'), *n.* The withholding of belief; incredulity; disbelief of divine revelation; skepticism; infidelity. — **Un'be-liev'er** (-lēv'ẽr), *n.* One who does not believe; an incredulous person; an infidel; a skeptic. — **Un'be-liev'ing**, *a.* Not believing; incredulous.

Un-bend' (ŭn-bĕnd'), *v. t. & i.* [UNBENT (-bĕnt')] UNBENDING.] To relax or slacken.

Un-bind' (ŭn-bind'), *v. t.* [UNBOUND (-bound'); UNBINDING.] To remove a band from; to loose.

Un-bolt' (ŭn-bōlt'), *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.

Un-born' (ŭn-bôrn'), *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.

Un-bound'ed (ŭn-bound'ĕd), *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited; infinite; unrestrained.

Un-bri'dled (ŭn-brī'd'ld), *p. a.* Loosed from the bridle; unrestrained; violent.

Un-bur'den (ŭn-bûr'd'n), *v. t.* To relieve from a burden; to throw off (a burden); to unload.

Un-called'-for' (ŭn-kȧld'fôr'), *a.* Not called for; not required or needed; gratuitous; wanton.

Un-cer'tain (ŭn-sẽr't'n), *a.* Not certain; not positively known; not to be depended upon; not sure; precarious; doubtful; dubious; insecure. — **Un-cer'tain-ty** (-tȳ), *n.* Doubtfulness; dubiousness; contingency.

Un-change'a-ble (ŭn-chānj'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not subject to change; constant; steadfast.

Un-char'i-ta-ble (ŭn-chăr'ĭ-tȧ-b'l), *a.* Not charitable; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.

Un-chaste' (ŭn-chāst'), *a.* Not chaste; not pure; lewd. — **Un-chas'ti-ty** (-chăs'tĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-chris'tian (ŭn-krĭs'chan), *a.* Not Christian; infidel; unbecoming a Christian.

Un-civ'il (ŭn-sĭv'ĭl), *a.* Not civil or civilized; not courteous; impolite; unmannered. — **Un-civ'i-lized** (-lizd), *a.* Not civilized; rude.

Un'cle (ŭng'k'l), *a.* The brother of one's father or mother; a pawnbroker [*Colloq.*].

Un-clean' (ŭn-klēn'), *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; impure; sinful. — **Un-clean'ness**, *n.*

Un-com'fort-a-ble (ŭn-kŭm'fẽrt-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not comfortable; affording uneasiness; gloomy.

Un-com'mon (ŭn-kŏm'mŭn), *a.* Not common; remarkable; rare; scarce; unusual.

Un-com'pro-mi'sing (ŭn-kŏm'prŏ-mī'zĭng), *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; obstinate; unyielding; inflexible.

Un'con-cern' (ŭn'kŏn-sẽrn'), *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; indifference. — **Un'con-cerned'** (-sẽrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; carelessly secure. — **Un'con-cern'ed-ly** (-sẽrn'ĕd-ly), *adv.*

Un'con-di'tion-al (ŭn'kŏn-dĭsh'ŭn-*al*), *a.* Not conditional or limited; absolute; unreserved.

Un-con'scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn'shŭn-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not conformed to reason; unreasonable; vast.

Un-con'scious (ŭn-kŏn'shŭs), *a.* Not conscious; not an object of perception; imperceptible.

Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al (ŭn-kŏn'stĭ-tū'shŭn-*al*), *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution. — **Un-con'sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un'con-trol'la-ble (ŭn'kŏn-trōl'lȧ-b'l), *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.

Un-couth' (ŭn-kōōth'), *a.* Having awkward manners; unseemly; boorish; clumsy.

Un-cov'er (ŭn-kŭv'ẽr), *v. t.* To take the cover from; to lay open; to bare the head of. — *v. i.* To take off the hat.

Unc'tion (ŭngk'shŭn), *n.* An anointing; an unguent; an ointment; fervor. — **Unc'tu-ous** (ŭngk'tū-ŭs), *a.* Fat; oily; greasy; bland.

Un-daunt'ed (ŭn-dänt'ĕd), *a.* Not daunted; fearless; brave; intrepid.

Un-dec'a-gon (ŭn-dĕk'ȧ-gŏn), *n.* A geometrical figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

Un'de-ceive' (ŭn'dē-sēv'), *v. t.* To free from deception or mistake.

Un'de-ni'a-ble (ŭn'dē-nī'ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not deniable; obvious. — **Un'de-ni'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un'der (ŭn'dẽr), *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *adv.* In a lower or subordinate condition; in subjection. — *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject; subordinate.

Un'der-bid' (ŭn'dẽr-bĭd'), *v. t.* To bid or offer less than.

Un'der-brush' (ŭn'dẽr-brŭsh'), *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood; undergrowth.

Un'der-clothes' (ŭn'dẽr-klōthz' *or* -klōz'), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

Un'der-cur'rent (ŭn'dẽr-kŭr'rent), *n.* A current below the surface.

Un'der-do' (ŭn'dẽr-dōō'), *v. i. & t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently.

Un'der-drain' (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *n.* A drain below ground, to carry off water from the soil above. — **Un'der-drain'** (ŭn'dẽr-drān'), *v. t.* To drain by a covered channel below the surface.

Un'der-go' (ŭn'dẽr-gō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWENT (-wĕnt'); *p. p.* UNDERGONE (-gŏn'); *p. pr.* UNDERGOING.] To be subjected to; to bear; to sustain.

Un'der-grad'u-ate (ŭn'dẽr-grăd'ū-ăt), *n.* A student of a college, who has not taken his first degree.

Un'der-ground' (ŭn'dĕr-ground'), *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; secret; clandestine. — *adv.* Beneath the earth's surface.

Un'der-growth' (ŭn'dĕr-grōth'), *n.* Shrubs growing among large trees; underbrush.

Un'der-hand' (ŭn'dĕr-hănd'), *adv.* By secret means; clandestinely; by fraud. — *a.* Secret; clandestine. — **Un'der-hand'ed**, *a.* Underhand.

Un'der-lay' (ŭn'dĕr-lā'), *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under. — **Un'der-lay'** (ŭn'dĕr-lā'), *n.* The inclination, of a vein or lode in a mine, from the vertical; a thickness of paper, etc., put under a cut or stereotype plate to secure a proper impression in printing.

Un'der-lease' (ŭn'dĕr-lēs'), *n.* A lease granted by a tenant or lessee.

Un'der-let' (ŭn'dĕr-lĕt'), *v. t.* To let below value; to lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

Un'der-lie' (ŭn'dĕr-lī'), *v. t.* To lie under; to form the foundation of; to support. — *v. i.* To lie below or under.

Un'der-line' (ŭn'dĕr-līn'), *v. t.* To mark a line below (words); to underscore.

Un'der-ling (ŭn'dĕr-lĭng), *n.* An inferior.

Un'der-mine' (ŭn'dĕr-mīn'), *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to sap; to ruin in an underhand way. — **Un'der-min'er**, *n.*

Un'der-most' (ŭn'dĕr-mōst'), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition.

Un'der-neath' (ŭn'dĕr-nēth' *or* -nēth'), *adv.* & *prep.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

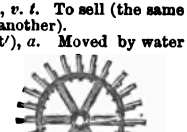
Un'der-pay' (ŭn'dĕr-pā'), *v. t.* To pay too little.

Un'der-rate' (ŭn'dĕr-rāt'), *v. t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

Un'der-score' (ŭn'dĕr-skōr'), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under.

Un'der-sell' (ŭn'dĕr-sĕl'), *v. t.* To sell (the same articles) cheaper than (another).

Un'der-shot' (ŭn'dĕr-shŏt'), *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water wheel, and opposed to *overshot;* having the lower incisor teeth projecting beyond the upper ones, as in the bulldog.



Undershot Wheel.

Un'der-sign' (ŭn'dĕr-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of (a letter, legal instrument, etc.).

Un'der-stand' (ŭn'dĕr-stănd'), *v. t.* [UNDERSTOOD (-stŏŏd'); UNDERSTANDING.] To apprehend; to know; to hold or suppose to mean; to imply. — *v. i.* To be informed; to learn. — **Un'der-stand'ing**, *n.* Knowledge; perception; agreement; explanation; belief; sense; reason.

Un'der-stood', *imp.* & *p. p.* of UNDERSTAND.

Un'der-take' (ŭn'dĕr-tāk'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK (-tŏŏk'); *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN (-tāk'n); *p. pr.* UNDERTAKING.] To take upon one's self; to engage in; to attempt. — **Un'der-tak'er** (-tāk'ĕr), *n.* One who undertakes; one who manages funerals. — **Un'der-tak'ing**, *n.* That which is undertaken; an enterprise; attempt.

Un'der-tone' (ŭn'dĕr-tōn'), *n.* A low or subordinate tone or utterance.

Un'der-took', *imp.* of UNDERTAKE.

Un'der-tow' (ŭn'dĕr-tō'), *n.* A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

Un'der-val'ue (ŭn'dĕr-văl'ū), *v. t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; to despise.

Un'der-went', *imp.* of UNDERGO.

Un'der-wood' (ŭn'dĕr-wŏŏd'), *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

Un'der-work' (ŭn'dĕr-wûrk'), *v. t.* [UNDERWORKED (-wûrkt') or UNDERWROUGHT (-rąt'); UNDERWORKING.] To do like work at a less price than.

Un'der-write' (ŭn'dĕr-rīt'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERWROTE (-rōt'); *p. p.* UNDERWRITTEN (-rĭt't'n); *p. pr.* UNDERWRITING.] To write under something else; to subscribe; to insure. — **Un'der-writ'er** (-rīt'ĕr), *n.* An insurer.

Un'de-sign'ing (ŭn'dē-zīn'ĭng), *a.* Sincere; upright; artless.

Un-dine' (ŭn-dēn'), *n.* A fabled water nymph.

Un-do' (ŭn-dōō'), *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDID (-dĭd'); *p. p.* UNDONE (-dŭn'); *p. pr.* UNDOING.] To reverse (what has been done); to annul; to loose; to unfasten; to bring to poverty; to ruin.

Un-doubt'ed (ŭn-dout'ĕd), *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indisputable.

Un-dress' (ŭn-drĕs'), *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to deprive of ornaments; to disrobe. — **Un'-dress** (ŭn'drĕs), *n.* A loose, negligent dress; the habitual dress of officers and soldiers when not in full uniform.

Un-due' (ŭn-dū'), *a.* Not due; not yet owing; excessive; immoderate; inordinate.

Un'du-late (ŭn'dŭ-lāt), *v. t.* & *i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to vibrate; to wave. — **Un'du-la'ted** (-lā'tĕd), *a.* Like waves; having a wavelike color or surface. — **Un'du-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A waving motion or vibration. — **Un'du-la-to-ry** (-lā-tŏ-rў), *a.* Moving like waves; vibratory.

Un-earth' (ŭn-ĕrth'), *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to uncover; to bring to light; to disclose; to expose.

Un-earth'ly (ŭn-ĕrth'lў), *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

Un-eas'y (ŭn-ēz'ў), *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed; unquiet; constrained; stiff; disagreeable; unpleasing. — **Un-eas'i-ly** (ŭn-ēz'ĭ-lў), *adv.* — **Un-eas'i-ness**, *n.*

Un-end'ing (ŭn-ĕnd'ĭng), *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.

Un-e'qual (ŭn-ē'kwal), *a.* Not equal or even; not matched; not uniform; not regular. — **Un-e'qualed** (-kwald), *a.* Not equaled or to be equaled; unrivaled. — **Un-e'qual-ly**, *adv.*

Un-err'ing (ŭn-ĕr'rĭng *or* -ēr'rĭng), *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of failure; certain.

Un-e'ven (ŭn-ē'v'n), *a.* Not even; not level; not uniform; rough; not of equal length. — **Uneven number.** A number not divisible by two without a remainder; an odd number.

Un'ex-am'pled (ŭn'ĕgz-ăm'p'ld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; unparalleled.

Un'ex-cep'tion-a-ble (ŭn'ĕk-sĕp'shŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not liable to exception; faultless; excellent.

Un'ex-pect'ed (ŭn'ĕks-pĕkt'ĕd), *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden.

Un-fair' (ŭn-fâr'), *a.* Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; tricky.

Un-faith' (ŭn-fāth'), *n.* Want of faith; faithlessness; disbelief; distrust. — **Un-faith'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Not faithful; not observant of promises or duty; treacherous; undutiful.

Un-fas'ten (ŭn-făs''n), *v. t.* To loose; to untie.

Un-fath'om-a-ble (ŭn-făth'ŭm-ă-b'l), *a.* Not fathomable; very deep; profound.

Un-fa'vor-a-ble (ŭn-fā'vẽr-ă-b'l), *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; adverse; discouraging.

Un-feel'ing (ŭn-fēl'ĭng), *a.* Destitute of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.

Un-fil'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful.

Un-fin'ished (ŭn-fĭn'ĭsht), *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete.

Un-fit' (ŭn-fĭt'), *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper. — *v. t.* [UNFITTED; UNFITTING.] To make unsuitable; to deprive of necessary qualities; to disqualify.

Un-fix' (ŭn-fĭks'), *v. t.* To loosen; to detach.

Un-fold' (ŭn-fōld'), *v. t.* To open the folds of; to expand; to open (anything covered or closed); to disclose; to tell; to lay open to view; to release from a fold or pen.

Un-for'tu-nate (ŭn-fôr'tŭ-nāt), *a.* Not fortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Un-found'ed (ŭn-found'ĕd), *a.* Not founded; having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.

Un-fre'quent (ŭn-frē'kwent), *a.* Not frequent; not happening often; infrequent.

Un-friend'ly (ŭn-frĕnd'lў), *a.* Not friendly; not kind; hostile. — **Un-friend'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-fruit'ful (ŭn-frŭt'fŭl), *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; not prolific; barren.

Un-furl' (ŭn-fûrl'), *v. t.* [UNFURLED; UNFURLING.] To loose from a furled state; to unfold; to open; to spread.

Un-fur'nish (ŭn-fûr'nĭsh), *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.

Un-gain'ly (ŭn-gān'lў), *a.* Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

Un-gen'er-ous (ŭn-jĕn'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; dishonorable.

Un-god'ly (ŭn-gŏd'lў), *a.* Not godly; wicked; impious; sinful. — **Un-god'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-gov'ern-a-ble (ŭn-gŭv'ẽrn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not capable of being governed or restrained; wild.

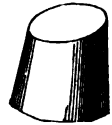
Un-grace'ful (ŭn-grās'fŭl), *a.* Not graceful; lacking ease and elegance; awkward; clumsy.

Un-gra'cious (ŭn-grā'shŭs), *a.* Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable.

Un-grate'ful (ŭn-grāt'fŭl), *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; unacceptable; disagreeable.

Un'guent (ŭn'gwent), *n.* An ointment for sores, burns, etc.

‖**Un'gu-la** (ŭn'gŭ-lă), *n.*; *pl.* UNGULÆ (-lē). A hoof, claw, or talon; a section or part of a cylinder, cone, etc., cut off by a plane oblique to the base, and resembling a horse's hoof. — **Un'gu-late** (-lāt), *a.* Shaped like a hoof; having hoofs.


Ungula.

Un-hal'lowed (ŭn-hăl'lōd), *a.* Not hallowed or blessed; profane; wicked; accursed.

Un-hand'some (ŭn-hăn'sŭm), *a.* Not handsome; ungraceful; unbecoming; illiberal; shabby; uncivil.

Un-hand'y (ŭn-hănd'ў), *a.* Not handy, dexterous, or ready in the use of the hands; awkward.

Un-hap'py (ŭn-hăp'pў), *a.* Not happy or fortunate; unlucky; evil; miserable; infelicitous. — **Un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.* — **Un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

Un'har-mo'ni-ous (ŭn'här-mō'nĭ-ŭs), *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious.

Un-har'ness (ŭn-här'nĕs), *v. t.* To strip of harness; to disarm; to divest of armor.

Un-health'y (ŭn-hĕlth'ў), *a.* Wanting health or vigor; unsound; diseased; morbid.

Un-heard' (ŭn-hĕrd'), *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear; not illustrious; obscure.

Un-hinge' (ŭn-hĭnj'), *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to render unstable.

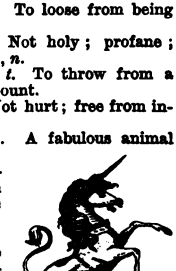
Un-hitch' (ŭn-hĭch'), *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.

Un-ho'ly (ŭn-hō'lў), *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked. — **Un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-horse' (ŭn-hôrs'), *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle; to dismount.

Un-hurt' (ŭn-hûrt'), *a.* Not hurt; free from injury; safe and sound.

U'ni-corn (ū'nĭ-kôrn), *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.


Unicorn, in British Royal Coat of Arms.

U'ni-fi-ca'tion (ū'nĭ-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A uniting with another so as to make one being.

U'ni-form (ū'nĭ-fôrm), *a.* Having always the same form, manner, or degree; of the same form with others; consonant; unvarying; even. — *n.* An identical dress worn by members of the same body, military, naval, etc. — **U'ni-form'ly**, *adv.* — **U'ni-form'i-ty** (-fôrm'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being uniform; resemblance; agreement; sameness.

Un-in'ter-est-ed (ŭn-ĭn'tẽr-ĕst-ĕd), *a.* Not interested; disinterested; having nothing at stake; not having the mind or the passions engaged.

Un'ion (ūn'yŭn), *n.* A uniting or joining two or more things into one; agreement; harmony; a combination or coalition of parts or members; a consolidated body. — **Un'ion-ist**, *n.* One who advocates union; a supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States.

U'ni-ped (ū'nĭ-pĕd), *a.* Having only one foot.

U-nique' (ū-nēk'), *a.* Without a like or equal; unmatched; single.

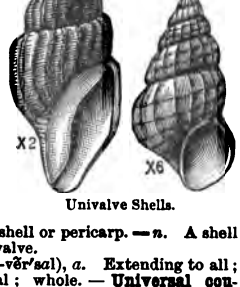
U'ni-son (ū'nĭ-sŭn), *n.* Harmony; concord; union; accordance of musical sounds. — **U-nis'o-nance** (ū-nĭs'ō-nans), *n.* Accordance of sounds. — **U-nis'o-nant** (-nant), **U-nis'o-nous** (-nŭs), *a.* Being in unison.

U'nit (ū'nĭt), *n.* A single thing or person; the least whole number; one.

U'ni-ta'ri-an (ū'nĭ-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to their doctrines. — **U'ni-ta'ri-an-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.

U-nite' (ū-nīt'), *v. t.* To put together or join. — *v. i.* To become one; to be consolidated; to grow together; to act in concert. — **U-nit'ed-ly** (-ĕd-lў), *adv.* With union or joint efforts. — **U-nit'er**, *n.*

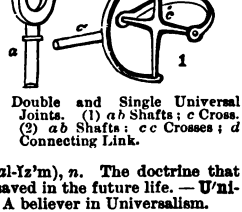
U'ni-ty (ū'nĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* UNITIES (-tĭz). State of being one; oneness; agreement; uniformity; any definite quantity, or aggregate, taken as one.



Univalve Shells.

U'ni-valve (ū'nĭ-vălv); **U'ni-valved** (-vălvd), *a.* Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp. — *n.* A shell having but one valve.

U'ni-ver'sal (ū'nĭ-vĕr'sal), *a.* Extending to all; unlimited; total; whole. — **Universal coupling, Universal joint.** A contrivance for joining two shafts or parts of a machine endwise, so that one may rotate the other when at an angle with it. — **U'ni-ver'sal-ly**, *adv.* In a universal manner; without exception. — **U'ni-ver-sal'i-ty** (-vĕr-săl'ĭ-tў), *n.*



Double and Single Universal Joints. (1) *a b* Shafts; *c* Cross. (2) *a b* Shafts; *c c* Crosses; *d* Connecting Link.

U'ni-ver'sal-ism (ū'nĭ-vĕr'sal-ĭz'm), *n.* The doctrine that all men will be saved in the future life. — **U'ni-ver'sal-ist**, *n.* A believer in Universalism.

U'ni-verse (ū'nĭ-vĕrs), *n.* The whole system of created things; the world.

U'ni-ver'si-ty (ū'nĭ-vĕr'sĭ-tў), *n.* An institution for teaching all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.

Un-just' (ŭn-jŭst'), *a.* Contrary to justice and right; wrongful. — **Un-just'ly**, *adv.*

Un-kind' (ŭn-kīnd'), *a.* Wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh. — **Un-kind'ly**, *adv.* — **Un-kind'ness**, *n.* — **Un-kind'ly**, *a.* Unkind; ungracious; malignant. — **Un-kind'li-ness**, *n.*

Un-lace' (ŭn-lās'), *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening; to loose the dress of.

Un-law'ful (ŭn-lą'fŭl), *a.* Not lawful; illegal.

Un-learn' (ŭn-lĕrn'), *v. t.* To forget (what has been learned or known). — **Un-learn'ed** (-lĕrn'-ĕd), *a.* Not learned; ignorant.

Un-less' (ŭn-lĕs'), *conj.* Except; if not.

Un-like' (ŭn-līk'), *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance. — **Un-like'ly**, *a.* Not likely; improbable; not to be reasonably expected; unpromising. — *adv.* Improbably.

Un-lim'it-ed (ŭn-lĭm'ĭt-ĕd), *a.* Not limited; boundless; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-load' (ŭn-lōd'), *v. t.* To take the load from; to disburden.

Un-lock' (ŭn-lŏk'), *v. t.* To unfasten (what is locked); to open.

Un-loose' (ŭn-lōōs'), *v. t.* To make loose. — *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose connection or union. — **Un-loos'en** (-'n), *v. t.* To unloose.

Un-luck'y (ŭn-lŭk'ў), *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; inauspicious. — **Un-luck'i-ly**, *adv.*

Un-man' (ŭn-măn'), *v. t.* To deprive of virility, courage, or fortitude; to dishearten.

Un-man'ly (ŭn-măn'lў), *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base; cowardly.

Un-man'ner-ly (ŭn-măn'nĕr-lў), *a.* Not having good manners; ill-bred; rude.

Un-mask' (ŭn-măsk'), *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of disguise; to expose.

Un-mean'ing (ŭn-mēn'ĭng), *a.* Not meaning; destitute of meaning or signification; not indicating intelligence.

Un-mer'ci-ful (ŭn-mĕr'sĭ-fŭl), *a.* Not merciful; cruel; unconscionable; exorbitant.

Un'mis-tak'a-ble (ŭn'mĭs-tāk'ā-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear.

Un-moor' (ŭn-mōōr'), *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables; to loose from anchorage.

Un-nat'u-ral (ŭn-năt'ū-ral), *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature or to the natural feelings. — **Un-nat'u-ral-ly**, *adv.*

Un-nec'es-sa-ry (ŭn-nĕs'ĕs-să-rў), *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

Un-neigh'bor-ly (ŭn-nā'bĕr-lў), *a.* Not befitting a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nerve' (ŭn-nĕrv'), *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.

Un-num'bered (ŭn-nŭm'bĕrd), *a.* Not numbered; not possible to be numbered; innumerable; countless.

Un-pack' (ŭn-păk'), *v. t.* To open (things packed).

Un-pal'a-ta-ble (ŭn-păl'ă-tă-b'l), *a.* Not palatable; offensive; nauseous.

Un-par'al-leled (ŭn-păr'al-lĕld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

Un-pin' (ŭn-pĭn'), *v. t.* To unfasten (what is held together by pins).

Un-pleas'ant (ŭn-plĕz'ant), *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing.

Un-pop'u-lar (ŭn-pŏp'ū-lẽr), *a.* Not popular; disliked by the people and community. — **Un-pop'u-lar'i-ty** (-lăr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-prec'e-dent-ed (ŭn-prĕs'ē-dent-ĕd), *a.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new.

Un-prej'u-diced (ŭn-prĕj'ū-dĭst), *a.* Not prejudiced; free from bias; impartial.

Un'pre-tend'ing (ŭn'prē-tĕnd'Ing), *a.* Not pretending; making no pretense; modest.

Un-prin'ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn'sĭ-p'ld), *a.* Not having settled principles; without virtue; profligate.

Un'pro-duc'tive (ŭn'prō-dŭk'tĭv), *a.* Not productive; not making profitable returns for labor or for capital; not producing any effect.

Un-prof'it-a-ble (ŭn-prŏf'ĭt-ă-b'l), *a.* Not profitable; bringing no gain or advantage; useless.

Un-prom'is-ing (ŭn-prŏm'Is-Ing), *a.* Not promising; not affording prospect of success, excellence, profit, etc.

Un-qual'i-fied (ŭn-kwŏl'ĭ-fīd), *a.* Not qualified or fit; not restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional.

Un-ques'tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕs'chŭn-ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be questioned or doubted; certain.

Un-qui'et (ŭn-kwī'ĕt), *a.* Not quiet or tranquil; restless; uneasy; disturbed.

Un-rav'el (ŭn-răv'l), *v. t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate (threads that are knit); to clear from difficulty; to solve.

Un-read'y (ŭn-rĕd'ȳ), *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; clumsy.

Un-re'al (ŭn-rē'al), *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only.

Un-rea'son-a-ble (ŭn-rē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; inordinate.

Un're-li'a-ble (ŭn'rē-lī'ă-b'l), *a.* Not reliable; not trustworthy.

Un're-mit'ting (ŭn'rē-mĭt'tĭng), *a.* Not abating; continued; persevering.

Un're-served' (ŭn'rē-zẽrvd'), *a.* Not reserved; not limited or restrained; full; open; frank. — **Un're-serv'ed-ly** (-zẽrv'ĕd-lȳ), *adv.*

Un-rest' (ŭn-rĕst'), *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness.

Un-rid'dle (ŭn-rĭd'd'l), *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to explain.

Un-right'eous (ŭn-rī'chŭs), *a.* Not righteous; not just; evil; unjust.

Un-ripe' (ŭn-rīp'), *a.* Not ripe or mature; not yet proper; not completed.

Un-roll' (ŭn-rōl'), *v. t.* To open (what is rolled); to display.

Un-ruf'fled (ŭn-rŭf'f'ld), *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-rul'y (ŭn-rụl'ȳ), *a.* Not submissive to rule; ungovernable; refractory.

Un-sad'dle (ŭn-săd'd'l), *v. t.* To take the saddle from; to unhorse.

Un-safe' (ŭn-sāf'), *a.* Not safe; dangerous.

Un-say' (ŭn-sā'), *v. t.* To recall (what has been said); to retract; to take back again.

Un-screw' (ŭn-skrụ'), *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen (a screw) by turning it.

Un-scru'pu-lous (ŭn-skrụ'pū-lŭs), *a.* Not scrupulous; unprincipled; ruthless.

Un-seal' (ŭn-sēl'), *v. t.* To break the seal of; to open (what is sealed).

Un-search'a-ble (ŭn-sẽrch'ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.

Un-sea'son-a-ble (ŭn-sē'z'n-ă-b'l), *a.* Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; late; unfit. — **Un-sea'son-a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-seat' (ŭn-sēt'), *v. t.* To throw from the seat; to deprive of a seat.

Un-sea'wor-thy (ŭn-sē'wûr-thȳ), *a.* Not in a fit state to encounter the perils of a sea voyage.

Un-seem'ly (ŭn-sēm'lȳ), *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; unbecoming. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently.

Un-seen' (ŭn-sēn'), *a.* Not seen; not discovered; invisible.

Un-set'tle (ŭn-sĕt't'l), *v. t.* To move from a fixed state; to displace; to disorder.

Un-sheathe' (ŭn-shēth'), *v. t.* To draw (a sword) from the sheath or scabbard; to make war.

Un-ship' (ŭn-shĭp'), *v. t.* To take out of a ship or vessel; to remove (a part or implement) from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

Un-sight'ly (ŭn-sīt'lȳ), *a.* Not sightly; ugly.

Un-skill'ful (ŭn-skĭl'fụl), *a.* [Written also *unskilful*.] Not skillful; awkward; clumsy.

Un-so'cia-ble (ŭn-sō'shă-b'l), *a.* Not sociable; averse to companionship; reserved. — **Un-so'cia-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Un-sound' (ŭn-sound'), *a.* Not sound; deficient; infirm; sickly; not to be trusted; not faithful; wrong; deceitful; questionable.

Un-spar'ing (ŭn-spâr'Ing), *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.

Un-speak'a-ble (ŭn-spēk'ă-b'l), *a.* Not to be uttered or adequately described; unutterable.

Un-spot'ted (ŭn-spŏt'tĕd), *a.* Not spotted; free from spot or moral stain; unblemished; pure.

Un-stead'y (ŭn-stĕd'ȳ), *a.* Not steady; not constant; variable; changeable.

Un-stop' (ŭn-stŏp'), *v. t.* To free (a bottle or cask) from a stopple; to open.

Un'suc-cess'ful (ŭn'sŭk-sĕs'fụl), *a.* Not successful; meeting with, or resulting in, failure.

Un-suit'a-ble (ŭn-sūt'ă-b'l), *a.* Not suitable; unfit; improper. — **Un-suit'a-bly**, *adv.*

Un-tan'gle (ŭn-tăn'g'l), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; to disentangle.

Un-think'ing (ŭn-thĭnk'Ing), *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate.

Un-tie' (ŭn-tī'), *v. t.* To loosen; to disengage the parts of (a knot); to let loose; to unbind.

Un-til' (ŭn-tĭl'), *prep.* To; till; as far as. — *conj.* As far as; to the point, place, or degree that; up to the time that; till.

Un-time'ly (ŭn-tīm'lȳ), *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time. — *adv.* Before the natural time; prematurely.

Un'to (ŭn'tōō), *prep.* To.

Un-told' (ŭn-tōld'), *a.* Not told; not revealed; not numbered or counted.

Un-to'ward (ŭn-tō'ẽrd), *a.* Freward; perverse; awkward; unmanageable. — **Un-to'ward-ly**, *adv.* Perversely. — *a.* Perverse; untoward.

Un-true' (ŭn-trȱ'), *a.* Not true; false; inconstant; not fulfilling duties; disloyal. — **Un-tru'ly** (-trȱ'lȳ), *adv.* — **Un-truth'** (-trȱth'), *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood; treachery.

Un-twist' (ŭn-twĭst'), *v. t. & i.* To separate and open (twisted threads); to disentangle.

Un-u'su-al (ŭn-ū'zhū-*al*), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare. — **Un-u'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

Un-ut'ter-a-ble (ŭn-ŭt'tẽr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Incapable of being uttered; ineffable; inexpressible.

Un-var'nished (ŭn-vär'nĭsht), *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; not artificially colored or artfully embellished; plain.

Un-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr'rant-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Not warrantable or justifiable; illegal; improper.

Un-wea'ried (ŭn-wē'rĭd), *a.* Not wearied; persistent; indefatigable.

Un-weave' (ŭn-wēv'), *v. t.* To unfold; to undo (what has been woven).

Un-well' (ŭn-wĕl'), *a.* Not well; ill; ailing.

Un-whole'some (ŭn-hōl'sŭm), *a.* Not wholesome; pernicious; injudicious.

Un-wield'y (ŭn-wēld'ȳ), *a.* Not wieldy; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

Un-will'ing (ŭn-wĭl'ĭng), *a.* Not willing; loath; reluctant. — **Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.*

Un-wind' (ŭn-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind off; to loose (what is wound or convolved); to disentangle. — *v. i.* To become unwound.

Un-wise' (ŭn-wīz'), *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet; foolish. — **Un-wise'ly**, *adv.*

Un-wit'ting-ly (ŭn-wĭt'tĭng-lȳ), *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

Un-wont'ed (ŭn-wŭnt'ĕd), *a.* Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; unusual; rare.

Un-wor'thy (ŭn-wûr'thȳ), *a.* Not worthy; not deserving; worthless; discreditable; not becoming or suiting. — **Un-wor'thi-ly**, *adv.*

Un-wrap' (ŭn-răp'), *v. t.* To open or undo (what is wrapped or folded).

Un-writ'ten (ŭn-rĭt't'n), *a.* Not written; verbal; containing no writing; blank.

Un-yoke' (ŭn-yōk'), *v. t.* To loose or free from a yoke; to disjoin; to disconnect.

Up (ŭp), *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher place or position; in an exalted position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of. — *n.* The state of being up or above; prosperity.

U'pas (ū'pȧs), *n.* A tree of Java and neighboring isles, fabled to poison the atmosphere about it.

Up-bear' (ŭp-bâr'), *v. t.* To elevate; to sustain.

Up-braid' (ŭp-brād'), *v. t.* To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to bring reproach on; to chide; to censure; to condemn.

Up-heav'al (ŭp-hēv'al), *n.* An upheaving or lifting up. — **Up-heave'** (-hēv'), *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

Up-held', *imp. & p. p.* of Uphold.

Up'hill' (ŭp'hĭl'), *a.* Ascending; difficult.

Up-hold' (ŭp-hōld'), *v. t.* To hold up; to elevate; to support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to give moral support to; to countenance.

Up-hol'ster (ŭp-hōl'stẽr), *v. t.* To supply with carpets, curtains, etc.; to cover and repair (furniture). — **Up-hol'ster-er**, *n.* — **Up-hol'ster-y** (-ȳ), *n.* The wares or business of an upholsterer.

Up'land (ŭp'land), *n.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows, etc. — *a.* High in situation.

Up-lift' (ŭp-lĭft'), *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft; to elevate. — **Up'lift'**, *n.* A raising or upheaval of

Uplift Dislocation in Strata of Rock or Slate.

geological strata, disturbing their regularity, and causing folds, dislocations, etc.

Up'most' (ŭp'mōst'), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

Up-on' (ŭp-ŏn'), *prep.* On.

Up'per (ŭp'pẽr), *a.; comp.* of Up. Further up; higher; superior. — *n.* The upper leather of a shoe. — **The upper hand.** The superiority; the advantage. — **Up'per-most'** (-mōst'), *a.; superl.* of Up or Upper. Further up; upmost; highest; supreme.

Up'pish (ŭp'pĭsh), *a.* Proud; assuming; putting on airs of superiority.

Up-raise' (ŭp-rāz'), *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.

Up'right (ŭp'rīt), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; honest; just. — *n.* Something standing erect.

Up-rise' (ŭp-rīz'), *v. i.* To rise up; to get up.

Up'roar' (ŭp'rōr'), *n.* Great tumult; disturbance; clamor. — **Up-roar'i-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Making, or accompanied by, uproar or tumult.

Up-root' (ŭp-rōōt'), *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

Up-set' (ŭp-sĕt'), *v. t.* To set up; to put upright; to overturn, overthrow, or overset. — **Up'set'** (ŭp'sĕt'), *n.* An overturn; an overthrow. — *a.* Set up; fixed.

Up'shot' (ŭp'shŏt'), *n.* Final issue; conclusion.

Up'side' (ŭp'sīd'), *n.* The upper side; the part uppermost. — **Upside down.** With the upper part undermost; in disorder; topsy-turvy.

Up-start' (ŭp-stärt'), *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly. — **Up'start'** (ŭp'stärt'), *n.* Something that starts up suddenly; a parvenu.

Up'ward (ŭp'wĕrd), *a.* Directed to a higher place. — **Up'ward, Up'wards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* In a direction from lower to higher; above.

U-ra'ni-um (ū-rā'nĭ-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal, whose oxides are used in painting on porcelain.

U'ra-nog'ra-phy (ū'rā-nŏg'rā-fy), *n.* A description of the heavens and heavenly bodies. — **U'ra-nol'o-gy** (-nŏl'ŏ-jy), *n.* Science of the heavens and heavenly bodies.

U'ra-nus (ū'rā-nŭs), *n.* One of the planets, about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.

Ur'ban (ûr'ban), *a.* Pertaining to a city.

Ur-bane' (ûr-bān'), *a.* Courteous in manners; polite. — **Ur-ban'i-ty** (-băn'ĭ-ty), *n.*

Ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* A hedgehog; a child; a pert little fellow.

Urge (ûrj), *v. t.* [Urged (ûrjd); Urging.] To press; to incite; to stimulate; to encourage. — **Ur'gent** (ûr'jent), *a.* Urging; pressing; besetting. — **Ur'gen-cy** (-jen-sy), *n.*

U'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys. — **U'ri-nal** (ū'rĭ-*nal*), *n.* A vessel for containing urine.

Urn (ûrn), *n.* A vessel of various forms; a vase. — *v. t.* To inclose in an urn.

Ur'sa (ûr'sa), *n.* [L.] A bear. — **Ur'sine** (-sĭn *or* -sin), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

Us (ŭs), *pron. pl.*, objective case of We.

Use (ūs), *n.* An employing anything; application; employment; necessity; usefulness; utility; practice; custom. — **Use** (ūz), *v. t.* [Used (ūzd); Using.] To make use of; to employ; to behave toward; to treat; to practice customarily; to habituate. — *v. i.* To be accustomed. — **Us'er**, *n.* — **Us'a-ble** (ūz'a-b'l), *a.* Capable of being used. — **Us'age** (-ăj), *n.* A using; mode of using; treatment; habitual use; method. — **Use'ful** (ūs'fŭl), *a.* Having use; profitable; serviceable. — **Use'less**, *a.* Having no use; fruitless; worthless.

Ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* One in charge of the door of a court, hall, etc., or employed to introduce strangers, or precede a person of rank; an under teacher in a school. — *v. t.* [Ushered (-ẽrd); Ushering.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger.

Us'que-baugh (ŭs'kwē-bą), *n.* Irish or Scotch whiskey.

U'su-al (ū'zhŭ-*al*), *a.* In use; customary; ordinary; frequent. — **U'su-al-ly**, *adv.*

U'su-rer (ū'zhŭ-rẽr), *n.* One who practices usury. — **U-su'ri-ous** (ū-zhn'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Practicing usury; of the nature of usury.

U-surp' (ū-zûrp'), *v. t.* [Usurped (ū-zûrpt'); Usurping.] To seize and hold by force or without right; to assume; to appropriate. — **U-surp'er**, *n.* — **U'sur-pa'tion** (ū'zûr-pā'shŭn), *n.* A usurping; a wrongful seizing of the power or property of another.

U'su-ry (ū'zhū-rỹ), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.

U-ten'sil (ū-tĕn'sĭl), *n.* An instrument; an implement; a vessel used in a kitchen, etc.

U-til'i-ty (ū-tĭl'ĭ-ty), *n.* Usefulness; benefit; profit; avail; service.

U'til-ize (ū'tĭl-iz), *v. t.* [Utilized (ū'tĭl-izd); Utilizing.] To make useful; to turn to use.

Ut'most' (ŭt'mōst'), *a.* Situated at the furthest point; most distant; extreme; last. — *n.* The most that can be.

U-to'pi-a (ū-tō'pĭ-ā), *n.* An imaginary island, represented as enjoying perfect politics, laws, etc.; a state of ideal perfection. — **U-to'pi-an** (-*an*), *a.* Pertaining to Utopia; ideal; fanciful.

U'tri-cle (ū'trĭ-k'l), *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tẽr), *a.* Complete; perfect; total; peremptory; absolute; mere; entire; quite. — **Ut'ter-ly**, *adv.* Fully; totally. — **Ut'ter-most'** (-mōst'), *a.* Extreme; utmost. — *n.* Utmost; extremest thing or degree possible.

Ut'ter (ŭt'tẽr), *v. t.* [Uttered (-tẽrd); Uttering.] To put in circulation; to disclose; to publish; to speak. — **Ut'ter-ance** (-ans), *n.* An uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking.

‖**U'vu-la** (ū'vŭ-lă), *n.* The fleshy body suspended from the soft palate.

V.

Va'cant (vā'*kant*), *a.* Without contents; empty; unoccupied; void; idle. — **Va'cant-ly**, *adv.* — **Va'can-cy** (-*kan*-sy), *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacuity; gap; an unoccupied office. — **Va'cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* To make vacant; to annul; to make void. — **Va-ca'tion** (vā-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vacating or making void; an intermission of business or study; a rest; a recess.

Vac'ci-nate (văk'sĭ-nāt), *v. t.* To inoculate with cowpox, by virus from cows. — **Vac'ci-na'tor** (-nā'tẽr), *n.* — **Vac'ci-na'tion** (-nā'shŭn), *n.* A vaccinating. — **Vac'cine** (văk'sin *or* -sĭn), *a.* Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.

Vac'il-late (văs'ĭl-lāt), *v. i.* To move one way and the other; to waver. — **Vac'il-la'tion** (văs'-ĭl-lā'shŭn), *n.* A vacillating; inconstancy.

Va-cu'i-ty (vă-kū'ĭ-ty), *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum. — **Vac'u-um** (văk'ū-ŭm), *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

Vag'a-bond (văg'ă-bŏnd), *a.* Moving about without any certain direction; wandering. — *n.* One who wanders idly; a vagrant.

Va-ga'ry (vă-gā'rỹ), *n.* A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim.

Va'grant (vā'*grant*), *a.* Moving without certain direction; wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. — **Va'grant-ly**, *adv.* — **Va'gran-cy** (-*gran*-sy), *n.*

Vague (vāg), *a.* [VAGUER; VAGUEST.] Unsettled; unfixed; indefinite; loose; lax.

Vail (vāl), *n.* A screen or cover; a veil.

Vail (vāl), *v. t.* To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

Vain (vān), *a.* Having no real substance or importance; empty; worthless; delusive; trifling; having a high opinion of one's self; ostentatious. — **Vain'ly**, *adv.* — **Vain'ness**, *n.* — **Vain'glo'ry** (-glō'rȳ), *n.* Excessive vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind. — **Vain'glo'ri-ous** (-rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Boastful; vaunting.

Vale (vāl), *n.* A tract of low ground; a valley.

Val'e-dic'tion (văl'ē-dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A bidding farewell; an adieu. — **Val'e-dic'to-ry** (-tō-rȳ), *a.* Bidding farewell; leave-taking. — *n.* A farewell address. — **Val'e-dic-to'ri-an** (-dĭk-tō'rĭ-*an*), *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory.

Va-len'ci-ennes' (vȧ-lĕn'sĭ-ĕnz'), *n.* [F.] A lace made at Valenciennes, France.

Val'en-tine (văl'ĕn-tīn), *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's day. — **St. Valentine's Day.** The 14th of February, sacred to St. Valentine.

Va-le'ri-an (vȧ-lē'rĭ-*an*), *n.* A plant used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Val'et (văl'ĕt *or* văl'ā), *n.* A gentleman's body servant.

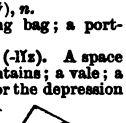
Val'e-tu'di-na'ri-an (văl'ē-tū'dĭ-nā'rĭ-*an*), *a.* Of infirm health; sickly; weakly. — *n.* A person of weak constitution; one seeking to recover health. — **Val'e-tu'di-na-ry** (-tū'dĭ-nā-rȳ), *a.* & *n.* Valetudinarian.

Val'iant (văl'yant), *a.* Intrepid; heroic; brave.

Val'id (văl'ĭd), *a.* Having strength or force; capable of being justified; just; sufficient. — **Val'id-ness, Va-lid'i-ty** (vȧ-lĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Va-lise' (vȧ-lēs'), *n.* A traveling bag; a portmanteau.

Val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VALLEYS (-ĭz). A space between ranges of hills or mountains; a vale; a meeting of two slopes in a roof, or the depression thus formed. — **Valley roof.** A roof having valleys.



Valley Roof.

Val'or (văl'ẽr), *n.* Courage; heroism; bravery; prowess. — **Val'or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Stout; bold; courageous. — **Val'or-ous-ly**, *adv.*

Val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* The property which renders a thing useful; worth; price; rate; importance. — *v. t.* [VALUED (-ūd); VALUING.] To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to rate at a high price; to hold in respect; to regard; to prize. — **Val'u-a-ble**, *a.* Having value or worth; costly; estimable. — *n.* A thing of value; a precious possession. — **Val'u-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A valuing, or estimating the value or worth; estimated worth. — **Val'ue-less**, *a.* Of no value.

Valve (vălv), *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover to an aperture, opening only one way. — **Valved** (vălvd), *a.* Having valves; composed of valves. — **Valv'ate** (vălv'āt), *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; opening by valves. — **Valv'u-lar** (vălv'ū-lẽr), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, valves; opening by means of valves.

Valvular Capsule.

Va-mose' (vȧ-mōs'), *v. t.* To be off; to depart quickly. [*Slang*]

Vamp (vămp), *n.* The upper, or upper leather, of a shoe. — *v. t.* [VAMPED (vămt); VAMPING.] To provide (a shoe) with new upper leather; to patch; to repair. — **Vamp'er**, *n.*

Vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* A demon fabled to suck the blood of persons asleep; one who preys upon others; an extortioner; a tropical bat said to suck human blood.

Van (văn), *n.* The front of an army or front line of a fleet.

Van (văn), *n.* A fan for cleansing grain; a winnowing machine.

Van (văn), *n.* A large covered wagon, for transporting goods, etc.

Van'dal (văn'dal), *n.* One of the barbarians who invaded Rome in the 5th century, destroying monuments of art; one hostile to art and literature; one barbarously ignorant. — **Van'dal, Van-dal'ic** (-dăl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious; rude. — **Van'dal-ism** (văn'dal-ĭz'm), *n.* Conduct of Vandals; willful or ignorant hostility to arts and literature.

Vane (vān), *n.* A weathercock, or rotating fixture showing which way the wind blows or water flows; the thin web of a feather, on the side of the shaft; a blade of a windmill, propeller, etc.

Van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* The troops in front of an army; the first line.

Va-nil'la (vȧ-nĭl'lȧ), *n.* A tropical American plant; also, a volatile oil and a perfume, extracted from it.

Van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v. i.* [VANISHED (-ĭsht); VANISHING.] To pass out of view; to disappear.

Van'i-ty (văn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State or quality of being vain; empty pride; fruitless desire.

Van'quish (văn'kwĭsh), *v. t.* [VANQUISHED (-kwĭsht); VANQUISHING.] To subdue (an enemy), in battle; to get the better of; to confute.

Van'tage (văn'tăj), *n.* Superiority; advantage.

Vap'id (văp'ĭd), *a.* Having lost life and spirit; insipid; flat; dull. — **Vap'id-ly**, *adv.* — **Vap'id-ness, Va-pid'i-ty** (vȧ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Va'por (vā'pẽr), *n.* [L.] Any substance in the gaseous or aëriform state; a fume; a gas; anything unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory. — *v. i.* [VAPORED (-pẽrd); VAPORING.] To pass off in fumes; to steam; to evaporate; to vaunt; to brag. — **Vap'o-rize** (văp'ō-rīz *or* vā'pẽr-īz), *v. t.* To convert into vapor by heat. — *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

Va'ri-a-ble (vā'rĭ-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Apt to vary or change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant. — **Va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* — **Va'ri-a-ble-ness, Va'ri-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Va'ri-ance** (-*ans*), *n.* A being variant; change of condition; disagreement; dissension; discord. — **Va'ri-a'tion**

(-ā'shŭn), *n.* A varying; a partial change in the form, position, or qualities of the same thing; amount or rate of change; embellishment and fanciful change of a tune or melody; vicissitude; variety; mutation; diversity.

Va'ri-e-gate (vā'rĭ-ē-gāt), *v. t.* To diversify in appearance; to streak; to checker; to dapple. — **Va'ri-e-ga'tion** (-gā'shŭn), *n.* A variegating or diversifying; diversity of colors.

Va-ri'e-ty (vȧ-rī'ē-tȳ), *n.* The quality of being various; change; diversity; a number or collection of different things; difference; kind.

Va'ri-o-loid (vā'rĭ-ō-loid *or* vār'ĭ-), *a.* Resembling smallpox. — *n.* The smallpox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

Va'ri-ous (vā'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Different; diverse; several; uncertain; variegated; diversified.

Var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* A servant; a low fellow.

Var'nish (vär'nĭsh), *n.* A resinous liquid, laid on work to give it a gloss; outside show. — *v. t.* [VARNISHED (-nĭsht); VARNISHING.] To lay varnish on; to give a fair external appearance.

Va'ry (vā'rȳ), *v. t.* & *i.* [VARIED (-rĭd); VARYING.] To change in aspect; to alter in form, appearance, substance, etc.; to disagree.

Vase (vās *or* vāz), *n.* An ornamental urn.

Vas'e-line (vȧs'ē-lĭn *or* -lēn), *n.* A yellowish translucent substance, with little odor or taste, obtained from petroleum, and used as an unguent and in the arts.

Vas'sal (vȧs'sal), *n.* One who holds land of a superior; a dependent; a servant; a slave. — **Vas'sal-age** (-ĭj), *n.* Dependence; slavery.

Vast (vȧst), *a.* Of great extent; very spacious; huge; mighty. — *n.* Boundless space.

Vas-ta'tion (vȧs-tā'shŭn), *n.* A laying waste; devastation.

Vat (vȧt), *n.* A large vessel or cistern.

Vat'i-can (vȧt'ĭ-kan), *n.* The pope's palace at Rome; the papal power or government.

Vault (vȧlt), *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cell; a cellar; a leap or bound. — *v. t.* To form or to cover with a vault; to arch; to leap on. — *v. i.* To leap; to bound; to spring. — *a.* Arched; concave; covered with an arch or vault.

Vaunt (vänt *or* vȧnt), *v. i.* & *t.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* A vain display; boast.

Veal (vēl), *n.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Ve-dette' (vē-dĕt'), *n.* A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

Veer (vēr), *v. i.* & *t.* [VEERED (vērd); VEERING.] To change direction; to turn.

Veg'e-ta-ble (vĕj'ē-tȧ-b'l), *n.* A plant; an edible plant; an organic body without sense and voluntary motion. — *a.* Belonging to, comprising, or of the nature of, plants. — **Veg'e-ta'ri-an** (-tā'rĭ-an), *n.* One who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man. — *a.* Pertaining to vegetarianism. — **Veg'e-ta'ri-an-ism** (-Iz'm), *n.* A living solely on vegetables. — **Veg'e-tate** (-tāt), *v. i.* To grow, as plants; to germinate; to lead a life too low for rational creatures; to do nothing but eat and grow. — **Veg'e-ta'tion** (-tā'shŭn), *n.* A vegetating; vegetable growth; plants in general.

Ve'he-ment (vē'hē-ment), *a.* Acting with great force; mighty; eager; urgent; violent; ardent; hot. — **Ve'he-mence** (-mens), **Ve'he-men-cy** (-men-sȳ), *n.* Impetuosity; violence.

Ve'hi-cle (vē'hĭ-k'l), *n.* A carriage of any kind; a conveyance.

Veil (vāl), *n.* A screen, usually of thin material, to protect the face; a cover; a disguise; a blind. — *v. t.* [VEILED (vāld); VEILING.] To cover with a veil; to hide; to conceal.

Vein (vān), *n.* A vessel which receives blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart; a blood vessel; a small rib of a leaf; a mineral seam or layer; a streak of different color in wood, stone, etc.; a train of thought; a tendency or turn of mind; humor; strain; quality. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

Vel'lum (vĕl'lŭm), *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Ve-loc'i-pede (vē-lŏs'ĭ-pēd), *n.* A light road carriage propelled by the rider.

Velocipede.

Ve-loc'i-ty (vē-lŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quickness of motion; swiftness; speed; rapidity.

Vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* A soft fabric of silk, or silk and cotton mixed, with a thick nap. — **Vel'vet-een'** (-ēn'), *n.* A cotton cloth in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet. — **Vel'vet-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Made of, or like, velvet; soft; smooth.

Ve'nal (vē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, veins; venous.

Ve'nal (vē'nal), *a.* To be bought; mercenary; hireling. — **Ve-nal'i-ty** (vē-năl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ven'a-ry (vĕn'ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Relating to hunting.

Vend (vĕnd), *v. t.* To sell. — **Vend'er, Vend'or** (-ŏr), *n.* A seller. — **Ven-due'** (vĕn-dū'), *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder; an auction.

Ve-neer' (vē-nēr'), *n.* A thin layer of wood, ivory, etc., for overlaying an inferior material. — *v. t.* [VENEERED (-nērd'); VENEERING.] To overlay or plate with veneer. — **Ve-neer'ing,** *n.* Application of veneer; superficial polish.

Ven'er-a-ble (vĕn'ĕr-ȧ-b'l), *a.* Capable or worthy of veneration or reverence. — **Ven'er-ate** (-āt), *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence; to adore. — **Ven'er-a'tion** (vĕn'ĕr-ā'shŭn), *n.* A venerating; respect mingled with awe; reverence; dread. — **Ven'er-a'tor** (-ā'tŏr), *n.*

Ve'ne-sec'tion (vē'nē-sĕk'shŭn), *n.* An opening a vein to let blood.

Venge'ance (vĕnj'ans), *n.* Punishment in return for an offense; retribution; revenge. — **Venge'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Vindictive; retributive.

Ve'ni-al (vē'nĭ-al), *a.* Excusable; pardonable. — **Ve'ni-al-ness, Ve'ni-al'i-ty** (-ăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Ven'i-son (vĕn'ĭ-z'n *or* vĕn'z'n), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, etc.

Ven'om (vĕn'ŭm), *n.* Poison; spite; malice. — **Ven'om-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.

Ve'nous (vē'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, veins.

Vent (vĕnt), *n.* A small aperture; a passage for air or a fluid to escape; utterance; escape. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter.

Ven'ti-duct (vĕn'tĭ-dŭkt), *n.* A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

Ven'ti-late (vĕn'tĭ-lāt), *v. t.* To fan with wind; to air; to fan; to expose to examination and discussion. — **Ven'ti-la'tion** (-lā'shŭn), *n.* A ventilating; free exposure to air. — **Ven'ti-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* A contrivance for expelling foul air, introducing that which is pure.

Ven'tral (vĕn'tral), *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Ven'tri-cle (vĕn'trĭ-k'l), *n.* A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain, or larynx; esp., one of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles.

Ven-tril'o-quism (vĕn-trĭl'ŏ-kwĭz'm), *n.* A speaking so that the voice appears to come from some distant place. — **Ven-tril'o-quist** (-kwĭst), *n.* One who practices ventriloquism. — **Ven-tril'o-quize** (-kwiz), *v. i.* [VENTRILOQUIZED (-kwizd); VENTRILOQUIZING.] To practice ventriloquism.

Ven'ture (vĕn'tŭr), *n.* An undertaking of chance or danger; a contingency; luck; a risk. — *v. i.* [VENTURED (-tŭrd); VENTURING.] To have courage to do or say something; to dare; to run a hazard or risk. — *v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk. — **Ven'ture-some** (-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to venture; bold; daring; intrepid. — **Ven'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Venturesome.

Ven'ue (vĕn'ū), *n.* A neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid.

Ve'nus (vē'nŭs), *n.* The goddess of female beauty and of love; a planet, the second from the sun.

Ve-ra'cious (vē-rā'shŭs), *a.* Observant of truth; truthful. — **Ve-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Ve-ran'da (vē-răn'dà), *n.* An open portico or outer gallery.

Verb (vẽrb), *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing. — **Ver'bal** (vẽr'bal), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressed in, words; spoken; oral; not written; literal. — **Ver'bal-ly**, *adv.* — ‖**Ver-ba'tim** (-bā'tĭm), *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Ver-be'na (vẽr-bē'nà), *n.* A fragrant, flowering plant; vervain.

Ver'bi-age (vẽr'bĭ-ĕj), *n.* Wordiness; superabundance of words; verbosity. — **Ver-bose'** (vẽr-bōs'), *a.* Abounding in words; tedious; prolix; wordy. — **Ver-bos'i-ty** (-bŏs'ĭ-tў), *n.* Quality of being verbose; prolixity.

Ver'dant (vẽr'dant), *a.* Covered with growing plants; green; fresh. — **Ver'dant-ly**, *adv.* — **Ver'dan-cy** (-dan-sў), *n.* Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness; inexperience.

‖**Verd'an-tique'** (vẽrd'ăn-tēk'), *n.* [F.] A green incrustation on brass or copper; a mottled green marble.

Ver'dict (vẽr'dĭkt), *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; a judgment.

Ver'di-gris (vẽr'dĭ-grēs), *n.* The rust of copper, much used as a green pigment.

Ver'dure (vẽr'dŭr), *n.* Green; freshness of vegetation.

Verge (vẽrj), *n.* A rod carried as an emblem of authority; the shaft of a column.

Verge (vẽrj), *n.* The extreme end of anything; the border; rim; margin; brink. — *v. i.* [VERGED (vẽrjd); VERGING.] To tend downward; to bend; to border upon; to approach.

Ver'i-fy (vĕr'ĭ-fi), *v. t.* [VERIFIED (-fid); VERIFYING.] To prove to be true or correct; to confirm; to authenticate. — **Ver'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A verifying; confirmation.

Ver'i-ly (vĕr'ĭ-lў), *adv.* In fact; truly.

Ver'i-sim'i-lar (vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lẽr), *a.* Having the appearance of truth; likely. — **Ver'i-si-mil'i-tude** (-sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Ver'i-ta-ble (vĕr'ĭ-tà-b'l), *a.* Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real. — **Ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Ver'i-ty (vĕr'ĭ-tў), *n.*; *pl.* VERITIES (-tĭz). Truth; certainty; reality; a true assertion or tenet.

Ver'juice' (vẽr'jūs'), *n.* The sour juice of crab apples, unripe grapes, etc.; vinegar made from such juice; acidity.

‖**Ver'mes** (vẽr'mēz), *n. pl.* [L.] Worms. — **Ver'mi-cel'li** (vẽr'mĭ-chĕl'lĭ *or* -sĕl'lĭ), *n.* [It.] A wheat paste, made into a slender, wormlike form. — **Ver'mi-fuge** (-fūj), *n.* A medicine that expels worms from animal bodies.

Ver-mil'ion (vẽr-mĭl'yŭn), *n.* A bright red color or pigment; cochineal.

Ver'min (vẽr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* All kinds of noxious or mischievous animals, as rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, etc.

Ver-mip'a-rous (vẽr-mĭp'à-rŭs), *a.* Producing worms. — **Ver-miv'o-rous** (vẽr-mĭv'ŏ-rŭs), *a.* Feeding on worms.

Ver-nac'u-lar (vẽr-năk'ū-lẽr), *a.* Belonging to the country of one's birth; native. — *n.* The vernacular language; one's mother tongue.

Ver'nal (vẽr'nal), *a.* Belonging to spring, or to youth, the springtime of life.

Ver'sa-tile (vẽr'sà-tĭl), *a.* Turning readily from one thing to another; changeable; fickle. — **Ver'sa-tile-ness, Ver'sa-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tў), *n.*

Verse (vẽrs), *n.* A single line of poetry; metrical language; a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters in the Bible.

Versed (vẽrst), *a.* Acquainted or familiar; skilled; practiced.

Ver'si-cle (vẽr'sĭ-k'l), *n.* A little verse.

Ver'si-fy (vẽr'sĭ-fĭ), *v. i.* [VERSIFIED (-fid); VERSIFYING.] To make verses. — *v. t.* To relate in verse. — **Ver'si-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A versifying; metrical composition.

Ver'sion (vẽr'shŭn), *n.* A translation; that which is rendered from another language.

Verst (vẽrst), *n.* A Russian measure of length containing 3,500 English feet.

‖**Ver'sus** (vẽr'sŭs), *prep.* [L.] Against.

Ver'te-bra (vĕr'tē-brȧ), *n.; pl.* VERTEBRÆ (-brē). [L.] A joint of the backbone or spine. — **Ver'te-bral** (-brȧl), *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ; having a backbone. — **Ver'te-brate** (-brāt), *n.* An animal having an internal jointed skeleton. — **Ver'te-brate, Ver'te-bra'ted** (-brā'tĕd), *a.* Having a backbone or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.

Ver'tex (vĕr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* E. VERTEXES (-ĕz), L. VERTICES (-tĭ-sēz). Principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; the zenith, or point of the heavens directly overhead; the point in any mathematical figure opposite to the base. — **Ver'ti-cal** (-tĭ-kȧl), *a.* Situated at the vertex or highest point; directly overhead, or perpendicularly above one; upright; plumb.

Ver'ti-go (vĕr'tĭ-gō; *L.* vĕr-tī'gō), *n.; pl.* E. VERTIGOES (-gōz), L. VERTIGINES (-tĭj'ĭ-nēz). Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly; excessively.

Ves'i-cle (vĕs'ĭ-k'l), *n.* A little air bladder; a cyst; a cell. — **Ve-sic'u-lar** (vē-sĭk'ū-lẽr), **Ve-sic'u-late** (-lāt), *a.* Bladdery; hollow.

Ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* The evening star; Hesper; Venus; the evening. — **Ves'pers** (-pẽrz), *n. pl.* The evening service, in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ves'sel (vĕs'sĕl), *n.* A utensil for holding anything; a hollow diah, cask, or tube; a ship, boat, or other structure made to float upon the water, for commerce, war, etc.; tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids circulate.

Vest (vĕst), *n.* A garment; a waistcoat; dress; robe. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession; to furnish; to endow. — *v. i.* To come or descend; to take effect, as a title or right.

Vest'ed (vĕst'ĕd), *a.* Not contingent; fixed.

Ves'ti-bule (vĕs'tĭ-būl), *n.* A porch or entrance; an antechamber; a lobby; a hall.

Ves'tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* A track or footstep; a trace; a sign; a faint mark of something which is lost or has perished.

Vest'ment (vĕst'ment), *n.* A covering or garment; a dress; a robe.

Ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.* A room for sacerdotal vestments and for sacred utensils in a church; a committee who manage parochial affairs. — **Ves'try-man** (-mȧn), *n.* A member of a vestry.

Ves'ture (vĕs'tûr), *n.* A garment; dress.

Vetch (vĕch), *n.* A leguminous plant.

Vet'er-an (vĕt'ẽr-*an*), *a.* Long exercised in anything, esp. in military life. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, esp. in war.

Vet'er-i-na-ry (vĕt'ẽr-ĭ-nȧ-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to treatment of diseases of domestic animals.

Ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* VETOES (-tōz). [L., I forbid.] An authoritative prohibition; the power of the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, etc., to negative a bill passed by the other branches of the legislature; also, the exercise of this power. — *v. t.* [VETOED (-tōd); VETOING.] To withhold assent to (a bill for a law) and thus prevent its enactment.

Vex (vĕks), *v. t.* [VEXED (vĕkst); VEXING.] To anger by little provocations; to irritate; to plague; to disturb; to disquiet. — **Vex'er**, *n.* — **Vex-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vexing; trouble; disquiet; irritation; chagrin; mortification; distress. — **Vex-a'tious** (-shŭs), *a.* Causing vexation; provoking; irritating; annoying.

Vi'a (vī'ȧ), *adv.* [L., ablative of *via*, way.] By the way of; as, *via* Boston.

Vi'a-duct (vī'ȧ-dŭkt), *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad, canal, etc., across a valley or river.

Vi'al (vī'ȧl), *n.* A small bottle; a phial.

Vi'and (vī'ȧnd), *n.* An article of food; victuals; — chiefly in plural.

Vi-at'ic (vī-ăt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a journey or to traveling. — **Vi-at'i-cum** (-ĭ-kŭm), *n.* Provisions for a journey; in the Roman Catholic Church, the communion given to persons in their last moments.

Vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v. i.* & *t.* To move to and fro; to oscillate; to sound; to quiver. — **Vi-bra'tion** (vī-brā'shŭn), *n.* A vibrating; quick motion to and fro; oscillation. — **Vi'bra-to-ry** (vī'brȧ-tō-rĭ), *a.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.

Vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* A representative or substitute in office; a clergyman who is incumbent of a benefice. — **Vic'ar-age** (-ăj), *n.* The benefice, or the residence, of a vicar. — **Vi-car'i-ous** (-ĭs), *a.* Pertaining to a vicar, substitute, or deputy delegated; acting for another; substituted.

Vice (vīs), *n.* A fault; crime; wickedness.

Vice (vīs), *n.* A vise.

Vice (vīs). [L., in the place of, instead of.] A prefix denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in position. — **Vice admiral.** A naval officer next in rank to an admiral. — **Vice president.** An officer next in rank below a president.

Vice-ge'rent (vīs-jē'rent), *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; a vicar. — *a.* Having delegated power.

Vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* A governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute.

Vic'i-nage (vĭs'ĭ-năj), **Vi-cin'i-ty** (vĭ-sĭn'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Nearness; the region near; neighborhood.

Vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *a.* Characterized by, or addicted to, vice; corrupt; bad; refractory.

Vi-cis'si-tude (vĭ-sĭs'ĭ-tūd), *n.* Regular change from one thing to another; mutation.

Vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* A living being sacrificed; one destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury; a dupe; a gull. — **Vic'tim-ize** (-īz), *v. t.* [VICTIMIZED (-īzd); VICTIMIZING.] To make a victim of.

Vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* One who conquers in war or defeats an enemy; a winner; a gainer. — *a.* Gaining victory; victorious. — **Vic'to-ry** (-tō-rĭ), *n.* The defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumph. — **Vic-to'ri-ous** (-tō'rĭ-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to victory or a victor; successful.

Vict'ual (vĭt'l), *n.* Provision of food; food prepared for eating; sustenance; — usually in *pl.* — *v. t.* [VICTUALED (-'ld) or VICTUALLED; VICTUALING or VICTUALLING.] To supply with provisions or food.

‖Vi-cu'ña (vē-kōōn'yä), **‖Vi-cu'gna**, *n.* A South American animal, resembling the llama, but smaller.

Vicuña.

‖Vi'de (vī'dē), *v. imperat.* [L., imperat. of *videre*, to see.] See; — used to direct the attention to something. — **‖Vi-de'i-cet** (vĭ-dē'ĭ-sĕt), *adv.* [L., contr. from *videre licet*, one may or can see.] To wit; namely; — abbr. to *viz.*

Vie (vī), *v. i.* [VIED (vīd); VYING (vī'ĭng).] To strive for superiority; to contend.

View (vū), *n.* A seeing or beholding; sense; eye; examination; scene; display; object; aim; purpose; design. — *v. t.* [VIEWED (vūd); VIEWING.] To look at attentively; to inspect; to examine; to consider. — **View'er** (vū'ẽr), *n.*

Vi-ges'i-mal (vĭ-jĕs'ĭ-măl), *n.* Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenty parts.

Vig'il (vĭj'ĭl), *n.* Watch; sleeplessness; a waking for religious exercises; a religious service on the evening preceding a holiday. — **Vig'i-lant** (-ĭ-lănt), *a.* Attentive to discover and avoid danger; watchful; circumspect. — **Vig'i-lant-ly**, *adv.* — **Vig'i-lance** (-lans), *n.* Watchfulness.

‖Vi-gnette' (vĭn-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yĕt), *n.* A running ornament in architecture or in ancient manuscripts; in modern books, a wood cut, engraving, etc., not inclosed within a border; a small photographic likeness.

Vig'or (vĭg'ẽr), *n.* Active strength of body; force of mind; energy; efficacy. — **Vig'or-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Possessing vigor; powerful; strong.

Vile (vīl), *a.* Low; despicable; impure; bad.

Vil'i-fy (vĭl'ĭ-fī), *v. t.* [VILIFIED (-fīd); VILIFYING.] To slander; to defame; to revile. — **Vil'i-fi-ca'tion** (-fĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vilifying.

Vil'la (vĭl'lä), *n.*; *pl.* VILLAS (-läz). A country seat; a country residence.

Vil'lage (vĭl'lăj), *n.* A small inhabited place; a hamlet.

Vil'lain (vĭl'lĭn), *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel; a knave. — **Vil'lain-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Wicked; base; infamous. — **Vil'lain-y** (-ĭ), *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; a deed of deep depravity. — **Vil'lan-age** (-lan-ăj), *n.* State of a villain; feudal servitude. [Usually written *villenage*.]

‖Vil'li (vĭl'lī), *n. pl.* Minute elevations on animal membranes; fine hairs on plants. — **Vil-lose'** (vĭl-lōs'), **Vil'lous** (vĭl'lŭs), *a.* Covered with fine hairs, or woolly substance; downy.

Villous Membrane.

Vin'ai-grette' (vĭn'ā-grĕt'), *n.* [F., fr. *vinaigre* vinegar.] A smelling bottle for aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.

Vin'di-cate (vĭn'dĭ-kāt), *v. t.* To defend with success; to prove to be just or valid; to maintain (a law, or a cause) by overthrowing enemies; to justify. — **Vin'di-ca'tor**, *n.* — **Vin'di-ca-ble** (-kä-b'l), *a.* Capable of being vindicated. — **Vin'di-ca'tion** (-kā'shŭn), *n.* A vindicating; defense. — **Vin'di-ca-tive** (vĭn'dĭ-kā-tĭv), **Vin'di-ca-to-ry** (-tō-rў), *a.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory; avenging; punitory.

Vin-dic'tive (vĭn-dĭk'tĭv), *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful.

Vine (vīn), *n.* A climbing plant that produces grapes; a trailing plant; a creeper. — **Vine'dress'er**, *n.* One who cultivates vines. — **Vine fretter.** An insect that injures vines; an aphis.

Vin'e-gar (vĭn'ẽ-gẽr), *n.* An acid liquor obtained by fermentation of wine, cider, beer, etc.; anything sour.

Vine'yard (vĭn'yẽrd), *n.* A plantation of grapevines.

Vi'nous (vī'nŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, wine.

Vint'age (vĭnt'ăj), *n.* The produce of the vine; the time of gathering grapes.

Vi'ol (vī'ŭl), *n.* A musical instrument of the violin kind. — **Vi'o-la** (-ō-lä), *n.* An instrument resembling the violin, but larger.

Vi'o-late (vī'ō-lāt), *v. t.* To treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to transgress; to profane; to ravish; to debauch. — **Vi'o-la'tor** (-lā'tẽr), *n.* — **Vi'o-la-tive** (-lā-tĭv), *a.* Violating, or tending to violate. — **Vi'o-la'tion** (vī'ō-lā'shŭn), *n.* A violating; interruption (of sleep, peace, etc.); transgression; profanation; outrage; rape.

Vi'o-lent (vī'ō-lent), *a.* Moving furiously; excited by strong passion; committing outrage; effected with force; severe; extreme; unnatural. — **Vi'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'o-lence** (-lens), *n.*

Vi'o-let (vī'ō-lĕt), *n.* A plant of many species, generally low, and bearing fragrant flowers of a bluish tint; the color of a violet, being one of the seven primary colors of the spectrum. — *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

Violin.

Vi'o-lin' (vī'ō-lĭn'), *n.* A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle. — **Vi'o-lin'ist**, *n.* A player on the violin.

Vi'ol-ist (vī'ŭl-ĭst), *n.* A player on the viol; a violinist.

Vi'o-lon-cel'lo (vē'ō-lŏn-chĕl'lō *or* -sĕl'lō), *n.* A bass viol of four strings. — **Vi'o-lon-cel'list** (vē'ō-lŏn-sĕl'lĭst), *n.*

Vi'per (vī'pẽr), *n.* A very poisonous serpent; a malignant person. — **Vi'per-ine** (-ĭn), *a.* Pertaining to vipers. — **Vi'per-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like a viper; malignant; venomous.

Vi-ra'go (vĭ-rā'gō), *n.*; *pl.* **Viragoes** (-gōz). A bold, turbulent woman; a termagant; a vixen.

Vir'gin (vĕr'jĭn), *n.* A female of unspotted purity; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; pure; maidenly; modest; undefiled; fresh; new. — **Vir-gin'i-ty** (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Maidenhood.

‖**Vir'go** (vĕr'gō), *n.* [L., a virgin.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about August 21; a constellation.

Vi'rile (vī'rĭl *or* vĭr'ĭl), *a.* Pertaining to a man or to the male sex; masculine. — **Vi-ril'i-ty** (vĭ-rĭl'ĭ-tȳ *or* vĭ-), *n.* Manhood.

Vir'tu-al (vĕr'tū-al), *a.* Being in essence or effect, not in fact. — **Vir'tu-al-ly**, *adv.*

Vir'tue (vĕr'tū), *n.* Active quality or power; strength; force; excellence; worth; morality; uprightness; female chastity; virginity; purity. — **Vir'tu-ous** (vĕr'tū-ŭs), *a.* Possessing or exhibiting virtue; righteous; chaste; pure.

Vir'u-lent (vĭr'ū-lent), *a.* Extremely poisonous or venomous; active in doing injury; bitter in enmity; spiteful. — **Vir'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* — **Vir'u-lence** (-lens), **Vir'u-len-cy** (-len-sȳ), *n.*

Vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* [L., a slimy liquid poison.] Contagious or poisonous matter, as of ulcers, bite of snakes, etc.; the spirit or drift of anything injurious.

Vis'age (vĭz'ĭj), *n.* The face, countenance, or look of a person.

Vis'-a-vis' (vē'zȧ-vē'), *adv.* [F., opposite, face to face.] Face to face; in a position facing one another; tête-à-tête. — *n.* One opposite, or face to face with, another; a seat or carriage in which two persons face one another.

‖**Vis'ce-ra** (vĭs'sē-rȧ), *n.* [L.] The contents of the cavities of the body; bowels.

Vis'cid (vĭs'sĭd), *a.* Sticking; glutinous; adhesive; tenacious. — **Vis-cid'i-ty** (vĭs-sĭd'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Tenacity; stickiness; glutinous concretion.

Vis-cos'i-ty (vĭs-kŏs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being viscous; viscidity.

Vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* A nobleman next in rank below an earl. — **Vis'count'ess** (-ĕs), *n.* The lady of a viscount. — **Vis'count'y** (-ȳ), *n.* The quality of a viscount.

Vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *a.* Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; clammy; sticky.

Vise.

Vise (vīs), *n.* A jawed instrument closing by a screw, for holding smith's work, etc. — *v. t.* To grip or squeeze with a vise.

Vis'i-ble (vĭz'ĭ-b'l), *a.* Perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; apparent; conspicuous. — **Vis'i-ble-ness**, **Vis'i-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* A seeing external objects; sight; an object of sight; an apparition; a phantom; a creation of fancy. — **Vi'sion-a-ry** (-ȧ-rȳ), *a.* Affected by phantoms; given to reverie; existing in imagination only; fanciful; fantastic; unreal. — *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed, or who forms impracticable schemes.

Vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v. t.* To go or come to see; to attend; to examine. — *v. i.* To interchange civilities. — *n.* A visiting, or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay; examination. — **Vis'it-ant** (-ant), **Vis'it-or** (-ĕr), *n.* — **Vis'it-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A visiting; a communication of favor or of wrath and judgment; retribution.

Vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* A view; esp., a distant view between intervening objects; trees or other things that form an avenue.

Vis'u-al (vĭzh'ū-al), *a.* Belonging to sight.

Vi'tal (vī'tal), *a.* Belonging, relating, or necessary, to life; living; very necessary; highly important; immediate; absolute. — **Vi'tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi'tals** (-talz), *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state. — **Vi-tal'i-ty** (vī-tăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* State of being vital; the principle of life; animation.

Vi'ti-ate (vĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective; to destroy; to defile; to taint; to contaminate.

Vit're-ous (vĭt'rē-ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, glass. — **Vit'ri-fy** (vĭt'rĭ-fī), *v. t.* & *i.* To make or become like glass.

Vit'ri-ol (vĭt'rĭ-ŭl), *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal; copperas. — **Vit'ri-ol'ic** (-ŏl'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, like, or obtained from, vitriol. — **Vitriolic acid.** Sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol.

Vi-tu'per-ate (vī-tū'pĕr-āt), *v. t.* To find fault with; to abuse; to vilify. — **Vi-tu'per-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A vituperating; censure; blame. — **Vi-tu'per-a-tive** (-tū'pĕr-ā-tĭv), *a.* Abusive.

Vi-va'cious (vĭ-vā'shŭs), *n.* Sprightly; animated; sportive; gay. — **Vi-va'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **Vi-va'cious-ness**, **Vi-vac'i-ty** (-văs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *a.* True to the life; animated; bright; striking; spirited.

Vix'en (vĭks'n), *n.* A she fox; an ill-tempered woman; a scold. — **Vix'en-ish**, **Vix'en-ly**, *a.*

Viz'ier (vĭz'yĕr *or* vĭ-zēr'), *n.* A Turkish councilor of state; a high executive officer.

Vo'ca-ble (vō'kȧ-b'l), *n.* A word; a term; a name. — **Vo-cab'u-la-ry** (vō-kăb'ū-lĭ-rȳ), *n.* An alphabetical list of words, with definitions; the stock of words in use.

Vo'cal (vō'kal), *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the voice; pertaining to a vowel or voice sound; sonant. — **Vo'cal-ist** (vō'kal-ĭst), *n.* A singer, or vocal musician. — **Vo-cal'i-ty** (vō-kăl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* Quality of being vocal; resonance. — **Vo'cal-i-za'tion** (vō'kal-ĭ-zā'shŭn), *n.* Act of vocalizing; utterance of vocal sounds. — **Vo'cal-ize** (vō'kal-īz), *v. t.* [Vocalized (-īzd); Vocalizing.] To form into voice; to make sonant.

Vo-ca'tion (vō-kā'shŭn), *n.* A calling; trade; profession; occupation; designation.

Voc'a-tive (vŏk'ȧ-tĭv), *a.* Relating to, or used in, calling; — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed. — *n.* The vocative case.

Vo-cif'er-ate (vō-sĭf'ĕr-āt), *v. i.* & *t.* To cry out vehemently; to exclaim; to roar; to clamor. — **Vo-cif'er-a'tion** (-ā'shŭn), *n.* A clamor. — **Vo-cif'er-ous** (-sĭf'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* Noisy.

Vogue (vōg), *n.* Temporary mode or fashion.

Voice (vois), *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth; utterance; mode of speaking, singing, etc.; expression; precept; in grammar, a form of a verb, indicating the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it. — *v. t.* [VOICED (voist); VOICING.] To fit for producing proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; to utter. — **Voiced** (voist), *a.* Furnished with a voice. — **Voice'less**, *a.* Having no voice; silent.

Void (void), *a.* Vacant; not occupied; destitute; without legal or binding force; null; empty; vain. — *n.* An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness. — *v. t.* To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate; to vacate; to annul.

Vol'a-pük' (vŏl'ä-pụk'), *n.* An artificial language, designed to be used throughout the world.

Vol'a-tile (vŏl'ä-tĭl), *a.* Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fickle; apt to change. — **Vol'a-tile-ness, Vol'a-til'i-ty** (-tĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vol-ca'no (vŏl-kā'nō), *n.*; *pl.* VOLCANOES (-nōz). A mountain which emits lava, steam, sulphureous gases, etc. — **Vol-can'ic** (-kăn'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, volcanoes.

Vo-li'tion (vō-lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A willing or choosing; will; choice; preference; purpose.

Vol'ley (vŏl'ȳ), *n.*; *pl.* VOLLEYS (-ĭz). A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms or many things at once. — *v. t.* & *i.* [VOLLEYED (-ĭd); VOLLEYING.] To discharge, or be discharged, at once.

Volt (vōlt), *n.* The standard unit of electromotive force.

Vol'u-ble (vŏl'ū-b'l), *a.* Easily rolling or turning; of rapid speech; fluent. — **Vol'u-bly**, *adv.* — **Vol'u-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vol'ume (vŏl'ŭm), *n.* A book; dimensions; compass; quantity of voice or tone. — **Vo-lu'mi-nous** (vō-lū'mĭ-nŭs), *a.* Consisting of many volumes or books; copious; diffuse.

Vol'un-ta-ry (vŏl'ŭn-tā-rȳ), *a.* Proceeding from choice; willing; free; gratuitous. — *n.* A musical air played extemporarily; the organ playing during pauses in church service.

Vol'un-teer' (vŏl'ŭn-tēr'), *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *a.* Entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers. — *v. t.* [VOLUNTEERED (-tērd'); VOLUNTEERING.] To bestow voluntarily. — *v. i.* To enter into any service without solicitation or compulsion.

Vo-lup'tu-a-ry (vō-lŭp'tū-ā-rȳ), *n.* A voluptuous person; a sensualist; an epicure. — *a.* Addicted to, or affording, pleasure. — **Vo-lup'tu-ous** (-tŭs), *a.* Full of pleasure; exciting sensual desire; sensual; indulging in luxury.

Vom'it (vŏm'ĭt), *v. i.* & *t.* To eject (the contents of the stomach) by the mouth; to spew; to disgorge; to emit. — *n.* Matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.

Voo'doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* A negro sorcerer. — *a.* Pertaining to voodooism. — **Voo'doo-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* A superstition and sorcery, said to include cannibalism, prevalent among the negroes of Hayti and in parts of the United States.

Vo-ra'cious (vō-rā'shŭs), *a.* Greedy for eating; very hungry; ravenous; rapacious. — **Vo-ra'cious-ness, Vo-rac'i-ty** (-răs'ĭ-tȳ), *n.*

Vor'tex (vôr'tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* E. VORTEXES (-ĕz); L. VORTICES (-tĭ-sēz). A whirling or circular motion; a whirlpool; a whirlwind.

Vo'ta-ry (vō'tā-rȳ), *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; promised. — *n.* One engaged by a vow or promise. — **Vo'ta-ress** (-rĕs), *n.* A female votary. — **Vo'ta-rist** (-rĭst), *n.*

Vote (vōt), *n.* Wish, choice, or opinion, expressed in elections, etc.; suffrage; expression of will by a majority. — *v. i.* & *t.* To express or signify the will or preference; to elect; to determine. — **Vot'er** (vōt'ẽr), *n.*

Vouch (vouch), *v. t.* [VOUCHED (voucht); VOUCHING.] To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish. — *v. i.* To bear witness; to give attestation. — **Vouch'er**, *n.* One who vouches, or gives witness; a document vouching the truth of accounts, confirming facts, etc. — **Vouch-safe'** (vouch-sāf'), *v. t.* [VOUCHSAFED (-sāft'); VOUCHSAFING.] To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To deign; to yield.

Vow (vou), *n.* A solemn promise made to God, or to some deity; a promise of fidelity, love, or affection. — *v. t.* [VOWED (voud); VOWING.] To give, consecrate, or dedicate by solemn promise; to asseverate.

Vow'el (vou'ĕl), *n.* An utterance of the voice through an open position of the mouth organs; a letter (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*) representing such a sound. — *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Voy'age (voi'ĕj), *n.* A journey; esp., a passing by sea. — *v. i.* & *t.* [VOYAGED (-ĭjd); VOYAGING.] To take a voyage or journey; to travel.

Vul'can-ite (vŭl'kan-ĭt), *n.* Ebonite; a preparation of caoutchouc for use as a substitute for bone, in combs, knife handles, etc.

Vul'gar (vŭl'gẽr), *a.* Pertaining to the mass or multitude of people; common; ordinary; public; plebeian; boorish; offensive to good taste or delicacy; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people. — **Vul'gar-ly**, *adv.* — **Vul-gar'i-ty** (vŭl-găr'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Vul'gar-ism** (-ĭz'm), *n.* Vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression.

Vul'gate (vŭl'gāt), *n.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible.

Vul'ner-a-ble (vŭl'nẽr-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; assailable. — **Vul'ner-a-ble-ness, Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ), *n.* — **Vul'ner-a-ry** (-ā-rȳ), *a.* Useful in healing wounds; adapted to cure external injuries. — *n.* A plant, drug, etc., useful in the cure of wounds.

Vul'pine (vŭl'pĭn *or* -pīn), *a.* Pertaining to the fox; cunning; artful.

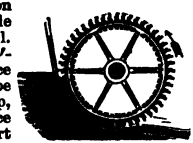
Vul'ture (vŭl'tŭr), *n.* A bird of prey akin to the hawks and owls. — **Vul'tur-ine** (-ĭn *or* -īn), **Vul'tur-ous** (-ŭs), *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

Wast (wŏst), *imp.* of Be, in the 2d person singular, indicative.

Waste (wāst), *v. t.* To bring to ruin; to devastate, to wear away; to impair gradually; to lavish vainly; to squander. — *v. t.* To be consumed; to dwindle. — *a.* Desolate; bare; dreary; unused; of no worth; superfluous; unproductive; wild; uncultivated. — *n.* A wasting; anything wasted or desolate; desert; worthless remnant; refuse; loss; devastation; havoc; ravage. — **Wast'or**, *n.* — **Waste'ful**, *a.* Full of waste; destructive; profuse; prodigal.

Watch (wŏch), *n.* A watching, or forbearance of sleep; close observation; guard; one who watches, or those who watch; a sentry; a period of the night in which one person, or set of persons, stands as sentinel; a division of the night; a small timepiece; an allotted portion of time for watching, or being on duty; the part of a ship's company who work her for an allotted time. — *v. t.* [Watched (wŏcht); Watching.] To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. t.* To give heed to; to keep in view; to tend; to guard. — **Watch'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Vigilant; cautious; observant; wakeful; heedful. — **Watch'man**, *n.* One set to watch; a sentinel; one who guards the streets or a building by night. — **Watch'word'** (-wûrd'), *n.* The word given to sentinels, as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign.

Wa'ter (wạ'tẽr), *n.* Fluid descending from the clouds in rain, and forming rivers, seas, etc.; a liquid secretion, humor, etc., resembling water; urine; the luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* [Watered (-tẽrd); Watering.] To wet or overflow with water; to supply with water for drink; to dilute; to thin. — *v. i.* To ahed water or liquid matter; to take in water. — **Wa'ter-y** (-ẏ), *a.* Resembling water; transparent; thin; tasteless; insipid; damp; wet. — **Wa'ter-clos'et** (-klŏz'ĕt), *n.* A privy; esp., a privy cleansed by a stream of water. — **Water color.** A color ground with water and gum or size, and fitted for use by rubbing it with water. — **Wa'ter-course'** (-kōrs'), *n.* A stream of water; a canal to convey water, esp. in draining lands. — **Water cress.** A small, creeping plant, growing in watery places. — **Water cure.** The treating diseases with water; hydropathy; an establishment where such treatment is employed. — **Water dog.** A dog accustomed to the water; a small floating cloud, threatening rain; an old sailor. — **Wa'ter-fall'** (-fạl'), *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a stream; a cascade; a cataract. — **Wa'ter-fowl'** (-foul'), *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, the sea, etc. — **Wa'ter-mel'on** (-mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A vine, and its very large fruit, which has a pulp, usually pink in color, and full of a sweet, watery juice. — **Water power.** The power of water employed to drive machinery, etc.; a site for a mill driven by water. — **Wa'ter-proof'** (-prōōf'), *n.* A preparation which renders cloth, leather, etc., impervious to water; cloth made waterproof; a garment made of such material. — *v. t.* To render (cloth, etc.) impervious to water. — *a.* Proof against soaking by water. — **Wa'ter-rot'** (-rŏt'), *v. t.* To rot (hemp, flax, etc.) by steeping it in water. — **Wa'ter-shed'** (-shĕd'), *n.* The region of country which contributes to the supply of a stream, lake, sea, etc. — **Wa'ter-spout'** (-spout'), *n.* A kind of whirlwind, usually over the sea, which sometimes raises great masses of water to considerable heights. — **Wa'ter-tight'** (-tīt'), *a.* So tight as to hold or exclude water; not leaky. — **Water wheel.** A wheel, for propelling machinery, etc., rotated by direct action of water; the paddle wheel of a steam vessel.



Breast Wheel.

[See also *Illust.* of Overshot Wheel and Undershot Wheel.]

Wa'ter-ing place' (wạ'tẽr-Ing plās'). A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc.; a place to which people resort for mineral water or for the use of water in bathing, drinking, etc.

Wat'tle (wŏt't'l), *n.* A twig or flexible rod; a hurdle; a fleshy excrescence under the throat of some fowls and fish. — *v. t.* [Wattled (-t'ld); Wattling (-tlĭng).] To twist or interweave.

Waul (wạl), *v. i.* To cry as a cat; to squall.

Wave (wāv), *n.* A moving ridge or swell of water; an undulation; a vibration (of sound); inequality; unevenness. — *v. i.* [Waved (wāvd); Waving.] To move like a wave; to undulate. — *v. t.* To raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish. — **Wav'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Rising in waves; undulating.

Wave (wāv), *v. t.* To waive.

Wa'ver (wā'vẽr), *v. i.* [Wavered (-vẽrd); Wavering.] To move to and fro; to be unsettled; to fluctuate; to vacillate. — **Wa'ver-er**, *n.*

Wax (wăks), *n.* A fatty, solid substance, produced by bees; an oily product secreted by certain plants or found in certain mineral deposits. — *v. t.* [*imp.* Waxed (wăkst); *p. p.* Waxed (wăkst) (Waxen (wăks'n) *obs.* or *poetic*); *p. pr.* Waxing.] To smear, rub, or treat with wax. — **Wax'en** (-'n), **Wax'y** (-ẏ), *a.* Made of, or like, wax; soft; yielding. — **Wax'i-ness**, *n.*

Wax (wăks), *v. i.* To increase in size; to grow.

Way (wā), *n.* A moving; passage; road or path; distance; direction; progress; method; scheme; *pl.* timbers on which a ship is launched. — **Way'far'er** (wā'fār'ẽr), *n.* A traveler; a passenger. — **Way'lay'** (-lā'), *v. i.* [Waylaid (-lād'); Waylaying.] To lie in wait for; to watch in the way of, in order to rob or slay. — **Way'lay'er**, *n.* — **Way'side'** (wā'sīd'), *n.* The edge or border of a road or path. — **Way station.** An intermediate station on a line of travel, esp. on a railroad. — **Way train.** A railroad train going only a part of the length of the route, or stopping at minor stations.

Way'ward (wā'wĕrd), *a.* Liking one's own way; perverse; willful. — **Way'ward-ly**, *adv.*

We (wē), *pron.; pl.* of *I.* [*Poss.* OUR (our) or OURS (ours); *obj.* Us (ŭs).] I and others.

Weak (wēk), *a.* Lacking strength; feeble; frail; infirm; spiritless; foolish; impotent. — **Weak'ly**, *adv.* — *a.* Infirm. — **Weak'ness**, *n.* — **Weak'en** (wēk'n), *v. t.* [WEAKENED (-'nd); WEAKENING.] To make weak; to debilitate. — **Weak'ling**, *n.* A feeble creature.

Weal (wēl), *n.* A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; welfare; happiness.

Wealth (wĕlth), *n.* Large possessions; riches; affluence; abundance. — **Wealth'y** (wĕlth'ў), *a.* [WEALTHIER (-I-ẽr); WEALTHIEST.] Having great wealth; opulent; rich.

Wean (wēn), *v. t.* [WEANED (wēnd); WEANING.] To accustom (a child or young animal) to deprivation of the breast; to alienate (the affections) from any object of desire.

Weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* An instrument of combat.

Wear (wâr), *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE (wōr); *p. p.* WORN (wōrn); *p. pr.* WEARING.] To carry upon the person (an article of clothing, decoration, etc.); to have on; to exhibit an appearance of; to consume by use; to use up, waste, or diminish; to affect by degrees. — *v. i.* To suffer use; to be consumed. — *n.* A wearing; consumption; style of dress; the fashion. — **Wear and tear.** Loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury to which anything is subject by use, accident, etc.

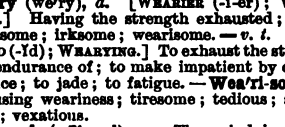
Wear (wêr), *v. t.* To put (a vessel) on another tack, by turning her with the stern toward the wind; to veer.

Wear (wēr), *n.* A dam in a river; a fence of stakes, twigs, etc., to catch fish; a weir.

Wea'ry (wē'rў), *a.* [WEARIER (-I-ẽr); WEARIEST.] Having the strength exhausted; tired; tiresome; irksome; wearisome. — *v. t.* [WEARIED (-Id); WEARYING.] To exhaust the strength or endurance of; to make impatient by continuance; to jade; to fatigue. — **Wea'ri-some**, *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; annoying; vexatious.

Wea'sand (wē'zand), *n.* The windpipe; the throttle.

Wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.* A small carnivorous quadruped, very slender, alert, and agile.



Weasel.

Weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness, calm or storm, etc. — *v. t.* [WEATHERED (-ẽrd); WEATHERING.] To expose to the air; to air; to sail to the windward of; to endure; to resist. — **Weath'er-beat'en** (-bēt'n), *a.* Beaten by the weather; worn by exposure. — **Weath'er-board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* The side of a ship toward the wind; a board extending from ridge to eaves, forming a junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building. — *v. t.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc. — **Weath'er-bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Delayed by bad weather. — **Weath'er-cock'** (-kŏk'), *n.* A vane; any thing or person that turns easily and frequently. — **Weather gauge.** Position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage. — **Weath'er-glass'** (-glas'), *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence, changes of weather. — **Weath'er-wise'** (-wiz'), *a.* Skillful in foreseeing changes of the weather.

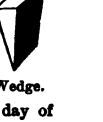
Weave (wēv), *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE (wōv); *p. p.* WOVEN (wōv'n), WOVE; *p. pr.* WEAVING.] To unite (threads) into cloth; to compose. — *v. i.* To work with a loom. — **Weav'er**, *n.*

Wea'zen (wē'z'n), *a.* Thin; sharp; pinched.

Web (wĕb), *n.* Anything woven; textile fabric; the texture of fine thread spun by a spider; a cobweb; the membrane between the toes of waterfowls. — *v. t.* [WEBBED (wĕbd); WEBBING.] To unite or surround with a web; to envelop; to entangle. — **Webbed**, *a.* Having the toes united by a web. — **Web'bing**, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, etc. — **Web'foot'** (wĕb'fōōt'), *n.; pl.* WEBFEET (-fēt'). A foot whose toes are connected by a membrane. — **Web'foot'ed**, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.

Wed (wĕd), *v. t.* [*imp.* WEDDED; *p. p.* WEDDED or WED; *p. pr.* WEDDING.] To marry; to connect strongly. — **Wed'ding**, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

Wedge (wĕj), *n.* A piece of hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting. — *v. t.* [WEDGED (wĕjd); WEDGING.] To cleave or separate with a wedge; to force or drive, or to fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.



Wedge.

Wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* Marriage; matrimony.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dā), *n.* The fourth day of the week.

Weed (wēd), *n.* A useless or troublesome plant. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants, or from anything hurtful or offensive. — **Weed'er**, *n.* — **Weed'y** (-ў), *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or abounding with, weeds.

Weed (wēd), *n.* A garment; clothing; *pl.* the dress worn in token of grief; mourning garb.

Week (wēk), *n.* A period of seven days. — **Week day.** Any day of the week except Sunday. — **Week'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to a week, or to week days; happening once a week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once a week.

Ween (wēn), *v. i.* To think; to fancy.

Weep (wēp), *v. i.* [WEPT (wĕpt); WEEPING.] To

shed tears; to cry; to flow or run in drops; to drip; to droop. — *v. t.* To lament; to pour forth (tears) drop by drop. — **Weep'er** (wēp'ẽr), *n.* — **Weeping willow.** A species of willow whose long, slender branches hang perpendicularly.

Wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* A small beetle, very destructive to grain.

Weft (wĕft), *n.* The woof of cloth; the threads crossing the warp from selvage to selvage.

Weigh (wā), *v. t.* [WEIGHED (wād); WEIGHING.] To bear up; to raise; to ascertain the weight of; to counterbalance; to estimate deliberately and maturely. — *v. i.* To have weight; to be heavy; to be considered as important; to press hard. — **Weigh'er**, *n.*

Weight (wāt), *n.* The quality of being heavy; heaviness; importance; influence; consequence; a graduated standard of heaviness. — *v. t.* To load with weights; to load down; to attach weights to. — **Weight'less**, *a.* Having no weight; light; unimportant. — **Weight'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [WEIGHTIER (-I-ẽr); WEIGHTIEST.] Having weight; ponderous; burdensome; forcible; momentous. — **Weight'i-ly** (-I-lȳ), *adv.*

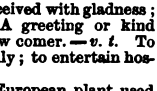
Weir (wēr), *n.* A dam in a river; a wear.

Weird (wērd), *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *n.* A greeting or kind reception of a guest or new comer. — *v. t.* To salute (a newcomer) cordially; to entertain hospitably. — **Wel'com-er**, *n.*

Weld (wĕld), *n.* Woad; a European plant used by dyers to give a yellow color; coloring matter extracted from this plant.

Weld (wĕld), *v. t.* To press or beat (heated iron) into intimate and permanent union. — *n.* A joint made by welding. — **Weld'er**, *n.*



Wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* Well-doing or well-being; prosperity; happiness.

Wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* The vault of heaven; the sky.

Well (wĕl), *n.* An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a source; a hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water; a pit in a mine. — *v. i.* [WELLED (wĕld); WELLING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring; to pour out.

Modes of Welding, *a* Butt Weld or Jump Weld; *b* Scarf Weld; *c* V Weld.

Well (wĕl), *a.* [*Compar.* and *superl.* wanting, but supplied by BETTER and BEST.] Good in condition or circumstances; sound in body; not ailing or sick; convenient; happy. — *adv.* In a good or proper manner; justly; suitably; fully; adequately; thoroughly; considerably; not a little; far. — **Well'-be'ing**, *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity. — **Well'-born'**, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family. — **Well'-bred'**, *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; refined. — **Well'do'ing**, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties. — **Well'-nigh'** (-nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

We 'll (wēl). Contraction for *we will* or *we shall.*

Welsh (wĕlsh), *a.* Belonging to Wales, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing.* The language of Wales; *pl.* the people of Wales.

Welt (wĕlt), *n.* A border; an edging. — *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on.

Wel'ter (wĕl'tẽr), *v. i.* [WELTERED (wĕl'tẽrd); WELTERING.] To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

Wen (wĕn), *n.* A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Wench (wĕnch), *n.* A young woman; a colored female servant [*U. S.*]; a negress [*U. S.*].

Wend (wĕnd), *v. i. & t.* To go; to pass; to betake one's self.

Went (wĕnt), *imp.* of WEND; — now used as the *imp.* of Go.

Wept (wĕpt), *imp. & p. p.* of WEEP.

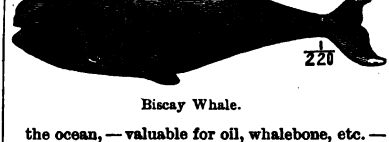
Were (wẽr), *imp. ind. pl. & imp. subj. sing. & pl.* of BE. It is united with *be* to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go.* — **Wert** (wẽrt). The second person singular of *were*, used as the subjunctive imperfect tense of BE.

West (wĕst), *n.* The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point opposed to east. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west, or western region. — *adv.* To or at the westward; more westward. — **West'er-ing** (-ẽr-Ing), *a.* Passing to the west. — **West'er-ly**, *a.* Being towards the west; situated in, or moving from, the west. — *adv.* Tending or moving toward the west. — **West'ern**, *a.* Situated in, or moving toward, the west. — **West'ward** (-wẽrd), **West'ward-ly**, *adv.* Toward the west.

Wet (wĕt), *a.* [WETTER; WETTEST.] Containing water; full of moisture; rainy; damp; moist. See NASTY. — *n.* Water; moisture; rainy, foggy, or misty weather. — *v. t.* [WET (rarely WETTED); WETTING.] To fill or moisten with water; to dip or soak. — **Wet'ness**, *n.* — **Wet nurse.** A nurse who suckles the child of another woman.

Whack (hwăk), *v. t. & i.* [WHACKED (hwăkt); WHACKING.] To strike; to give a resounding blow to. — *n.* A smart blow.

Whale (hwāl), *n.* The largest animal inhabiting the ocean, — valuable for oil, whalebone, etc. — **Whale'bone'** (hwāl'bōn'), *n.* A firm, elastic substance from the upper jaw of the right whale. — **Whal'er**, *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale fishery.



Biscay Whale.

Wharf (hwarf), *n.*; *pl.* WHARFS (hwarfs) or

Wharves (hwȧrvz). A mole, pier, or quay to land goods at. — **Wharf'age** (-ăj), *n.* The fee paid for using a wharf; wharves in general. — **Wharf'in-ger** (-ĭn-jĕr), *n.* A man in charge of a wharf.

Wheat.

What (hwŏt), *pron.* & *a.* That which; partly; how great; how strange. — **What-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Anything soever which; being this or that; all that.

What'not (hwŏt'nŏt), *n.* A stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, etc.

What'so-ev'er (hwŏt'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *a.* Whatever.

Wheat (hwēt), *n.* A cereal plant, whose seed furnishes a white flour for bread. — **Wheat'en** (-'n), *a.* Made of wheat.

Whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v. t.* [Wheedled; Wheedling.] To entice by soft words; to get by flattery; to coax.

Wheel (hwēl), *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis; a rotating disk; a circular frame, having handles on its rim, used in steering a ship; turn or revolution; rotation; compass. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Wheeled (hwēld); Wheeling.] To move on wheels; to turn or revolve; to roll. — **Wheel'ing**, *n.* A conveying on wheels; convenience for passing on wheels. — **Wheel'bar'row** (-bär'rō), *n.* A light vehicle, having two handles and one wheel. — **Wheel'wright'** (hwēl'rīt'), *n.* A man who makes wheels, etc.

Wheeze (hwēz), *v. i.* [Wheezed (hwēzd); Wheezing.] To breathe hard, as one affected with asthma. — *n.* Difficult or audible breathing. — **Wheez'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Breathing painfully or noisily; broken-winded.

Whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* A wrinkle; a protuberance; a mollusk having a one-valved, spiral shell.

Whelm (hwĕlm), *v. t.* [Whelmed (hwĕlmd); Whelming.] To cover with fluid; to bury.

Whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* The young of a dog or beast of prey; a puppy; a cub. — *v. t.* [Whelped (hwĕlpt); Whelping.] To bring forth whelps; to pup.

When (hwĕn), *adv.* At what time; at the time that; while; whereas; then. — **When-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), **When'so-ev'er**, *adv.* or *conj.* At whatever time. — **Whence** (hwĕns), *adv.* From what place, source, origin, etc.; how; by what means. — **Whence'so-ev'er**, *relative adv.* or *conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

Where (hwȧr), *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither. — **Where'a-bout'** (-ȧ-bout'), **Where'a-bouts'** (-ȧ-bouts'), *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which. — *n.* Locality; residence. — **Where-as'** (hwȧr-ăz'), *conj.* Considering that; since. — **Where-at'** (-ăt'), *adv.* At what; at which. — **Where-by'** (-bī'), *adv.* By which; by what. — **Where'fore** (hwȧr'fōr), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. — **Where-in'** (hwȧr-ĭn'), *adv.* — In which; in which thing, time, respect, etc.; in what. — **Where'in-to'** (hwȧr'ĭn-tōō'), *adv.* Into which; into what. — **Where-of'** (hwȧr-ŏf' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of which; of what. — **Where-on'** (-ŏn'), *adv.* On which. — **Where'so-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place; wherever. — **Where-to'** (-tōō'), *adv.* To which; to what end. — **Where'up-on'** (-ŭp-ŏn'), *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which. — **Wher-ev'er** (hwȧr-ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* At whatever place. — **Where-with'** (hwȧr-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With which; with what. — **Where'with-al'** (-wĭth-ąl'), *adv.* Wherewith.

Wher'ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.* A shallow, light boat, for fast rowing or sailing.

Whet (hwĕt), *v. t.* [Whetted; Whetting.] To rub and sharpen (an edge tool); to make sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate; to excite; to provoke. — *n.* A sharpening by friction; something that stimulates appetite. — **Whet'ter**, *n.* — **Whet'stone** (-stōn'), *n.* A stone for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *pron.* Which one of two. [*Obs.*] — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the others being connected by *or*, or *or whether*.

Whew (hwū), *n.* or *interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, dislike, etc.

Whey (hwā), *n.* The watery part of milk. — **Whey'ey** (hwā'ĭ), **Whey'ish**, *a.* Having qualities of whey.

Which (hwĭch), *pron.*, used interrogatively and relatively, substantively and adjectively; who; what one. — **Which-ev'er** (-ĕv'ĕr), **Which'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whether one or the other; which.

Whiff (hwĭf), *n.* A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff of air, smoke, scent, etc.; a gust. — *v. t.* & *i.* [Whiffed (hwĭft); Whiffing.] To puff; to blow.

Whif'fle (hwĭf'f'l), *v. i.* [Whiffled (-f'ld); Whiffling.] To waver or shake; to be fickle and unsteady; to shift; to shuffle; to prevaricate. — **Whif'fler**, *n.* — **Whif'fle-tree'** (-trē'), *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened; a whippletree.

While (hwīl), *n.* Space of time; time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; under which circumstances; in which case. — *v. t.* [Whiled (hwīld); Whiling.] To pass away (time, etc.) without irksomeness; to spend. — **Whiles** (hwīlz), *conj.* or *adv.* While. — **Whilst** (hwīlst), *adv.* While.

Whim (hwĭm), *n.* A sudden turn of the mind; a fancy; a humor.

Whim'per (hwĭm'pĕr), *v. i.* [Whimpered (-pĕrd); Whimpering.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice. — *n.* A whining cry.

Whim'sey (hwĭm'zĭ), **Whim'sy**, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion. — **Whim'si-cal** (-zĭ-kal), *a.* Full of whims or whimseys; curious; odd; quaint; fanciful; fantastic. — **Whim'si-cal-ness, Whim'si-cal'i-ty** (-kăl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

Whin (hwĭn), *n.* Gorse; furze; a leguminous plant, having yellow flowers.

Whine (hwīn), *v. i.* [WHINED (hwīnd); WHINING.] To utter a plaintive cry; to complain in a shrill tone or in a mean, unmanly way. — *n.* A plaintive tone; puerile or mean complaint.

Whin'ny (hwĭn'nȳ), *v. i.* [WHINNIED (-nĭd); WHINNYING.] To cry like a horse; to neigh. — *n.*; *pl.* WHINNIES (-nĭz). The cry of a horse.

Whip (hwĭp), *v. t.* [WHIPPED (hwĭpt); WHIPPING.] To strike with a lash, cord, rod, etc.; to beat; to flog; to thrash; to beat out (grain) by striking; to sew lightly; to wrap; to jerk; to snatch. — *v. i.* To move nimbly. — *n.* An instrument for driving animals, or for correction; a driver; a small tackle to hoist light bodies.

Whip'ple-tree' (hwĭp'p'l-trē'), *n.* A whiffletree.

Whip'-poor-will' (hwĭp'pōōr-wĭl'), *n.* An American bird, allied to the nighthawk, and named from its note.

Whir (hwĕr), *v. i.* [WHIRRED (hwĕrd); WHIRRING.] To whirl round noisily; to fly with a buzzing sound. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound of rapid or whirring motion.

Whirl (hwĕrl), *v. t.* & *i.* [WHIRLED (hwĕrld); WHIRLING.] To turn rapidly; to gyrate. — *n.* A rapid rotation. — **Whirl'er**, *n.* — **Whirl'i-gig** (-ĭ-gĭg), *n.* A child's toy, spun like a top. — **Whirl'pool'** (-pōōl'), *n.* An eddy of water; a gulf in which water moves circularly. — **Whirl'wind'** (-wĭnd'), *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle or spirally.

Whisk (hwĭsk), *v. t.* [WHISKED (hwĭskt); WHISKING.] To sweep or brush briskly, as dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth. — *v. i.* To move nimbly. — *n.* Brisk motion; a small brush or broom. — **Whisk'er** (-ẽr), *n.* Anything that whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion; part of the beard upon the sides of the face. — **Whisk'ered** (-ẽrd), *a.* Formed into, or having, whiskers.

Whis'key (hwĭs'kȳ), **Whis'key**, *n.* A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whis'per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [WHISPERED (-pẽrd); WHISPERING.] To speak softly, or under the breath; to speak with suspicion; to plot secretly; to devise mischief. — *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; cautious speech. — **Whis'per-er**, *n.* One who whispers; a tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

Whist (hwĭst), *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush. — *a.* Not speaking; mute; still. — *n.* A game at cards which requires silence or close attention.

Whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *v. i.* & *t.* [WHISTLED (-'ld); WHISTLING (-lĭng).] To form musical sound, by pressing the breath through the contracted lips; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. — *n.* A sharp, shrill sound of breath forced through the lips, of wind through a crevice or among obstructions, of escaping steam, etc.; an instrument producing such a sound. — **Whis'tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Whit (hwĭt), *n.* The smallest particle imaginable; a bit; a jot.

White (hwīt), *a.* Having the color of pure snow; destitute of color; pale; pure; clean; free from blemish; gray, as the effect of age; having colorless hair. — *n.* A white color; anything white, as the ball of the eye, albumen of an egg, a man of a white race, etc. — **White, Whit'en**, *v. t.* & *i.* To make white; to whitewash; to bleach; to blanch. — **Whit'ish**, *a.* Somewhat white. — **Whit'ing**, *n.* Ground chalk, used for cleaning plate, etc.; also, a small sea fish, akin to the cod. — **White'bait'** (-bāt'), *n.* A small food fish, the young of the herring. — **White'wash'** (-wŏsh'), *n.* A composition of lime and water for whitening the plaster of walls, etc. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance; to clear (a bankrupt of debts he owes, an offender of crimes charged against him, etc.). — **White'wash'er**, *n.*

Whitebait.

Whith'er (hwĭth'ẽr), *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree; whereunto; whereto. — **Whith'er-so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* To whatever place.

Whit'low (hwĭt'lō), *n.* A suppurating inflammation of the fingers or toes.

Whit'sun (hwĭt'sŭn), *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide. — **Whit'sun-day** (hwĭt's'n-dā *or* -sŭn'-), **Whit'sun-tide'** (-s'n-tīd'), *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Whit'tle (hwĭt't'l), *n.* A knife. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WHITTLED (-t'ld); WHITTLING (-tlĭng).] To pare or cut with a knife.

Whiz (hwĭz), *v. i.* [WHIZZED (hwĭzd); WHIZZING.] To make a humming or hissing noise. — *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

Who (hōō), *pron.* [*Poss.* WHOSE; *obj.* WHOM.] What or which person or persons. — **Who-ev'er** (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person whatever.

Whole (hōl), *a.* Containing the total amount, number, etc.; not defective or imperfect; uninjured; entire; healthy; sound; well. — *n.* The entire thing; amount; aggregate; gross. — **Whol'ly** (hōl'lȳ), *adv.* — **Whole'ness**, *n.*

Whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.

Whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *a.* Favorable to health, or to morals, religion, or prosperity; sound; salutary; useful; kindly.

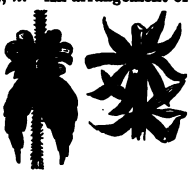
Whol'ly, *adv.* See under WHOLE, *a.*

Whom (hōōm), *pron.*, objective of WHO. — **Whom'so-ev'er** (-ĕv'ẽr), *pron.*, objective of WHOSOEVER.

Whoop (hōōp), *n.* A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot. — *v. i.* [WHOOPED (hōōpt); WHOOPING.] To utter a cry of eagerness or enjoyment; to shout; to hoot, as an owl. —

Whooping cough. A violent, convulsive cough, followed by a sonorous inspiration or whoop; chin cough; hooping cough.

Whorl (hwûrl *or* hwŏrl), *n.* An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, etc., round the stem of a plant; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell.



Whorls.

Whor'tle-ber'ry (hwûr'-t'l-bĕr'rȳ), *n.* A shrub, and its edible berry; the huckleberry.

Whose (hōōz), *pron.*, possessive of WHO and WHICH. — **Whose'so-ev'er** (-sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.*, possessive of WHOSOEVER. — **Who'so-ev'er** (hōō'sō-ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that.

Whur (hwûr), *v.* & *n.* Whir.

Why (hwī), *adv.* For what or which cause, reason, or purpose; on what account.

Wick (wĭk), *n.* A cotton cord, which draws up oil or wax to be burned in a lamp or candle.

Wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *a.* Evil in principle or practice; sinful; guilty; unjust; profane; vicious; atrocious; heinous; flagrant; abandoned.

Wick'er (wĭk'ĕr), *n.* A small twig; a rod for making basket work, etc. — *a.* Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers.

Wick'et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* A small gate or door; a framework of rods, used in playing cricket.

Wide (wīd), *a.* Having a great extent; spacious; vast; broad; large. — *adv.* To a distance; far. — **Wide'ly,** *adv.* — **Wide'ness, Width** (wīdth), *n.* — **Wide'-a-wake'** (wīd'ȧ-wāk'), *a.* On the alert; ready; lively.

Wid'en (wīd''n), *v. t.* & *i.* [WIDENED (-'nd); WIDENING.] To make or grow wide, or wider; to enlarge.

Wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death. — *v. t.* [WIDOWED (-ōd); WIDOWING.] To bereave of a husband; to make desolate. — **Wid'ow-er,** *n.* A man who has lost his wife. — **Wid'ow-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* The state of being a widow.

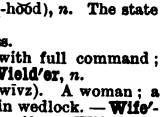
Width (wĭdth), *n.* Wideness.

Wield (wēld), *v. t.* To use with full command; to control; to handle. — **Wield'er,** *n.*

Wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). A woman; a woman united to a man in wedlock. — **Wife'-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* State of a wife. — **Wife'ly,** *a.* Becoming or suitable to a wife.

Wig (wĭg), *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wig'gle (wĭg'g'l), *v. t.* & *i.* To move with a jerking motion; to squirm; to wriggle. — *n.* A little, quick, jerking motion. — **Wig'gler** (-glĕr), **Wig'gle-tail'** (-tāl'), *n.* The young of the mosquito.



Wiggler. *a* Larva, *b* Pupa, of Mosquito.

Wight (wīt), *n.* A being; a person.

Wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm), *n.* An American Indian's hut or lodge.

Wild (wīld), *a.* Living in a state of nature; not tamed; growing or produced without culture; desert; ferocious; rude; turbulent; violent; unsheltered. — *n.* An uninhabited region; a wilderness; a desert. — **Wild'ly,** *adv.* — **Wild'ness,** *n.*

Wil'der (wĭl'dĕr), *v. t.* [WILDERED (-dĕrd); WILDERING.] To cause to lose the way; to bewilder.

Wil'der-ness (wĭl'dĕr-nĕs), *n.* A region uninhabited by human beings; a waste; a desert.

Wile (wīl), *n.* A trick or stratagem; guile. — **Wil'y** (-ȳ), *a.* [WILIER (-ĭ-ĕr); WILIEST.] Full of wiles; tricky; cunning; sly. — **Wi'li-ly** (wī'-lĭ-lȳ), *adv.* — **Wi'li-ness,** *n.*

Will (wĭl), *n.* The power of choosing; choice; inclination; decree; testament. — *v. i.* & *t.* [*imp.* WILLED (wĭld) & WOULD (wōōd); *p. p.* WILLED; *p. pr.* WILLING.] To wish; to desire; to direct or bequeath by a will or testament. — **Will'ful** (-fụl), *a.* Governed by the will without yielding to reason; perverse; stubborn; refractory. — **Will'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **Will'ful-ness,** *n.* [Written also *wilful, wilfully, wilfulness.*] — **Will'ing,** *a.* Free to do or grant; disposed; ready; without reluctance; chosen; desired.

Wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* A tree of many species, having slender, pliant branches. — **Wil'low-y** (-ȳ), *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow; pliant; flexible; drooping.

Wilt, *v.* 2d *per. sing.* of WILL.

Wilt (wĭlt), *v. i.* [WILTED; WILTING.] To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid; to droop.

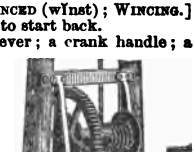
Wil'y, *a.* See under WILE, *n.*

Wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* An instrument for boring holes; a gimlet.

Win (wĭn), *v. t.* [WON (wŭn); WINNING.] To gain by competition or contest; to get; to earn. — *v. i.* To succeed. — **Win'ner,** *n.* — **Win'ning,** *a.* Attracting; securing favor; charming. — *n.* Anything won in a contest.

Wince (wĭns), *v. i.* [WINCED (wĭnst); WINCING.] To shrink; to flinch; to start back.

Winch (wĭnch), *n.* A lever; a crank handle; a windlass.



Winch.

Wind (wĭnd), *n.* A current of air; breath; flatulence; unmeaning words. — *v. t.* [WINDED; WINDING.] To expose to the wind; to ventilate; to follow by scent. — **Wind'fall'** (-fạl'), *n.* Fruit blown down by the wind; an unexpected legacy or other gain. — **Wind'flow'er** (-flou'ĕr), *n.* The anemone. — **Wind'gall'** (-gạl'), *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock joint. — **Wind'less,** *a.* Having no wind; out of breath. — **Win[illegible]**

n. A mill turned by the wind. — **Wind'pipe'** (wĭnd'pīp'), *n.* The trachea, or passage for the breath to and from the lungs. — **Wind'ward** (-wĕrd), *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *a.* & *adv.* Toward the wind. — **Wind'y** (-ў), *a.* [WINDIER; WINDIEST.] Consisting of, or abounding with, wind; next the wind; tempestuous; flatulent; empty. — **Wind'i-ness**, *n.*

Wind (wind), *v. t.* [WOUND (wound); WINDING.] To blow or sound (a horn, etc.); esp., to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged.

Wind (wind), *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND (wound) (rarely WINDED); *p. pr.* WINDING.] To turn completely or repeatedly; to coil; to twist; to encircle; to cover with coils or wrappings; to meander. — **Wind'ing**, *n.* A turning; a turn; a bend. — **Winding sheet.** A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

Wind'lass (wĭnd'lăs), *n.* A machine turned by a crank or lever, to raise weights.

Win'dow (wĭn'dō), *n.* An opening in the wall of a building, to admit light and air; a door or sash that closes the opening; a lattice or casement. — **Window seat.** A seat in and under a window.

Wind'row (wĭn'rō), *n.* A row of hay raked together, to be rolled into heaps.

Wine (wīn), *n.* The fermented juice of grapes and other fruits. — **Spirit of wine.** Alcohol. — **Wine'glass'** (-glăs'), *n.* A small glass from which to drink wine.

Wing (wĭng), *n.* One of the limbs of a fowl or insect, used for flying; flight; a lateral extension or sidepiece of a building or fortification; the right or left division of an army or a fleet; one of the sides of the stage in a theater. — *v. t.* [WINGED (wĭngd); WINGING.] To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or move rapidly; to transport by flight; to wound in the wing. — **Winged** (wĭngd), *a.* Furnished with wings; rapid; hurt in the wing. — **Wing'less**, *a.* Having no wings; not able to fly.

Wink (wĭnk), *v. i.* [WINKED (wĭnkt); WINKING.] To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink; to hint by a motion of the eyelids; to close the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing anything, or as if not seeing; to connive at anything. — *n.* A closing the eyelids quickly; a significant look conveying a hint. — **Wink'er**, *n.* One who winks; a horse's blinder.

Win'ner, Win'ning. See under WIN, *v. t.*

Win'now (wĭn'nō), *v. t.* & *i.* [WINNOWED (-nōd); WINNOWING.] To separate (chaff from grain) by means of wind; to fan. — **Win'now-er**, *n.*

Win'some (wĭn'sŭm), *a.* Attractive; engaging; merry; gay.

Win'ter (wĭn'tĕr), *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* [WINTERED (-tĕrd); WINTERING.] To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep or manage during the winter. — **Win'try** (-trў), **Win'ter-y** (-tĕr-ў), *a.* Suitable to winter; cold; stormy; snowy; icy. — **Win'ter-green'** (-grēn'), *n.* An aromatic, creeping evergreen, having red berries; checkerberry; partridge berry.

Wipe (wīp), *v. t.* [WIPED (wīpt); WIPING.] To clean or remove by rubbing. — *n.* A rubbing.

Wire (wīr), *n.* An even thread of metal. — *v. t.* [WIRED (wīrd); WIRING.] To bind with wire; to put upon a wire; to snare by means of a wire; to send (a message) by telegraphic wire. — **Wir'y** (-ў), *a.* Made of, or like, wire; drawn out finely; sinewy; tough. — **Wir'i-ness**, *n.*

Wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Quality of being wise; knowledge, and capacity to use it; discernment; discretion; sagacity; erudition; piety; religion. — **Wisdom tooth.** A large, back double tooth, which appears late, or after one is supposed to have reached the age of wisdom.

Wise (wīz), *a.* Having wisdom or knowledge; enlightened; learned; judicious; prudent; godly. — **Wise'ly**, *adv.* — **Wise'a-cre** (-ā-kĕr), *n.* One who affects wisdom; a simpleton; a dunce.

Wise (wīz), *n.* Way of being or acting; manner.

Wish (wĭsh), *v. t.* & *i.* [WISHED (wĭsht); WISHING.] To desire; to long; to hope or fear. — *n.* Desire; longing; a request. — **Wish'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Having or showing desire; wistful.

Wish'y-wash'y (wĭsh'ў-wŏsh'ў), *a.* Thin and pale; without force or solidity; insipid.

Wisp (wĭsp), *n.* A small bundle of straw, etc.; a whisk, or small broom.

Wist (wĭst), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WIS. [*Obs.*] — **Wist'ful** (-fŭl), *a.* Eagerly attentive; with desire or longing; wishful. — **Wist'ful-ly**, *adv.*

Wit (wĭt), *v. t.* & *i.* To know; — now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, employed to call attention to a particular thing or specification, and equivalent to *namely*, *that is to say*.

Wit (wĭt), *n.* Mind; intellect; understanding; a faculty or power of the mind; felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce surprise; humor; burlesque; a man of genius, fancy, humor, etc. — **Wit'ty**, *a.* [WITTIER (-tĭ-ĕr); WITTIEST.] Having wit or humor; good at repartee; acute; smart; keen; satirical. — **Wit'less** (wĭt'lĕs), *a.* Lacking wit; dull; indiscreet. — **Wit'ti-cism** (-tĭ-sĭz'm), *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

Witch (wĭch), *n.* A sorcerer or sorceress; a charming girl [*Colloq.*]. — *v. t.* [WITCHED (wĭcht); WITCHING.] To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant. — **Witch'craft'** (-krăft'), *n.* Sorcery; enchantment. — **Witch'er-y** (-ĕr-ў), *n.* Sorcery; fascination; charm.

With (wĭth), *prep.* By, — denoting cause, nearness; association; connection; support; assistance; instrument; means; comparison; immediate subsequence, etc. — **With-al'** (wĭth-ăl'), *adv.* With the rest; likewise; at the same time. — *prep.* With.

With-draw' (wĭth-drą'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHDREW (-drų'); *p. p.* WITHDRAWN (-drąn'); *p. pr.* WITHDRAWING.] To take away; to draw back; to retire; to recall or retract. — *v. i.* To quit a company or place; to retire; to go back.

Withe (wĭth), *n.* A flexible twig or branch used as a band. — *v. t.* [WITHED (wĭtht); WITHING.] To bind or fasten with withes.

With'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v. i.* & *t.* [WITHERED (-ẽrd); WITHERING.] To fade; to dry up; to decay.

With'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

With-hold' (wĭth-hōld'), *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHHELD (-hĕld'); *p. p.* WITHHELD (WITHHOLDEN (-hōld'n), *obs.* or *archaic*); *p. pr.* WITHHOLDING.] To hold back; to restrain; to retain.

With-in' (wĭth-ĭn'), *prep.* In the inner or interior part of; inside of; not beyond or exceeding. — *adv.* Inwardly; in the house; indoors.

With-out' (wĭth-out'), *prep.* On the outside of; out of; beyond; independently of; unless; except. — *adv.* Not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally.

With-stand' (wĭth-stănd'), *v. t.* [WITHSTOOD (-stōōd'); WITHSTANDING.] To oppose.

With'y (wĭth'ĭ), *n.* A large species of willow; a withe. — *a.* Made of withes; flexible and tough.

Wit'ness (wĭt'nĕs), *n.* Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; proof; one who beholds or has personal knowledge of anything; one who gives testimony. — *v. t.* [WITNESSED (-nĕst); WITNESSING.] To see or know by personal presence; to give testimony to; to attest; to certify; to depose. — *v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence. — **Wit'ness-er**, *n.*

Wit'ti-cism, **Wit'ty**, etc. See under WIT, *n.*

Wit'ting-ly (wĭt'tĭng-lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly.

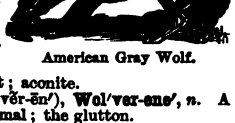
Wive (wīv), *v. i.* & *t.* [WIVED (wīvd); WIVING.] To marry, as a man; to take a wife; to wed.

Wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer. — *a.* Enchanting; charming.

Wiz'en (wĭz''n), *a.* Thin; dried up; weasen.

Woe (wō), *n.* Grief; misery; heavy calamity; a curse; malediction. — **Woe'-be-gone'** (wō'-bē-gôn'), *a.* Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in sorrow. — **Woe'ful** (wō'fụl), **Wo'ful**, *a.* Full of woe, sorrow, or distress; doleful; wretched; miserable; paltry.

Wolf (wụlf), *n.* A carnivorous animal of the dog kind, given to killing sheep; anything very ravenous, fierce, or destructive. — **Wolf'ish**, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious. — **Wolfs' bane'** (wụlfs'bān'), *n.* A poisonous plant; aconite.



American Gray Wolf.

Wol'ver-ine' (wụl'vẽr-ēn'), **Wol'ver-ene'**, *n.* A carnivorous mammal; the glutton.

Wom'an (wōōm'an), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ẽn). An adult female of the human race; a female attendant or servant. — **Wom'an-hood** (-hōōd), *n.* State or character of a woman; women collectively. — **Wom'an-ish**, *a.* Suitable to a woman; effeminate; not becoming in a man. — **Wom'an-kind'** (-kind'), *n.* The female sex. — **Wom'an-ly**, *a.* Becoming in a woman; feminine. — *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

Womb (wōōm), *n.* The place where anything is generated or produced.

Won (wŭn), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WIN.

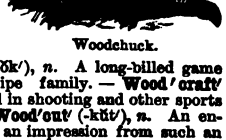
Won'der (wŭn'dẽr), *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a prodigy; a miracle. — *v. i.* [WONDERED (-dẽrd); WONDERING.] To be affected by surprise or admiration; to marvel; to doubt. — **Won'der-ful**, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; amazing; astonishing; surprising. — **Won'drous** (wŭn'drŭs), *a.* Marvelous; admirable. — *adv.* In a wonderful degree.

Won't (wōnt). A contraction of *will not*.

Wont (wŭnt), *a.* Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated. — *n.* Custom; habit.

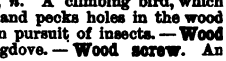
Woo (wōō), *v. i.* [WOOED (wōōd); WOOING.] To solicit in love; to invite with importunity. — *v. t.* To court; to make love. — **Woo'er**, *n.*

Wood (wōōd), *n.* A collection of trees; a forest; the hard substance of trees; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* [WOODED; WOODING.] To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for. — *v. i.* To take in wood; to supply with wood. — **Wood'-bine'** (wōōd'bīn'), *n.* A climbing plant; honeysuckle; Virginia creeper. — **Wood'-chuck'** (-chŭk'), *n.* An American burrowing rodent, akin to the marmot, which burrows and is destructive to crops; the ground hog.



Woodchuck.

— **Wood'cock'** (-kŏk'), *n.* A long-billed game bird of the Snipe family. — **Wood'craft'** (-krăft'), *n.* Skill in shooting and other sports in the woods. — **Wood'cut'** (-kŭt'), *n.* An engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving. — **Wood'cut'ter**, *n.* One who cuts wood; an engraver on wood. — **Wood'ed**, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood. — **Wood'en** (wōōd''n), *a.* Made of wood; clumsy; awkward. — **Wood fretter.** An insect whose larvæ bore beneath the bark of trees. — **Wood'land** (-lănd), *n.* Land on which trees grow either for fuel or timber. — **Wood'man** (-măn), *n.* A sportsman; a hunter; a woodcutter. — **Wood'-peck'er** (-pĕk'ẽr), *n.* A climbing bird, which has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects. — **Wood pigeon.** The ringdove. — **Wood screw.** An iron screw, having a sharp thread, for insertion in wood. — **Wood'work'** (-wûrk'), *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood. — **Wood'y** (-ĭ), *n.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood; ligneous. — **Wood'i-ness**, *n.*



Wood Screw.

Woof (wōōf), *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft.

Wool (wōōl), *n.* Soft, curled, or crisped hair growing on sheep and some other animals. — **Wool'en** (wōōl'ẽn), *a.* Made or consisting of

wool; pertaining to wool. — *n.* Cloth made of wool. — **Wool'ly** (wo͝ol'lĭ), *a.* Consisting of wool; of the nature of wool; clothed with wool or with a pubescence resembling wool.

Word (wûrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of a conception or idea; a term; talk; discourse; message; order; affirmation; promise; contention. — *v. t.* To express in words. — **Word square.** An arrangement of words which can be read vertically and horizontally with like results. — **Word'ing,** *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words; style of expression; phraseology. — **Word'y** (-ĭ), *a.* [WORDIER; WORDIEST.] Using many words; verbose.

HEART
EMBER
ABUSE
RESIN
TRENT

Word Square.

Wore (wōr), *imp.* of WEAR, also of WARE.

Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [WORKED (wûrkt); WORKING.] To labor; to operate; to act; to toil; to strain; to ferment. — *v. t.* To labor upon; to utilize or form by labor; to accomplish; to produce laboriously; to manage; to form with a needle and thread; to embroider; to set in motion; to govern; to cause (liquor) to ferment. — *n.* Exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; matter on which one labors; material for working upon; anything produced as the result of labor; product; fabric; effect; result; a composition; a book; a structure; an achievement. — **Work'bag'** (-băg'), *n.* A bag for holding instruments or materials for work, esp. for needlework. — **Work'box'** (-bŏks'), *n.* A box for instruments or materials for work. — **Work'er,** *n.* One who works; a laborer; one of the neuter individuals in a community of ants or bees. — **Work'house'** (-hous'), *n.* A house where any manufacture is carried on; a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor; a house where the poor are maintained at the public expense; a poorhouse. — **Work'man** (-măn), *n.* One man employed in labor; a worker; skillful artificer or laborer. — **Work'man-like'** (-līk'), **Work'man-ly,** *a.* Becoming a workman; skillful; well performed. — **Work'man-ship** (-shĭp), *n.* Skill of a workman; manner of making anything; thing made or produced; manufacture. — **Work'shop'** (-shŏp'), *n.* A shop where manufacture is carried on.

World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; globe; universe; mankind; human affairs; life; all that the earth contains; a great number. — **World'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* One devoted to this world and its enjoyments. — **World'ly** (-lĭ), *a.* Relating to the world; human; secular; temporal. — *adv.* In a worldly manner. — **World'li-ness** (wûrld'lĭ-nĕs), *n.* — **World'-wide'** (-wīd'), *a.* Extended throughout the world.

Worm (wûrm), *n.* A creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, etc.; anything spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; the thread of a screw; a short, revolving screw, whose threads drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth. — *v. i.* [WORMED (wûrmd); WORMING.] To work slowly and secretly; to insinuate. — *v. t.* To effect, remove, drive, etc., by slow and secret means; to extract; to wind rope, yarn, etc., spirally round. — **Worm'-eat'en** (-ēt'n), *a.* Gnawed by worms. — **Worm fence.** A zigzag fence, made of rails whose ends are supported upon each other. — **Worm'wood** (-wo͝od), *n.* A plant of a bitter, nauseous taste. — **Worm'y** (-ĭ), *a.* Containing worms; like a worm; groveling.

Worn (wōrn), *p. p.* of WEAR.

Wor'ry (wŭr'rĭ), *v. t.* [WORRIED (-rĭd); WORRYING.] To harass; to torment; to vex; to annoy; to tease. — *v. i.* To fret. — *n.* A state of disturbance; vexation; trouble.

Worse (wûrs), *a.*, *comp.* of BAD. Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt, in a higher degree; more sick. — *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

Wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; veneration; a title of respect. — *v. t.* & *i.* [WORSHIPED (-shĭpt) or WORSHIPPED; WORSHIPING or WORSHIPPING.] To respect; to honor; to adore; to reverence. — **Wor'ship-er, Wor'ship-per,** *n.* — **Wor'ship-ful,** *a.* Worthy of honor.

Worst (wûrst), *a.*, *superl.* of BAD. Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree; most difficult. — *n.* The most severe, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree. — *v. t.* [WORSTED; WORSTING.] To get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worst'ed (wu̯st'ĕd *or* wu̯r'stĕd), *n.* Well-twisted yarn, spun of wool. — *a.* Made of worsted.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* A plant; an herb; — chiefly in compounds.

Wort (wûrt), *n.* New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* To be; to become; — used in poetry, etc.; as, Woe *worth* the day, etc.

Worth (wûrth), *n.* Quality of a thing which renders it useful; value; virtue; merit; excellence; rate. — *a.* Equal in value to; deserving of; having wealth to the value of. — **Worth'less,** *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, dignity, etc.; undeserving; useless; vile; mean. — **Worth'less-ness,** *n.* — **Wor'thy** (wûr'thĭ), *a.* [WORTHIER (-thĭ-ẽr); WORTHIEST.] Having worth or excellence; equal in excellence, value, or dignity to; entitled to; deserving; meritorious; equivalent; valuable; estimable; suitable. — *n.* A man of eminent worth. — **Wor'thi-ly,** *adv.* — **Wor'thi-ness,** *n.*

Wot (wŏt), *v. i.* To know; to be aware. [*Obs.*]

Would (wo͝od), *imp.* of WILL.

Wound (wo͞od *or* wound), *n.* A cut, stab, bruise, rent, etc.; hurt; damage; detriment. — *v. t.* To hurt by violence; to damage; to pain.

Wound (wound), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WIND.

Wove (wōv), *imp.* & *p. p.* of WEAVE. — **Wov'en** (wōv'n), *p. p.* of WEAVE.

Wran'gle (răn'g'l), *v. i.* [WRANGLED (-g'ld); WRANGLING (-glĭng).] To dispute angrily; to brawl; to altercate. — *n.* An angry dispute.

Wrap (răp), *v. t.* [WRAPPED (răpt); WRAPPING.] To wind or fold together; to envelop completely; to hide. — **Wrap'per,** *n.* One that wraps; that in which anything is wrapped; an envelope; covering; a loose outer garment.

Wrath (răth), *n.* Violent anger; exasperation; rage; punishment of an offense. — **Wrath'ful**, *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; passionate.

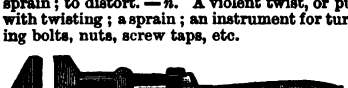
Wreak (rēk), *v. t.* [WREAKED (rēkt); WREAKING.] To execute in passion; to inflict.

Wreath (rēth), *n.; pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). Something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet. — **Wreathe** (rēth), *v. t.* [WREATHED (rēthd); WREATHING.] To twist; to convolve; to encircle; to infold. — *v. i.* To be entwined.

Wreck (rĕk), *n.* Destruction; ruin; the destruction of a vessel by being cast on shore, or sunk by the winds or waves; the remains of anything ruined. — *v. t.* [WRECKED (rĕkt); WRECKING.] To destroy or damage (a vessel) by driving on rocks, causing to founder, etc.; to bring ruin upon; to destroy.

Wren (rĕn), *n.* A very small bird, which feeds on insects, etc., and is very familiar with man.

Wrench (rĕnch), *v. t.* [WRENCHED (rĕncht); WRENCHING.] To wrest, twist, or strain; to sprain; to distort. — *n.* A violent twist, or pull with twisting; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, nuts, screw taps, etc.



Monkey Wrench.

Wrest (rĕst), *v. t.* To turn; to twist or extort; to twist from its natural meaning; to pervert; to distort. — *n.* Violent twisting; distortion.

Wres'tle (rĕs''l), *v. i.* [WRESTLED (-'ld); WRESTLING (-lĭng).] To contend by grappling; to struggle; to strive. — *n.* A struggle to throw an antagonist. — **Wres'tler** (-lẽr), *n.*

Wretch (rĕch), *n.* A miserable person; one sunk in vice or degradation; a scoundrel; a rascal. — **Wretch'ed**, *a.* Very miserable; sunk in affliction or distress; calamitous; worthless; paltry; mean.

Wrig'gle (rĭg'g'l), *v. i. & t.* [WRIGGLED (-g'ld); WRIGGLING.] To move to and fro with short motions. — **Wrig'gler**, *n.*

Wright (rīt), *n.* One engaged in some mechanical business; an artificer; a workman.

Wring (rĭng), *v. t.* [WRUNG (rŭng); WRINGING.] To twist and compress; to pinch; to turn and strain; to distress; to torment; to pervert; to extort; to squeeze. — **Wring'er**, *n.*

Wrin'kle (rĭŋ'k'l), *n.* A small ridge or furrow; a crease; unevenness; a fancy; a whim. — *v. t. & i.* [WRINKLED (-k'ld); WRINKLING.] To contract into furrows; to corrugate. — **Wrin'kly** (-klĭ), *a.* Full of wrinkles; corrugated.

Wrist (rĭst), *n.* The joint uniting the hand and arm. — **Wrist'band** (rĭst'bănd; *colloq.* rĭz'-), *n.* The band of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

Writ (rĭt), *n.* A thing written; the Scriptures; the Bible; a sealed legal instrument, directing the conduct of the person addressed.

Write (rīt), *v. t. & i.* [*imp.* WROTE (rōt); *p. p.* WRITTEN (rĭt't'n) (WRIT (rĭt), *obs.*); *p. pr.* WRITING.] To set down (legible characters); to inscribe; to communicate by letter; to compose or produce, as an author; to record. — **Writ'er** (rīt'ẽr), *n.* — **Writ'ing**, *n.* A forming letters and characters; anything written; as, a legal instrument; a book; an inscription.

Writhe (rīth), *v. t. & i.* [WRITHED (rīthd), (WRITHEN (rīth'n), *obs.* or *poet.*); WRITHING.] To twist violently; to wring; to distort.

Wrong (rŏng), *a.* Not right; not fit or suitable to an end or object; not according to truth; unjust; faulty; unfit; improper; mistaken. — *n.* That which is not right; an injury; a trespass. — *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; erroneously. — *v. t.* [WRONGED (rŏngd); WRONGING.] To treat with injustice; to injure. — **Wrong'ful**, *a.* Full of wrong; unjust; unfair.

Wrote (rōt), *imp.* of WRITE, *v. t. & i.*

Wroth (răth), *a.* Full of wrath; angry.

Wrought (rạt), *imp. & p. p.* of WORK, *v. t. & i.*

Wrung (rŭng), *imp. & p. p.* of WRING, *v. t.*

Wry (rī), *a.* Turned to one side; twisted; distorted.

X.

Xan'thic (zăn'thĭk), *a.* Yellowish; orange.

‖Xan-thid'i-um (zăn-thĭd'ĭ-ŭm), *n.; pl.* XANTHIDIA (-ă). A genus of minute water plants, found in ditches and as fossils.

Xan'thin (zăn'thĭn), *n.* A yellow coloring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers.

Xer'if (zĕr'ĭf), *n.* An Arab prince.

Xe-roph'a-gy (zĕ-rŏf'ă-jĭ), *n.* A diet of dry food, practised by the early Christians in Lent and on other fasts.

Xiph'oid (zĭf'oid), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform. — **‖Xiph'i-us** (-ĭ-ŭs), *n.* A cetacean having a horny beak and two tusklike teeth in the lower jaw.

Xy'lo-car'pous (zī'lō-kär'pŭs), *a.* Bearing fruit that becomes hard or woody.

Xy'lo-graph (zī'lō-grăf), *n.* An engraving on wood, or print from such an engraving. — **Xy-log'ra-pher** (zī-lŏg'rā-fẽr), *n.* One who practices xylography. — **Xy'lo-graph'ic** (-grăf'ĭk), **Xy'lo-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.* Belonging to wood engraving. — **Xy-log'ra-phy** (zī-lŏg'rā-fĭ), *n.* Engraving on wood.

Xy-loph'a-gan (zī-lŏf'ă-gan), *n.* An insect whose larvæ devour the wood of trees in which they are developed. — **Xy-loph'a-gous** (-gŭs), *a.* Eating or feeding on wood.

Xy'lo-phone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* A musical instrument with bars of sonorous wood.

Y.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* A light, fast-sailing vessel, for pleasure trips, racing, etc. — **Yachts'man** (yŏts'-

Yacht.

măn), *n.* One who owns or sails a yacht. — **Yacht'ing**, *n.* A sailing in a yacht.

Yak (yăk), *n.* An animal of the ox kind, inhabiting Central Asia; the grunting ox; the sarlac.

Yam (yăm), *n.* A tropical climbing plant whose root, roasted or boiled, is a nutritious food.

Yan'kee (yăn'kē), *n.* A citizen of New England, of the Northern States, or of the United States. — *a.* Pertaining to Yankees.

Yap (yăp), *v. i.* To bark; to yelp.

Yard (yärd), *n.* A standard English and American measure of length (3 feet, or 36 inches); a long, slender timber, suspended upon a mast, to extend a sail. — **Yard'arm'** (-ärm'), *n.* Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end. — **Yard'stick'** (-stĭk'), **Yard'wand'** (-wŏnd'), *n.* A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, and the like.

Yard (yärd), *n.* A small, inclosed place around a house or barn.

Yarn (yärn), *n.* Woolen thread; thread spun from cotton, flax, hemp, or silk; a story spun out [*Colloq.*].

Yat'a-ghan (yăt'ȧ-găn), *n.* An ataghan, or long Turkish dagger.

Yaw (yȧ), *v. i.* [YAWED (yȧd); YAWING.] To steer wild, or out of the course. — *n.* A movement of a vessel out of her proper course.

Yawl (yȧl), *n.* A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

Yawl (yȧl), *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; to yell.

Yawn (yȧn), *v. i.* [YAWNED (yȧnd); YAWNING.] To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape. — *n.* A deep inspiration, with wide opening of the mouth; a gape.

Ye (yē), *pron., pl.* of THOU. You.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *adv.* Yes; ay. — *n.* An affirmative vote.

Yean (yēn), *v. t.* & *i.* [YEANED (yēnd); YEANING.] To bring forth (a kid or a lamb). — **Yean'ling**, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb.

Year (yēr), *n.* Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in moving around the sun, — computed as 365 days, and every fourth year as 366 days. — **Year'ling**, *n.* An animal one year old. — *a.* Being a year old. — **Year'ly**, *a.* Happening or coming every year; annual; lasting a year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to year.

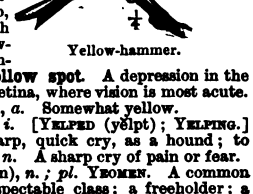
Yearn (yĕrn), *v. i.* [YEARNED (yĕrnd); YEARNING.] To be filled with longing desire; to be eager. — **Yearn'ing**, *n.* Strong desire.

Yeast (yēst), *n.* The foam or froth of fermenting beer or other liquor; barm. — **Yeast'y**, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yelk (yĕlk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg.

Yell (yĕl), *v. i.* & *t.* [YELLED (yĕld); YELLING.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror. — *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yel'low (yĕl'lō), *a.* Being of the color of gold or brass. — *n.* A golden color. — **Yel'low-ness**, *n.* — **Yel'low-bird'** (-bĕrd'), *n.* The American goldfinch; the common yellow warbler. — **Yellow fever.** A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, attended with yellowness of the skin. — **Yel'low-ham'mer** (-hăm'mĕr), *n.* A European finch; the American flicker. — **Yellow jack.** Yellow fever; the quarantine flag. — **Yellow jacket.** An American social wasp, marked with yellow, and having a very painful sting. — **Yellow spot.** A depression in the center of the retina, where vision is most acute. — **Yel'low-ish**, *a.* Somewhat yellow.



Yellow-hammer.

Yelp (yĕlp), *v. i.* [YELPED (yĕlpt); YELPING.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly. — *n.* A sharp cry of pain or fear.

Yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.; pl.* YEOMEN. A common man of a respectable class; a freeholder; a ship's inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores. — **Yeo'man-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.

Yes (yĕs), *adv.* Ay; yea; — a word expressing affirmation or consent.

Yes'ter (yĕs'tĕr), *a.* Of or pertaining to yesterday; last. — **Yes'ter-day** (-dā), *n.* The day last

past, or next before the present. — *adv.* On the day preceding to-day. — **Yes'ter-eve'** (-ēv'), **Yes'ter-e'ven-ing** (-ēv'n-ĭng *or* -ēv'nĭng), *n.* The evening last past. — **Yes'ter-morn'** (-môrn'), **Yes'ter-morn'ing**, *n.* The morning of yesterday. — **Yes'ter-night'** (-nīt'), *n.* Last night; the night last past. — *adv.* On the last night.

Yet (yĕt), *adv.* In addition; further; besides; over and above; still; thus far; hitherto; at least; at all. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

Yew (ū), *n.* An evergreen tree allied to the pines.

Yield (yēld), *v. t.* To furnish; to afford; to render; to give in return for what is expended or invested; to give up (something claimed); to admit to be true; to concede; to permit; to grant. — *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit; to comply; to give way; to give place. — *n.* Amount yielded; product. — **Yield'ing**, *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; compliant; accommodating.

Yoke (yōk), *n.* That which connects or binds; bond of connection; a frame coupling two oxen together for drawing; a frame on the neck shaped like an ox yoke; a mark of servitude; slavery; bondage; a couple; a pair that work together. — *v. t.* [YOKED (yōkt); YOKING.] To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to confine; to enslave. — **Yoke'fel'low** (-fĕl'lō), **Yoke'mate'** (-māt'), *n.* An associate.

Yolk (yōlk *or* yōk), *n.* The yelk of an egg; an oily secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yon (yŏn), *a.* At a distance within view. — *adv.* Yonder. [*Obs.* or *Poet.*] — **Yon'der** (yŏn'dẽr), *a.* Being at a distance within view. — *adv.* At a distance within view.

Yore (yōr), *adv.* In old time; long since.

You (ū), *pron.* [*Possess.* YOUR (ūr) or YOURS (ūrz); *obj.* YOU.] The pronoun of the second person, nominative or objective case, singular or plural.

Young (yŭng), *a.* [YOUNGER (yŭn'gẽr); YOUNGEST (-gĕst).] Not long born; juvenile; inexperienced. — *n.* The offspring of animals. — **With young.** With child; pregnant. — **Young'ish** (yŭng'ĭsh), *a.* Somewhat young. — **Young'ling** (-lĭng), *n.* A young person; a youth; an animal in the first part of life. — **Young'ster** (-stẽr), *n.* A young person; a lad.

Your (ūr), *pron., possess.* of YOU. Belonging, pertaining, or relating, to you; of you. — **Your-self'** (ūr-sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). Your own person or self.

Youth (ūth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (ūthz), or *collectively* YOUTH. State of being young; juvenility; the part of life succeeding childhood; a young man; young persons collectively. — **Youth'ful** (ūth'fụl), *a.* Not yet mature; young; pertaining to the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.

Yule (ūl), *n.* Christmas.

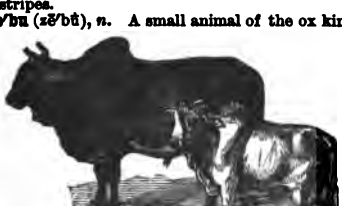
Z.

Za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Zeal (zēl), *n.* Passionate ardor; eagerness in favor of a person or cause. — **Zeal'ot** (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* One who is zealous or over-zealous; an enthusiast; a fanatical partisan; a religionist. — **Zeal'ot-ry** (-rĭ), *n.* Excessive zeal; fanaticism. — **Zeal'ous** (zĕl'ŭs), *a.* Filled with zeal; fervent; hearty; passionate; enthusiastic.

Ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* A South African quadruped, resembling a horse, and marked with dark stripes.

Ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* A small animal of the ox kind,



Zebu.

peculiar to India, having pendulous ears and a fatty excrescence on the shoulders.

‖Ze-na'na (zē-nä'nȧ), *n.* The women's part of a dwelling in India.

Ze'nith (zē'nĭth), *n.* The point in the heavens directly overhead; the greatest height.

Zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* The west wind; poetically, a gentle breeze.

Ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.* Cipher; 0; nothing; naught; the point from which a thermometer, etc., is graduated.

Zest (zĕst), *n.* Originally, a piece of orange peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the oil it contains; anything that gives a pleasant taste; keen enjoyment; relish. — *v. t.* To flavor.

Zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *a.* Having short, sharp turns. — *n.* Something that has short angles. — *v. t.* [ZIGZAGGED (-zăgd'); ZIGZAGGING.] To form with short turns. — *v. i.* To turn abruptly and often.

Zinc (zĭnk), *n.* A bluish white metal; spelter. — **Zin-cif'er-ous** (zĭn-sĭf'ẽr-ŭs), **Zink-if'er-ous** (zĭnk-ĭf'ẽr-ŭs), *a.* Containing or affording zinc. — **Zink'y** (zĭnk'ĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, zinc. — **Zin-cog'ra-pher** (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* An engraver on zinc. — **Zin'co-graph'ic** (zĭn'kō-grăf'ĭk), **Zin'co-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kal), *a.*

Pertaining to zincography. — **Zin-cog'ra-phy** (zĭn-kŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* Engraving on zinc in the style of wood cuts. — **Zinc'ous** (zĭnk'ŭs), *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zir'con (zẽr'kŏn), *n.* A mineral or gem, found in Ceylon, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent.

Zith'er (zĭth'ẽr), *n.* A German musical instrument, having wires strung over a sounding-board, which are vibrated by both hands of the player.

Zo'di-ac (zō'dĭ-ăk), *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, forming the path of the sun, and comprising the twelve constellations from which are named the signs of the zodiac. — **Zo-di'a-cal** (zō-dī'ȧ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to, or within, the zodiac. — **Zodiacal light.** A luminous track, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen after twilight and before dawn.

Zodiac.

Zone (zōn), *n.* A girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature; a band or stripe running round any object; circumference.

Zo-ŏg'ra-phy (zō-ŏg'rȧ-fy), *n.* A description of animals, their forms and habits. — **Zo-ŏg'ra-pher** (-fẽr), *n.* One versed in zoögraphy. — **Zo'ŏ-graph'ic** (zō'ŏ-grăf'ĭk), **Zo'ŏ-graph'ic-al** (-ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Descriptive of animals.

Zo-ŏl'o-gy (zō-ŏl'ō-jy), *n.* The natural history of animals, and their classification, structure, habits, etc. — **Zo-ŏl'o-gist** (-jĭst), *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals. — **Zo'ŏ-log'ic-al** (zō'ŏ-lŏj'ĭ-kȧl), *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy.

Zo'ŏ-phyte (zō'ŏ-fīt), *n.* A plantlike animal; a polyp, sponge, coralline, etc.

Zouave (zwäv *or* zōō-äv'), *n.* One of an Arab tribe in Algeria; one of any body of soldiers adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

Zy'lon-ite (zī'lŏn-īt), *n.* A composition resembling celluloid.

‖**Zy'thum** (zī'thŭm), *n.* A malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A.

A or *a*. Adjective; Afternoon; Acre; Alto; *in commerce*, Accepted; *in Metric system*, Are.
a. or @. (L. *Ad*.) To *or* at.
ā. or āā. (Gr. *Ana*.) (*Med*.) Of each the same quantity.
A. or *Ans*. Answer.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. B. (L. *Artium Baccalaureus*.) Bachelor of Arts. — Able-bodied seaman.
Abbr. Abbreviated, Abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridgment.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc., *Acct*., or ℀. Account.
Acct. Cur. Account Current.
Acct. Sales. Account of Sales.
A. D. (L. *Anno Domini*.) In the year of our Lord.
Ad. or *adv*. Adverb.
A. d. After date.
Adag. (It. *Adagio*.) A slow movement, in music.
A. D. C. (F.) Aid-de-camp.
Ad inf. (L. *Ad infinitum*.) Without limit.
Ad int. (L. *Ad interim*.) In the mean while.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Ad. lib. (L. *Ad libitum*.) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. Advocate; Advent; Adverb; Advertisement.
Æ. or *Æt*. (L. *Ætatis*.) Of age aged.
A. F. A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
Ag. (L. *Argentum*.) Silver.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (L. *Anno Hegiræ*.) In the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed, — *i. e.* A. D. 622.
Al. Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
Alex. Alexander.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (L. *Artium Magister*.) Master of Arts. — (L. *Ante Meridiem*.) Before noon. — (L. *Anno Mundi*.) In the year of the world.
Am., *Amer*. America, American, Americans.
Amt. Amount.
An. (L. *Anno*.) In the year.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Ant. or *Antiq*. Antiquities.
Ap. Apostle; April.
Apo. Apogee.
App. Appendix.
Apr. April.
Aq. (L. *Aqua*.) Water.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster General.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
As. Arsenic; Astronomy.
Asst. Assistant.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
Ats. At suit of.
Att. or *Atty*. Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney General.
Au. (L. *Aurum*.) Gold.
A. U. C. (L. *Anno ab Urbe Condita*.) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.
Aug. August.
Aur. (L. *Aurum*.) Gold.
A. V. Authorized Version.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B.

b. Born.
B. Book; Boron.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barleycorn; Barrel.
Bart. or *Bt*. Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel. — *bbls*. Barrels.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bdls. Bundles.
Bds. (Bound in) Boards.
Be. (L. *Beryllium*.) Glucinum.
Bgs. Bags.
Bi. Bismuth.
B. I. British India.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
Biog. Biography.
Bk. Bank; Book.
Bkts. Baskets.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
B/*L* Bill of Lading.
Bl. Barrel.
Bls. Bales.
B. o. Buyer's option.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
Bot. Bought.
Bp. Bishop.
Bque. Barque.
Br. Brother; Bromine; Brig.
Brit. Britain, British.
Brig. Brigade, Brigadier.
Bro. Brother.
B/*S* Bill of Sale.
Bu. Bushel.
B. V. (L. *Beata Virgo*.) Blessed Virgin. — (L. *Bene vale*.) Farewell.
Bxs. Boxes.

C.

C. Carbon. — (L. *Centum*.) A hundred; Cent; Centigrade thermometer; Centime.
c. Cents.
C. or *Cap*. (L. *Caput*.) Chapter.
℅ In care of.
Ca. Calcium.
ca. Centare.
Cal. California; Calendar. — (L. *Calendæ*.) Calends.
Can. Canon.
Cant. Canticles.
Cantab. (L. *Cantabrigiensis*.) Of Cambridge University, Eng.
Cap. Capital. — (L. *Caput*.) Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. C. Circuit Court; Chancery Cases; County Commissioner; County Court; Contra Credit.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cen. Centime.
Cent. (L. *Centum*.) A hundred.
Cf. or *cf*. (L. *Confer*.) Compare.
C. F. I. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. H. Courthouse; Customhouse.
Ch. Church; Chancery; Chapter.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chapter; Chaplain.
Char. Charterer.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cks. Casks.
Cl. Clergyman; Clerk; Chlorine.
cl. Centiliter.
cld. Cleared.
Clk. Clerk.
C. M. Common Meter.
cm. Centimeter.

Co. Cobalt ; Company ; County.
Coch. or *Cochl.* (L. *Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash (*or* Collect) on delivery.
Col. Colonel ; Colorado ; Colossians ; Columbia.
Coll. College ; Collector ; Colleague.
Colo. Colorado.
Com. Commissioner ; Commodore ; Committee ; Commerce ; Commentary ; Commissary ; Common.
Comdg. Commanding.
Comdt. Commandant.
Comp. Compare, Comparative ; Compound ; Composition.
Con. (L. *Contra.*) Against ; In opposition.
Con. or *Cr.* Contra credit.
Cong. Congress ; Congregation ; Congregationalist.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn. or *Ct.* Connecticut.
Const. Constable ; Constitution.
Contr. Contraction.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Corol. Corollary.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate ; Common Pleas.
C. P. S. (L. *Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit, Creditor ; Chromium.
Crim. Con. Criminal conversation, or Adultery.
Cs. Cæsium ; Cases.
C. S. Court of Sessions ; Clerk to the Signet.—(L. *Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Connecticut ; Count ; Court.
Ct. or *ct.* Cent.—(L. *Centum.*) A hundred.
Cts. or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (L. *Cuprum.*) Copper.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt. or *cwt.* (L. *Centum*, 100, and E. *Weight.*) A hundred weight.

D.

D. Didymium.
D. or *d.* Day ; Died ; Dime ; Daughter ; Deputy ; Degree.—(L. *Denarius* or *Denarii.*) A penny, *or* pence.
D. or *d.* or *dol.* Dollar.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Danish ; Daniel.
Dat. or *dat.* Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia.—(It. *Da capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
d. d. Days after date.
D. D. (L. *Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dec. December ; Declination ; Declension.
Def. or *def.* Definition.
Deft. or *Dft.* Defendant.
Deg. or *deg.* Degree, Degrees.
Delaware ; Delegate.
or *del.* (L. *delineavit.*) He she) drew it,—*affixed to the ghtsman's name.*
Democrat, Democratic.
Deputy ; Department.
Dept. Department ; Deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dft. or *deft.* Defendant ; Draft.
D. G. (L. *Dei gratiâ.*) By the grace of God.
dg. Decigram.
Dg. Dekagram.
D. H. Dead head.
Di. Didymium.
Diam. or *diam.* Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dig. Digest.
Dioc. Diocese, Diocesan.
Dsct. Discount.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Dividend, Division, Divide, Divided, Divisor.
dl. Deciliter.
Dl. Dekaliter.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
dm. Decimeter.
Dm. Dekameter.
D. M. D. Doctor Dental Medicine.
Do. or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols. or *dols.* Dollars.
Doz. or *doz.* Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dpt. Deponent.
Dr. Debtor ; Doctor ; Dram.
Dram. Pers. (L. *Dramatis personæ.*) Characters of the play.
D. S. (It. *Dal segno.*) From the sign.
d. s. Days after sight.
D. T. (L. *Doctor Theologiæ.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. V. (L. *Deo volente.*) God willing.
Dwt. (L. *Denarius* and E. *Weight.*) Pennyweight.

E.

E. East ; Earl ; Erbium.
ea. Each.
Eb. Erbium.
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London).
Eccl. or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes ; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor, Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted ; Ells English.
E. E. and M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
e. g. (L. *Exempli gratiâ.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies, *or* East India.
Elec. Electricity.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East northeast
Eng. England, English.
Engin. Engineering.
Eph. Ephesians ; Ephraim.
Eq. Equal, Equivalent, Equity.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East southeast.
Esq. or *Esqre.* Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (L. *Et alibi.*) And elsewhere.—(L. *Et alii* or *aliæ.*) And others.
Etc., etc., or *&c.* (L. *Et cæteri, cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others ; and so forth.
et seq. (L. *Et sequentes*, or *Et sequentia.*) And the following.
Ex. Example ; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency ; Exception.
Exch. Exchequer ; Exchange.
Exec. or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Exp. Export, Exporter.
Ez. or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.

F.

F. Fahrenheit ; France, French ; Fellow ; Friday ; Fluorine ; Feminine ; Franc, Francs ; Florin ; Farthing ; Foot ; Folio.
F. A. A. Free of all average.
Fahr., Fah., or *F.* Fahrenheit.
Far. Farriery ; Farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts ; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. C. Free Church (of Scotland).
Fcp. or *fcp.* Foolscap.
Fe. (L. *Ferrum.*) Iron.
Feb. February.
Fem. or *fem.* Feminine.
Fi. fa. (L. *Fieri facias.*) Cause it to be done.
Fig. or *fig.* Figure, Figures ; Figuratively.
Fin. Financial.
Fir. or *Fr.* Firkin.
Fl. Flora ; Florin ; Flourished.
Fla. Florida.
F. M. Field Marshal.
Fo. or *Fol.* Folio.
F. O. B. Free on Board.
Fr. France ; Francis ; French.
fr. From.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature ; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft. or *ft.* Foot, Feet ; Fort.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur. or *fur.* Furlong.
Fut. or *fut.* Future.

G.

G. Genitive ; Glucinum ; Guide.
G. or *g.* Guinea, Guineas ; Gulf.
g. Gram.
Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal. or *gal.* Gallon, Gallons.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chapter ; Grand Chancellor ; Grand Conductor.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis ; General ; Genitive ; Generally.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology, Geologist.

Ger. or *Germ.* German, Germany.
Gl. (L. *Glossa.*) A gloss.
G. M. Grand Master.
Gov. Governor.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
Gr. Great; Greek; Gross.
Gr. or *gr.* Grain, Grains.
G. T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gtt. (L. *Gutta, guttæ.*) Drop, Drops.
Gun. Gunnery.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H. or *h.* High, Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, Hours.
Ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (*or* Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His (*or* Her) Catholic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
Hebr. Hebrew, Hebrews.
Hf. chts. Half Chests.
Hg. Hektogram.
H. G. Horse Guards.
H. H. His Holiness (the Pope); His (*or* Her) Highness.
Hhd. or *hhd.* Hogshead.
H. I. H. His (*or* Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hist. History.
H. J. S. (L. *Hic jacet sepultus.*) Here lies buried.
Hl. Hectoliter.
Hm. Hectometer.
H. M. His (*or* Her) Majesty.
H. M. P. (L. *Hoc monumentum posuit.*) Built this monument.
H. M. S. His (*or* Her) Majesty's steamer, ship, *or* service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hoses.
H. P. Horse power; Half-pay; High Priest.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire (*or* Emperor).
H. R. H. His (*or* Her) Royal Highness.
H. S. H. His (*or* Her) Serene Highness.
Hund. Hundred.
Hy. (NL. *Hydrargyrum.*) Mercury.

I.

I. Iodine; Island.
Ib., *ib.*, *Ibid.*, *ibid.* (L. *Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Id. (L. *Idem.*) The same. — Idaho.
I. e., or *i. e.* (L. *Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (L. *Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus, Savior of Men.

[Orig. written IHΣ, and intended as an abbreviation of ΊΗΣΟΥΣ, the Gr. form of the word *Jesus*. The Gr. H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the L. (= E.) *H*, and a L. *S* substituted for the Gr. Σ, the 3 letters were supposed to be the initials of 3 separate words.]

Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial; Emperor; Imperfect; Import, Importer.
In. Inch, Inches; Indium.
incog. (It. *Incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. Indiana; India; Indian; Index; Indicative.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.
Inf. or *inf.* Infinitive; Infantry. — (L. *Infra.*) Beneath, Below, or Hereinafter.
In lim. (L. *In limine.*) At the outset.
In loc. or *in loco.* (L.) In its place.
I. N. R. I. (L. *Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum.*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
inst. Instant; In the present month; Institute; Institution.
Int. or *int.* Interest.
Interj. Interjection.
Intr. Introduction.
Intrans. Intransitive.
In trans. (L. *In transitu.*) On the passage.
Introd. Introduction.
Inv. Invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I. O. B. B. Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. U. I owe you, — *an acknowledgment for money.*
i. q. (L. *Idem quod.*) The same as.
Ir. Iridium; Ireland, Irish.
Ire. Ireland.
Is. or *Isa.* Isaiah.
Isl. or *isl.* Island.
It. or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.
I. T. Indian Territory; Inner Temple.

J.

J. Judge, *or* Justice. — *JJ.* Justices.
J/a Joint account.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan.
Jas. James.
J. C. Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar.
J. C. D. (L. *Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (L. *Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr. or *jr.* Junior.
J. U. D. (L. *Juris utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius; Julian.
Jun. or *Junr.* Junior.
Jur. Jurisprudence; Jurist.

K.

K. King; Knight; Kilogram (Kilo). — (*Kalium.*) Potassium.
Kal. Kalends.
Kans. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken. or *Ky.* Kentucky.
kg. Kilogram.
Ki. Kings.
Kil. Kilderkin.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.
Ki. Kings.
kl. Kiloliter.
km. Kilometer.
Km. Kingdom.
Knt. or *Kt.* Knight.
Kr. Kreutzer.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord; Low; Lithium; Lake; Line.
l. Liter.
L., *lb.*, or ℔. (L. *Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L., *l.*, or £. A pound sterling.
La. Lanthanum; Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. or *L.* Latin.
Lat. or *lat.* Latitude.
L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L/c Letter of Credit.
l. c. Lower case. — (L. *Loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. or *Lp.* Lordship.
Lea. or *lea.* League.
Led. Ledger.
Leg. or *Legis.* Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li. or *L.* Lithium.
Lib. or *lib.* (L. *Liber.*) Book; Library, Librarian.
Lieut. or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
Linn. Linnæan; Linnæus.
Lit. Literally.
Liv. Livre.
LL. B. (L. *Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. (L. *Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Loc. cit. (L. *Loco citato.*) In the place cited.
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Loq., *Loquitur.* (L.) Speaks.
Lp. or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. S. Left side. — (L. *Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. s. d., or *l. s. d.* (L. *Libra, solidi, denarii.*) Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. or *Lieut.* Lieutenant.
Lv. or *lv.* Livres.
LXX. The Septuagint.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Middle; Monsieur; Morning. — (L. *Mille.*) Thousand. — (L. *Meridies.*) Meridian, *or* Noon.
m. Married; Meter.
M. or *m.* Masculine; Moon; Month, Months; Minute, Minutes; Mill, Mills; Mile, Miles.
M. A. Military Academy; Master of Arts.
Mac. or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Mad. or *Mme.* Madam.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi.
Manuf. Manufacturing.
Mar. March; Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Margin.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., Masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (L. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
M. D. (L. *Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
M. d. Months after date.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. D. S. Master of Dental Surgery.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Meas. Measure.
Mech. Mechanics; Mechanical.
Med. Medical; Medicine.
Mem. Memorandum; Remember.
Messrs. or *MM.* (F. *Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.
Meth. Methodist.
M. G. Major General.
Mg. Magnesium; Myriagram.
mg. or *mgr.* Milligram.
Mgr. Monsignor.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan; Michaelmas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Min. or *min.* Minute, Minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
ml. Milliliter.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majesties. — (F. *Messieurs.*) Gentlemen.
MM. Two thousand.
Mm. Myriameter.
mm. Millimeter.
Mme. Madame.—*Mmes.* Mesdames.
Mn. Manganese.
Mo. Missouri; Molybdenum.
Mo. or *mo.* Month.
Mod. Modern.
Mon. or *Mond.* Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, *or* Sir.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana.
Mos. or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police.
P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Master, *or* Mister.
mr. Milliner.
Mrs. Mistress, *or* Missis.
M/S Month's sight.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or *Mus. Doct.* Doctor of Music.
M. W. G. M. Most Worshipful Grand Master.
myg. Myriogram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.

N.

N. Noon; North; Note; Name; New; Nitrogen.
N. or *n.* Noun; Neuter; Nail, Nails.
N. A. North America.
Na. (L. *Natrium.*) Sodium.
Nah. Nahum.
Nat. Natural; National.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Naut. Nautical.
Nav. Naval.
Nav. Con. Navy Constructor.
N. B. New Brunswick. — (L. *Nota bene.*) Note well, *or* take notice.
N. C. North Carolina; New (Swedenborgian) Church.
N. D. No date.
N. Dak. North Dakota.
N. E. Northeast; North-Eastern (Postal District, London); New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
N. e. i. (L. *Non est inventus.*) He is not found.
Nem. Con. (L. *Nemine contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (L. *Nemine dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. or *neut.* Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni. Nickel; Niobium.
Ni. pri. (*Law.*) Nisi prius.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. l. or *n. l.* (L. *Non liquet.*) It appears not; the case is not clear.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North northeast.
N. N. W. North northwest.
No. Norium.
No. or *no.* (L. *Numero.*) Number.
Nom. or *nom.* Nominative.
Non Con. Not content; dissenting.
Non Pros. or *Non pros.* (L. *Non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute, — *a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.*
Non seq. or *non seq.* (L. *Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Nos. or *nos.* Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament; New translation.
Num. or *Numb.* Numbers.
Nux vom. Nux vomica.
N. W. Northwest; North-Western (Postal District, London).
N. Y. New York.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old.
% Per cent.
Ob. or *ob.* (L. *Obiit.*) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obj. or *obj.* Objective; Objection.
Obs. Observatory.
Obs. or *obs.* Observation; Obsolete.
Obt. or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellow.
O. K. All correct.
Okla. Oklahoma.
Ol. (L. *Oleum.*) Oil.
Ont. Ontario.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary.
Oreg. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previous to 1752).
Os. Osmium.
O. S. A. (L. *Ordo Sancti Augustini.*) Augustinians. — *O. S. B.* (L. *O. S. Benedicti.*) Benedictines. — *O. S. F.* (L. *O. S. Francisci.*) Franciscans.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (L. *Oxonia.*) Oxford.
Oz. or *oz.* Ounce, Ounces.

[The *z* is here used to represent the character ȝ, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.]

P.

P. or *p.* Page; Part; Phosphorus; Pint; Pipe; Pole; Pope.
℗ Per.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
P. A. Post Adjutant.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Par. or ¶. Paragraph.
Par. or ‖. Parallel.
Parl. Parliament.
Part. or *part.* Participle.
Pass. or *pass.* Passive.
Payt. Payment.
Pb. (L. *Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. B. (L. *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
P. D. (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal; Presiding Elder.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an. or *per an.* (L. *Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent, per cent, Per ct., or *per ct.* (L. *Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Peri. Perigee.
P. G. Past Grand.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
Phar. Pharmacy.
Ph. D. (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians; Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philom. (L. *Philomathes.*) Lover of learning.

Pinx., *pinx.*, *Pxt.*, or *pxt.* (L. *Pinxit.*) He (*or* she) painted it.
Pk. or *pk.* Peck.
Pkgs. Packages.
Pl. or *pl.* Plural.
P. L. Poet Laureate.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plur. or *plur.* Plural.
P. M. Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman. — (L. *Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
Pm. Premium.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general; Paymaster-general.
P. N. Promissory note.
P. O. Post-office.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery.
P. O. O. Post-office order.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
pp. Pages.
P. P. Please pay.
P. P. C. (F. *Pour prendre congé.*) To take leave.
Pph. or *pph.* Pamphlet.
Pr., *pr.*, or ℔. (L. *Per.*) By the.
P. R. Prize ring; Porto Rico.
Preb. Prebend, Prebendary.
Pref. Preface; Prefix.
Prep. or *prep.* Preposition.
Pres. President.
Presb. Presbyterian, Presbytery.
Pret. or *pret.* Preterit.
Prim. Primate; Primitive.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. or *pron.* Pronoun.
Pro tem. or *pro tem.* (L. *Pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; Provost; Province.
Prox. (L. *Proximo.*) Next.
Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
P. S. (L. *Post scriptum.*) Postscript; Permanent Secretary; Privy Seal.
Ps. Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment; Platinum; Point; Port.
Pub. Public; Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
Pulv. (L. *Pulvis.*) Powder.
Pun. Puncheon.
Pwt. or *pwt.* Pennyweight.
Pxt. or *pxt.* (L. *Pinxit.*) He (*or* she) painted it.

Q.

Q. Question; Quintal.
Q. or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Counsel.
Q. d. or *q. d.* (L. *Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (L. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. l. (L. *Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Qr. or *qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Q. s. or *q. s.* (L. *Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
Qt. or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Qu. Queen; Question; Quarter.
Qu. or *Qy.* (L. *Quære.*) Query.
Quad. Quadrant; Quadrate.
Quar. Quarterly.
Ques. Question.
Q. v. or *q. v.* (L. *Quod vide.*) Which see.

R.

R. Railway; Réaumur; Reports; Rhodium; Rod; Rood. — (L. *Rex.*) King. — (L. *Regina.*) Queen. — (L. *Recipe.*) Take.
R. A. Royal Academy (*or* Academician); Royal Arch; Royal Artillery; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension.
Rad. (L. *Radix.*) Root; Radical.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
Rec. or *R.* Recipe.
Recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Receipt; Rector.
Ref. Reformed; Reformer; Reformation; Reference.
Reg. Register; Regular.
Regt. Regiment.
Rep. Representative; Republic; Reporter; Reports.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Revise; Reverend.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. V. P. (F. *Répondez s'il vous plaît.*) Answer, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru. Ruthenium.
Russ. Russia; Russian.
R. V. Revised Version.
R. W. Right Worshipful.

S.

S. Saint; Sign; South; Sulphur; Sunday; Signor; Scribe; Shilling.
$. Dollar, Dollars.
S. A. South America; South Africa.
Sam. Samuel.
Sa. Rs. Sicca Rupees.
Sat. Saturday.
Sb. (L. *Stibium.*) Antimony.
S. C. South Carolina; Small capitals.
Sc. or *Sculp.* (L. *Sculpsit.*) He (*or* she) engraved it.
Scan. Mag. (L. *Scandalum Magnatum.*) Defamation of dignitaries.
Sch. or *Schr.* Schooner.
Sch. or *Schol.* (L. *Scholium.*) A note.
Sci. fa. (L. *Scire facias.*) Make known.
Scil. or *Sc.* (L. *Scilicet.*) To wit; Namely.
Scr. Scruple.
Script. Scripture.
Sculp. or *sculp.* (L. *Sculpsit.*) He (*or* she) engraved it.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
S. E. Southeast; South-Eastern (Postal District, London).
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary; Second; Section.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sect. or *sect.* Section.
Sen. Senate, Senator; Senior.
Sep. or *Sept.* September; Septuagint.
Seq. or *Seqq.* (L. *Sequentia.*) The following; the next.
Serg. or *Serj.* Sergeant, *or* Serjeant.
Serv. or *Servt.* Servant.
S. G. Solicitor-general. — (L. *Salutis gratiâ.*) For the sake of safety (= insured).
Sh. Shilling; Ship.
S. H. S. (L. *Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
Si. Silicium.
S. Isl. Sandwich Islands.
Sing. or *sing.* Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld. or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta.
S. M. I. (F. *Sa Majesté Impériale.*) His (*or* Her) Imperial Majesty.
Sn. (L. *Stannum.*) Tin.
S. O., or *s. o.* Seller's option.
Soc. Society.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
S. P. C. K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
Sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. (L. *Senatus Populusque Romani.*) Senate and people of Rome.
Sq. or *sq.* Square. — (L. *Sequens, Sequentia.*) The following.
Sq. ft. or *sq. ft.* Square feet.
Sq. in. or *sq. in.* Square inches.
Sq. m. or *sq. m.* Square miles.
Sr. Sir, *or* Senior; Strontium.
S. R. I. (L. *Sacrum Romanum Imperium.*) Holy Roman Empire.
Ss. or *ss.* (L. *Scilicet.*) Namely. — (L. *Semis.*) Half.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius, — *the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England;* Steamship.
S. S. E. South southeast.
S. S. W. South southwest.
st. Stere.
St. Saint; Statute; Street; Strait. — (L. *Stet.*) Let it stand.
Stat. Statute; Statuary.
S. T. D. (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Ster., Stg. Sterling.
S. T. P. (L. *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Str. Steamer.
Subj. or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive; Substitute.
Sun. or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement; Supra.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon, Surgery.
S. v. or *sub voce.* (L.) Under the word or title.
Surv. Surveyor.
S. W. Southwest; South-Western (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.
Switz. Switzerland.
Syn. or *syn.* Synonym.
Syr. Syria; Syriac; Syrup.

T.

T. Tenor; Tuesday; Town; Township; Territory; Ton. — (F. *Tome.*) Volume.

Ta. Tantalum.
Tal. qual. (L. *Talis qualis.*) Just as it comes; average quality.
Tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terbium.
Te. Tellurium.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
Theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier. or *tier.* Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. (F. *Tome.*) Volume.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee.
Trcs. Tierces.
Treas. Treasurer.
Trin. Trinity.
Tu. or *Tues.* Tuesday.
Typ. or *Typo.* Typographer.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada.
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King at Arms.
Ult., ult., or *ulto.* (L. *Ultimo.*) Last; Of the last month.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University; Universalist.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
Utah. Utah Territory.
Ux. (L. *Uxor.*) Wife.

V.

V. Vanadium; Victoria; Viscount; Verb; Verse; Vocative; Volume; Violin; Village. — (L. *Versus.*) Against. — (L. *Vide.*) See.
V. a. or *v. a.* Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
V. A. Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral.
Vat. Vatican.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Vice Chairman; Victoria Cross.
Ven. Venerable.
V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
V. i. Verb intransitive.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid. or *vid.* (L. *Vide.*) See.
Vis. or *Visc.* Viscount.
Viz. or *viz.* (L. *Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit.
V. n. or *v. n.* Verb neuter.
Voc. or *voc.* Vocative.
Vol. or *vol.* Volume.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (L. *Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
Vs. or *vs.* (L. *Versus.*) Against, or In opposition.
Vt. Vermont.
V. t. or *v. t.* Verb transitive.
Vul. Vulgate.
Vulg., or *vulg.* Vulgar, Vulgarly.
vv. ll. (L. *Variæ lectiones.*) Different readings.

W.

W. West; Wednesday; Welsh; Warden. — (*Wolframium.*) Tungsten.
W., or *w.* Week.
W. A. West Africa; West Australia.
Wash. Washington.
W. C. Western Central (Postal District, London); Water Closet.
Wed. Wednesday.
W. f., *w. f.*, or *wf.* Wrong font (*in printing*).
Wharf. Wharf.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wisd. Wisdom, The Book of.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. West northwest.
Wp. Worship.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West southwest.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X.

X. Christ.
Xm., or *Xmas.* Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
Y. or *Yr.* Year.
Yd. or *yd.* Yard.
Ye., or *ye.* The.
[The *y* in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* or *th*, introduced when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which ȝ (*y*) resembled *þ*.]
Yr. Your.
Yuc. Yucatan.

Z.

Z. Zero; Zone.
Zr. or *Zr.* Zirconium.
Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.

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